"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers; warmer; southeasterly winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,160. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 79c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38⅝c; cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

FOREIGN.—In the British Parliament Chinese concessions and the aggressiveness of Russia received considerable consideration. It was stated that the Tsung-li-yamen had given formal assent to all of Russia's conditions regarding the Niu-Chwang Railroad project, and this was considered a blow at British concessions. It was further announced that the British Government was giving the matter serious attention. It is announced from Rome that the Pope is not seriously sick, and that he will soon recover.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Lieut. Col. Smith of the Seventy-first Regiment, in a letter to Col. Francis of the One Hundred and Seventy-first, tells of the privations of the men of his regiment at Santiago. He says there is too much politics in the army, and that the Cubans are a "dirty, filthy, lazy lot." His men are weak from sickness, and as "ragged as Coxey's army."

Additional detachments of Roosevelt's Rough Riders arrived at Jersey City yesterday, bound for Montauk Point, but under orders from Gen. Young, they were not allowed to proceed to the camp. Some were held at Long Island City, and others were stationed in the Fourth Regiment Armory in Jersey City. The next troops to arrive will probably come in the five transports which left Santiago Aug. 7, and which may reach port to-day. They will proceed direct to Montauk, where a quarantine has been established, and will not be stopped at Quarantine here. The blame for the condition of affairs at the camp is laid at the doors of the department at Washington.

Page 2.

The New York Yacht Club held a meeting and appointed a committee to act relative to Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for America's Cup. A cable was sent to Belfast signifying the club's readiness to accept a challenge.

Page 3.

Lieut. Hobson received a box of a brand of cigars named in his honor.

A meeting to consider the subject of relief for soldiers was held in Wall Street. A committee of twenty-five was appointed.

The Hawaiian Commissioners, Senators Morgan and Cullom and Representative Hitt, sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu early yesterday morning.

The Larchmont Yacht Club and the Larchmont Auxiliary of the Red Cross gave a lawn fête and programme of water sports in aid of the Red Cross, which resulted successfully.

The Executive Committee of Tammany Hall, at a meeting held yesterday afternoon, decided against making recommendations for appointment to Superintendent of Elections McCullagh. Mr. Quigg talked on its action and said State issues were not likely to enter into this campaign.

The Eighth Illinois Volunteers, known as "Gov. Tanner's Own," reached Jersey City, and many of the men became intoxicated. The cruiser Yale sailed with most of them for Santiago, but many missed the vessel. The regiment is composed of negroes, and has colored officers.

Page 4.

The Buyers' Association of America is holding its first annual convention here.

Mary Brand, a little girl, was kidnapped from in front of her mother's house by Thomas Devlin, a grasscutter, but rescued some hours later by a friend.

The annual Summer show of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association began at Long Branch. Many New York horse owners are among the exhibitors and prize winners.

A "blue" baby was taken to Gouverneur Hospital. The peculiar tinge of its skin is explained by the fact that the wall between the right and left auricles of the heart is missing.

Justice Goldfogle severely rebuked John Hohnenfeld, a Brooklyn attorney, for making charges of corruption against Justice Schnitzspahn, and ordered him reported to the Appellate Division, with a view of securing his disbarment.

Page 5.

"Ed" Shannon at Central City, S. D., killed two men, fatally wounded his wife, and committed suicide yesterday through jealousy of Mrs. Shannon.

Mrs. Kluge, who claims to be Adolph Sutro's widow, says she will contest the will of the San Francisco millionaire. The estate is estimated at $4,000,000.

A meeting of ministers was held at Buffalo yesterday to discuss means to stop the Corbett-McCoy fight Sept. 10. The Sheriff has promised the fight shall not be permitted.

A deal was consummated in this city by which thirteen Chicago breweries become a New Jersey corporation under the title of the United Breweries Company. The capitalization is $5,600,000.

Manuel Alfredo Casal of Flatbush has advertised inviting "Spaniards, Spanish-Americans, all friends of Spain, and the faithful in general" to attend a mass for Antonio Canovas de Castillo at St. Francis Xavier's Church.

The Navy Department has decided not to defer the reception of bids for new battleships, but has decided to allow bidders to base estimates on plans for battleships superior in speed to the Illinois, which formed the basis of the original advertisements.

Ferd Peck, Commissioner General for the United States to the Paris Exposition of 1900, yesterday announced the following appointments on his staff, with the statement that no further appointments would be made until he returns from Paris. Director of Affairs—Paul Blackmar; Director of Mining and Mineralogy—F. J. V. Skiff; Temporary Director of Press Bureau—Robert J. Thompson; Private Secretary—J. H. McGibbons; Secrétaire Française—Count de Valcourt Vermont.

Page 6.

The Manitou and Pike's Peak Cog Railroad has signed a contract for a large observatory to be built on the top of Pike's Peak.

Page 7.

Diego De Vivo, the most famous grand opera impresario of his day, died at the age of seventy-six.

Imre Kiralfy's naval spectacle at Madison Square Garden was opened last night. The garden was crowded. Lieut. Hobson was present and cheered.

Word was received here yesterday of the death in Europe of Dr. Gardner Quincy Colton, the extensively known dentist of this city. It is alleged Dr. Colton held the world's record for pulling teeth, and it is said that with the aid of his many assistants 1,000,000 teeth have been removed through his efforts. Dr. Colton was responsible for the discovery of anaesthesia, and during his later years forced public opinion to admit Dr. Horace Wells was its true discoverer.

Page 8.

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company has retired its floating debt.

Page 9.

The Chicago Edison Electric Light Company has completed the absorption of every corporation now furnishing electric light inside the city limits of Chicago, with one exception.

Page 12.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott has ruled that gas companies are not subject to the war tax on pipe lines.

Cardinal Gibbons and other Roman Catholic dignitaries have gone to Lake Champlain, where the Catholic Summer School is in session.

Officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company are discussing plans for relieving the congestion at the New York end of the bridge.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Connoly sent to Controller Coler an opinion holding to be valid the bid of Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. for the new issue of city bonds.

The whereabouts of John Pettit, the real estate operator, are still unknown, and suits continue to pile up against him. Dr. Waite has made a statement saying that the affairs of the Pettit Realty Company are not disturbed by Pettit's absence.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided that the work of assessing the value of land for opening Edgecombe Road was not a proceeding of extraordinary character, and refused to grant additional compensation to the Commissioners.

Policeman Henry C. Hawley of the West Thirtieth Street Station, in a fit of frenzy following a long debauch and a quarrel with his wife, shot his entire family, killing his mother and two children and fatally wounding his wife. He killed himself just as two policemen were about to arrest him.

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SUGAR TRUST OPENLY DEFIED.

Hawaiian Commercial Company Prepares for Hostilities by Increasing Its Capital.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—The Hawaiian Commercial Company threw down the gauntlet to the American Sugar Trust to-day, when it announced its intention to fight for the refined sugar trade of this country. On the San Francisco Stock and Bond Exchanges it was officially announced that the capital stock of the Hawaiian Commercial Company would be increased $5,000,000. Part of the funds secured will be used in extensive improvements in the Hawaiian property of the company.

It is proposed to equip a complete refining plant at Spreckelsville. Then the entire output of the company will be refined on the islands and shipped to the United States to come into direct competition with the product of the Trust's refineries. Col. M. M. Hecht, who made the statement on the Exchange, said that the directors had decided to increase the capital stock, now $10,000,000, 50 per cent. This proposition will be submitted to the stockholders at a special meeting to be held at an early date. There is no doubt that the stockholders will favor the increase.

The present product of the property is about 12,500 tons of raw sugar annually. The company proposes to put in a great pumping plant, which will bring under cultivation thousands of acres of virgin soil and increase the production of raw sugar to 25,000 tons. The company has decided to put in centrifugals and other refining machinery to complete the plant. The new irrigating plant will bring into use land at an elevation of 400 feet. The total improvements contemplated by the company will cost about $1,500,000.

TRAIN ROBBERS IN MISSOURI.

Reported that They Secured $8,280 Belonging to the Adams Express Company.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 11.—The incoming Omaha flier, on the Burlington Road, was halted at Dug Hill, two miles north of here, at 9 o'clock to-night by five or six well-armed men.

The robbers stopped the train by swinging a red lantern across the track. The engineer obeyed the signal amid a fusillade from both sides of the track. One of the robbers cut the locomotive loose and compelled the engineer to run it down the road 200 yards. The conductor came out when the train stopped, but was ordered back into the smoker, where he remained. Express Messenger Hogue offered no resistance.

The robbers rolled out a small safe belonging to the Adams Express Company, and soon after disappeared.

Though the railroad and express men say the robbers got no booty, it is reported they carried off considerable money.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 11.—It is stated by railroad officials here that the robbers secured $8,280 from the safe which they took from the Adams Express Company's car on the Burlington to-night.

COPPINGER'S COMMAND MOVING.

Orders to Go to Huntsville, Ala., Promptly Obeyed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Major Gen. Coppinger's army corps has been ordered from Florida to Huntsville, Ala., it has been announced that this corps would be moved from Florida, but not until to-night did Adjt. Gen. Corbin promulgate the official order for the movement of the troops. Shortly before 1 o'clock Gen. Corbin received a dispatch from Gen. Coppinger informing him that the movement of the corps was being executed promptly.

ELECTRICITY TO GUARD TREES.

Chicago Man Connects Wires in Orchard with a Powerful Battery.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—George W. Patterson of 6,556 Minerva Avenue has been greatly annoyed by boys stealing pears from some trees in his orchard. Last night he caught Walter Tarpy, one of the depredators, and bound him to a post in the cellar, where he kept him all night, delivering him to the police to-day.

This morning he attached electric wires to all the trees and connected them with a powerful battery in his house. Then he posted a notice to that effect in the orchard.

WANTS HER WEDDING DRESS.

St. Louis Girl Sues Her Father for Her Trousseau.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.—Miss Sarah Browner has begun suit before a Justice of the Peace against her father for her wedding trousseau. She wants to become the wife of Louis Rosenblum, and alleges that her father is opposed to the marriage and not only has he locked up her wedding dress, but all her other clothes to prevent her marriage.

The marriage license has been secured and now she wants her clothes, stating in her complaint that without them the ceremony cannot take place.

Illinois Bank Suspends.

WAVERLY, Ill., Aug. 11.—The doors of the Bank of Waverly, Albert Rohrer, President, failed to open to-day. A placard announced that the bank was compelled to suspend payment because of inability to procure enough funds to meet the demands upon it. The Directors consider themselves able to pull through. The concern is an unlimited partnership, and the owners are estimated to be worth about $500,000. The bank's liabilities are estimated at $100,000 to $200,000.

Admiral Kirkland Very Ill.

VALLEJO, Cal., Aug. 11.—Rear Admiral Kirkland was very low to-day, the physicians having to resort to artificial respiration to keep him alive. He has since rallied, showing wonderful recuperative power to-night and much improvement. He is so weak that he is unable to raise the blood accumulating in the throat.

Dr. W. E. Taylor, who was summoned by wire, came up from San Francisco. He does not hold out any hope. Admiral Kirkland may pass away at any moment.

Corp. McGuire Dead.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Aug. 11.—Corp. McGuire of Company K, Sixty-ninth New York Regiment, died to-day.

Withdrawal of "The North Shore Limited."

The management of the New York Central announces the withdrawal from service of "The North Shore Limited" trains Nos. 4 and 5. The last train will leave New York at 10:30 A. M. Saturday next.—Adv.

SPAIN ACCEPTS THE PROTOCOL

Sagasta Cabinet Approves the Preliminary Agreement.

M. CAMBON MAY SIGN TO-DAY

French Ambassador Simply Awaits the Receipt of Official Authority.

WAR ABOUT TO CLOSE

News of the Agreement Finds Us Ready to Make Peace Effective—The Terms Are Unchanged.

MADRID, Aug. 11.—The Government received this evening the formal copy of the protocol agreed upon between M. Cambon and the American Secretary of State, and the Cabinet Council rose at 9:40 P. M., having approved it. The Government will wire M. Cambon to-night, empowering him to sign the preliminaries of peace.

The day has been, diplomatically, one of the busiest since the outbreak of the war. There have been two Cabinet Councils, in addition to various diplomatic conferences. Though the text of the protocol was not received until the evening was well advanced, the Government had been made fully acquainted with its contents through Paris. The matter was practically settled at the Cabinet meeting this afternoon, and the receipt of the actual document, therefore, only required a meeting of the Cabinet for a formal acceptance.

Ministers adhere to the statement that the protocol contains no modification of the original terms, but only new suggestions. They expect it will be signed at Washington to-morrow, (Friday,) and that a suspension of hostilities will be announced. Duke Almodovar de Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, says the negotiations for the peace treaty will take place in Paris, but, he says, the Commissioners have not yet been appointed. The terms of the protocol will not be published until the instrument has been signed.

The Cabinet met for the first time during the morning, but when the Ministers adjourned, the full text of the dispatch of M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, had not been received. Consequently, another session of the Cabinet was planned to be held this afternoon. During the forenoon, in official circles here, the reply of the United States to Spain, in the matter of the peace negotiations, as indicated in the early unofficial advices, was regarded as satisfactotry. Premier Sagasta, however, denied that he had authorized the French Ambassador at Washington, M. Cambon, as the representative of Spain, to make changes in the Spanish answer in regard to certain conditions which might create difficulties during the course of the negotiations. The Premier added:

"If any changes are to be made, the Government itself will make them."

The Queen Regent presided at the Cabinet meeting of this morning. Premier Sagasta and the other Ministers, on emerging from the palace, explained that, while they had not yet received the full text of President McKinley's reply, they had received an announcement from the French Foreign Office, which covered the case. The American President's answer, however, was then being transmitted to the Spanish Government. At the same time, it was known that the Spanish Ministers were perfectly acquainted with the principal points of the United States' reply, and that the Ministers were ready to accede to them.

Before entering the Council Chamber to attend the meeting which had been set for this afternoon, several of the Cabinet Ministers said the advices received from the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, Señor Leon y Castillo, were that the protocol contained no changes in the conditions, and only slight modifications of the terms of the Spanish note. The Ministers added that so soon as the text of the protocol was received and approved, M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, would be authorized to sign it. It was also said that the settlement would be a mere formality, and that it would be completed without difficulty.

END OF THE WAR AT HAND.

Washington Hears of the Spanish Acceptance Without Surprise—Plans to Make the Protocol Effective.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Up to the hour of midnight the President had received no official communication as to the action of the Spanish Government, but it was stated by those who saw him to-night that he was very expectant that this was the last day of the war.

The French Embassy has, as yet, received no communication from Madrid authorizing M. Cambon to sign the protocol, but the Secretaries of the Embassy left orders, on retiring, to be called if any message was received, and it will be immediately translated.

The announcement from Madrid that the Spanish Cabinet had approved the peace protocol, and that the French Ambassador would receive instructions to sign it, thus positively assuring an immediate cessation of war, was very gratifying to the Administration, but it was expected that such would be the course of the Spanish Government.

It is confidently believed that the signatures will be affixed to the document to-morrow, and that immediately thereafter both Governments will begin carrying out its provisions. The first step will be the discontinuance of hostilities, followed immediately by the occupation of Manila by Gen. Merritt and the United States troops under his command; the occupation of San Juan, in Puerto Rico, by Gen. Miles, and the evacuation of that island and of Cuba by the Spanish forces.

The assistance of military Commissioners for both Spain and the United States may be invoked to secure this evacuation with such speed and in such order that the occupation of the territory by the United States, to an extent that will enable the United States to assure tranquillity to Cuba, and the substitution of United States authority in Puerto Rico, will have been accomplished before Winter.

The suggestion of Gen. Corbin as one of the members of this military commission is not official, but as Gen. Corbin is informing himself fully as to the character of former surrenders, and the scope of these surrenders is being considered by him, with the evident view to application to the case of Cuba and Puerto Rico, there is reason to believe that the idea is not altogether unadvised.

Evacuation of the West Indies.

The settlement of the details of the evacuation of Cuba and Puerto Rico is already receiving the earnest attention of the officials. Some provision is to be made for the treatment of the Spanish prisoners and for the disposition of the small arms and the artillery and war stores. There is also some Spanish naval property of value remaining in Cuban and Puerto Rican ports, and it is a question whether or not this should be demanded by us or be allowed to remain in Spanish possession. The conclusion has been reached by Secretary Alger to refer these matters to the suggested military commission.

Possibly this commission would meet the question raised by the naval war board as to the propriety of holding Morro Castle as a pledge until the formal signature of a treaty of peace. The naval war board, led by Acting Secretary Allen, called on Judge Day about noon. It is believed their purpose was to impress upon the Secretary the importance of making the surrender of important strategic points at the entrance of harbors, such as Morro Castle at Havana Harbor, a condition for the cessation of hostilities.

Cubans Threatening Holguin.

If any one phase of the campaign could influence the Spanish Government to speedy action in the final restoration of peace it would be the attitude of the Cubans under Gomez in the northern part of Santiago Province, just outside of the line marking the territory surrendered to the United States by Gen. Toral. The officials here have known that Spanish garrisons in Holguin and some of the smaller towns on the north coast and interior were in desperate straits for food and war supplies, and had suffered an enormous percentage of loss from disease. Had not our own forces, under Shafter, been checked in their operations by the epidemic of fever, a strong column would have been thrown out to the northward, and have forced a surrender of all these scattered detachments of Spanish troops.

Now, however, the Cubans under Gomez apparently have determined to forestall the American commanders in this movement, and, it is reported, have occupied several small towns evacuated by the Spanish, and are pressing at the doors of Holguin. The matter has given some concern to our military commanders, as this Cuban effort, if successful, may result in soon bringing our Government to a pass where it must find itself obliged to recognize the Government set up by Gomez in his march or come to an open issue with the insurgents and forbid them from conducting further operations, except where sanctioned by the managers of our own campaign.

As is the case at Manila, so it is believed at Holguin, the Spanish commander would much prefer to surrender, if obliged to surrender at all, to the United States authorities, and not to the insurgents. There are political reasons why the Spanish Government should impress this course upon its military commanders, seeking, as it has done, to induce the United States to assume sovereignty over Cuba instead of erecting a Cuban Government. Therefore this condition at Holguin, if known to Blanco, may induce him to take steps to surrender the place to any authorized American officer.

Unfounded Rumors Denied.

It is intimated that the surrenders on this basis would not cease at Holguin, and the rumor was afloat to-day that Havana itself had surrendered, but this failed of confirmation at all points where such news naturally would find its way. If these conditions are known to the Spanish Government at Madrid the fact may have an important bearing in hastening the action of the Sagasta Ministry upon the pending proposition from the United States Government.

SPECIAL ENVOYS AT PARIS.

American Peace Representatives, It Is Said, Will Be Clothed with Plenipotentiary Authority.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—While the members of the body that is to be authorized to make the treaty of peace are being called Commissioners, it is said at the Department of State that they will be special envoys, clothed with plenipotentiary powers, and that they will go to Paris having like powers to any treaty-making body.

There seems to be no doubt that Secretary Day will be one of the envoys. An intimate friend of the President says that there will be men of diverse interests appointed to the commission. All will not be lawyers, he says, although there will be a sufficient number of good international lawyers to assure the United States protection against the skillful diplomacy of Spain. The Spanish are not to be permitted to fritter away the results of the war with any more niceties of diplomacy.

It has been suggested that Assistant Secretary Moore may be asked to become a member of the commission to make the treaty. It is extremely doubtful whether this will fit with Mr. Moore's plans, as he has contemplated separating himself from the Department of State as soon as Secretary Day leaves the office. His experience with Secretary Day has been very agreeable. The President has extended to him the utmost confidence.

Nothing has disturbed his relations with the Secretary or the Administration generally, but his acceptance of the office of Assistant Secretary was not given with the expectation of remaining in it permanently. In leaving the chair in Columbia University he made a personal sacrifice in order to perform a public duty. That duty having been performed and another Secretary being soon due, who may desire to exercise the greatest freedom in the choice of his assistants, Prof. Moore will seize the opportunity to leave the public service and return to his position in Columbia.

Among other officials who have been mentioned as within the range of possible selection for appointment as members of the commission are Senator Allison of Iowa and Senator Gorman of Maryland.

It is believed by members of the Administration that the commission can complete its work in time to cause an extra session of Congress to consider legislation which the treaty of peace will necessitate, although there is a prospect that an extra

Continued on Page 2.

PRIVATIONS AT SANTIAGO

Lieut. Col. Smith Writes on the Condition of the Seventy-first.

HIS VIEWS OF ARMY POLITICS

The Cubans "a Dirty, Filthy, Lazy Lot"—The Regiment Weak from Sickness and as Ragged as Coxey's Army.

Lieut. Col. Clinton H. Smith of the Seventy-first Regiment has written a letter to Col. Augustus T. Francis of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment. At the time of writing he was acting Colonel of the regiment. His denunciation of the Cubans will probably have a loud echo in this city when the friends of the Seventy-first realize that the men were exposed to disease through the rapacity of the natives, who, according to Lieut. Col. Smith, deprived them of the protection of blanket and poncho. This is the letter:

Santiago, July 31.

Dear Col. Francis: Ten days ago I was taking my turn at the fever. It seems we have all got to have it. The doctor calls it thermic fever; another name is breakbone, (a good name.) About 600 of the officers and men have had it and about 300 are down with it now. The Colonel is trying to ward it off, and it looks to-night as if he would succeed, in a measure. It is not considered necessarily dangerous, but is very distressing and leaves one very weak. Three have died within the past two days—Sergt. Young of Company E and Privates Ganz and Williams of Company L, the latter an old Company B man who enlisted with Austin.

"If they do not get us away from here soon I fear many more of our brave boys will be left in Cuban soil. Too many have been left already we feel for such a cause, which everybody here is satisfied was the result of mistaken sympathies at home. The Cubans are a dirty, filthy, lazy lot, (what we have seen, excepting perhaps Garcia and a few others.) They did not help any in the fight, and the only way we could discern their utility was the rations they drew when we were for days on less than half.

"They went about the country swiping everything loose—they and the vultures—and displayed in that way the only energy they have shown. As a result the regiment is to-day not half equipped with ponchos and blankets, which were thrown off in the heat of the battle of July 1, and were not found when we sent back for them. The idea of the Cubans fighting the Spaniards reminds me of Mark Twain's description of a French duel—more dangerous to parties passing between them than to the combatants. Unless the Spaniard chased the Cuban, I don't think proximity would endanger either.

The idea that the Spaniards won't fight is a mistake. They are not skillful fighters, but they fight until they die. Their sharpshooters, who shot so many of our men, were certainly fearless, as they had no chance of ultimate escape, and it was only a question of how many of our men they could kill before being shot themselves, they being where they could not leave their positions.

The Fight at Santiago.

The fight of July 1, when we met nearly all our losses, was something as fierce as could be desired, and how we got off so lightly I don't understand. * * * There were no charges whatever. A flank fire from the right drove them back from their very strong but concentrated position, and thus those in front were enabled to go up a hill impossible under direct fire. We were put early in the morning in a narrow path grown up around with dense underbrush, which grows so rank, and told to advance, after being told that we were the reserve.

No sooner had we entered than we were fired upon from several directions in volleys and by the sharpshooters. No one knew where the front was, and their smokeless powder completely concealed their position. They knew the location of the path, and simply had to fire volleys into it in order to hit some one. Our boys never wavered as they were shot down continually, but we continued to advance without being able to fire a shot. Some regular regiments followed us in, and no one had any orders or knew anything about where the fire came from. This of course made great confusion, but all advanced more in disorder than otherwise, and finally after ten hours of it got under cover and opened fire.

Our Springfields are murderous to our men on account of the dense smoke, and it is a shame to equip men with it as against the Mauser, which is a fine arm. I cannot imagine a hotter place from which to escape, and Gen. Lawton said at a meeting in Santiago this afternoon that as a military student for thirty years he doesn't believe, for the time it lasted, there is a fiercer fight on record.

We have all had enough for the present at least; even the most warlike are satisfied and eager to get home, both regulars and volunteers. We are still camped near the trenches we occupied up to the surrender, but without proper tentage or protection from the weather, &c. We have had no transportation whatever, and up to a few days ago, when we managed to get several tents on the backs of our F. & S. horses, we all slept in the open, which at this season is enough to kill animals.

Politics in the Army.

Up to the surrender every one was on his mettle, (nineteen days,) but when the excitement was over many became sick, and as time passes day by day and no relief a depression is settling over the regiment, the men feeling that they have done their duty, and now the Government is letting them die of dry rot, (or rather wet.) The fellow who said that "war is hell" had a pretty good idea of it, but if he had had Cuba in mind he would doubtless have made it stronger. We are being kept alive by rumors and reports that we are to go home or to the United States as soon as we are well enough. This is likely to work both ways, but I told Shafter's A. G. yesterday that if he would put us on a transport and send us out to sea I would guarantee a cure in four days.

I don't suppose they will move any of us until the Spaniards are shipped. The regular officers seem to get leave to go home, but the volunteers are not in it. Greatly surprised at some things we find in the army. Some officers such as we have been accustomed to meeting at home are very nice, &c., but there are others—and numerous—much the reverse. Talk about politics! I'm amazed. If army politics, with their clique jealousies and feuds, ever were beaten in any of our dear old districts at home, than I'm ignorant of a great deal in that line. Of all the miserable schemes, intrigues, designs, and throat-cutting I ever ran up against, this is the "fairest and best."

A Sick and Ragged Regiment.

Bell (Surgeon) has been very sick for some weeks off and on, but is around again all right now. Our two Assistant Surgeons deserve the greatest praise. They have worked like beavers, Harry Stafford attending hundreds of sick men while his own temperature was 105, being the only doctor. You ought to see the regiment. You would laugh and you would cry. All ten years older, poor fellows, and as ragged as Coxey's army could ever hope to be. Water is a mile away, and most of the men are so weak they get it only for drinking and cooking, and their appearance suggests almost as much repugnance to soap as that of our friends the Cubans. Col. Downs is now in charge of the brigade, pending the appointment of a successor to Gen. Hawkins. This of course puts me in command of the regiment.

We don't do much—two roll calls a day and guard mount; can hardly get a quorum for that. We expect to get the duck uniforms in a few days we were to have had at Tampa, but we will forgive everybody, including our worst enemies, if we ever get home, which, I assure you, will present charms never known before. Sincerely,

CLINTON H. SMITH.

MERRITT MAY BE FIGHTING.

It Is Stated Positively at Washington that He Was Not Placed Under Restraining Orders.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Gen. Merritt undoubtedly is pursuing his campaign in Luzon. It is stated positively that he is under no restraining order from the War Department, but that it is left entirely to his own discretion when and how to attack Manila. Inasmuch as it has been reported from Cavite that he was simply waiting the arrival there of the double-turreted monitor Monadnock it is presumed this attack will soon follow, if it has not been made already, for, according to the calculation of the Navy Department, the Monadnock is about due at Cavite.

While not quite clear as to Gen. Merritt's purpose in deferring his attack until the vessel arrives, it is the opinion of the military officials that his plan is to plant the two monitors, Monterey and Monadnock, directly within range of the Manila batteries, and if a demand for surrender is refused to batter down those defenses. Only fully armored vessels can be safely employed in such work, hence the delay on account of the non-arrival of the Monadnock.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Señor Navarro, the Spanish Consul here, has engaged a steamer to take him to Manila immediately upon the conclusion of peace in the hope of saving the city from bombardment."

COL. GREENE SAYS NOTHING.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 11.—The interview in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday with Capt. William Morris accusing Col. Greene of the Ninth New York of petty tyranny to officers, worse tyranny and neglect of his men, and of demoralizing the regiment, was shown to the Colonel to-day, and he was asked for a statement. Col. Greene absolutely refused to read the interview, and refused peremptorily to make any statement relative to the matter.

COL. ASTOR'S RECEPTION.

Greeted by a Vast Concourse of Friends at His Summer Home at Poughkeepsie and Speaks.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 11.—Col. John Jacob Astor was to-day given a reception upon his return home here from the war on furlough by the people of the town where he was born and bred that showed the high appreciation and good feeling that was held for him by all.

When the vast assemblage of his fellow-townsmen greeted him upon the lawn at Ferncliff he responded as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen of Rhinebeck and Fellow-Citizens: I am highly pleased and much impressed by this reception, and grateful for the kind feelings and sentiments you have shown. We thought when we packed up our tents at the beginning of the war and started for Cuba that we were doing only a very natural thing. Though as soldiers in the tropics we lost a certain number of comforts, and I for one was sorry as you know to lose the Spring and early Summer months in Duchess County, we had some compensation for what we missed here. The nights in Cuba were cool, and we had the great satisfaction of feeling that we were doing our best to advance civilization and the interests of our country, and whatever we lost by not being at home is fully made up by the pleasure of our reunion now. I know several of our fellow-citizens are ready with magnificent speeches, and, like all nineteenth century people, there are great demands on your time, therefore I will make room for the next speaker."

Mr. George Esselstyn responded to Col. Astor's remarks with a tribute to his patriotism. Col. Astor returned to New York on the 4 o'clock train.

Talk of Col. Astor for Congress.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 11.—It was reported along the avenue to-day that there was strong talk of Col. John Jacob Astor running for Congress.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Thunderstorms and rain have occurred in the Atlantic and East Gulf States and the upper lake regions.

The temperature has risen slightly in the lower lake region, the Upper Ohio Valley, and in the Atlantic States, except on the immediate coast, where it has remained stationary.

A storm of considerable intensity has developed over the upper lake region, and will probably move down the St. Lawrence Valley during the next thirty-six hours.

The pressure is relatively higher over Nova Scotia, the South Atlantic and North Pacific Coasts, and in the Rocky Mountain regions and the Middle and Upper Missouri Valleys.

Showers may be expected in New England; showers, followed by clearing weather, on the immediate Middle and South Atlantic Coast; generally fair weather will prevail elsewhere.

The temperature will rise slightly in the Atlantic States, and will remain nearly stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	68	65	65
6 A. M.	68	64	67
9 A. M.	72	66	70
12 M.	76	68	71
4 P. M.	77	68	72
6 P. M.	77	67	72
9 P. M.	73	67	70
12 P. M.	71	67	70

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	69
Weather Bureau	67
Corresponding date 1897	73
Corresponding date for last twenty years	74

The maximum temperature yesterday was 70 degrees at 2 P. M., and the minimum, 64 degrees, at 1 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 90 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 95 per cent.

Daily $1.00 Seashore Excursions

Aug. 11th to Sept. 10th, via Pennsylvania Railroad, to Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Sea Girt, Point Pleasant, and intermediate stations. Special trains leave 23d St. 7:50, Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 8:00, Brooklyn 7:45 A. M., and returning, leave Point Pleasant 6:35 P. M. same day. Rate from New York, $1.00; children, 75 cents. Brooklyn, 10 cents additional.—Adv.

ROUGH RIDERS FOR CAMP

Additional Detachments Arrive on Their Way to Join the Men at Montauk Point.

SANTIAGO HEROES COMING

Five Transports Expected To-day Whose Passengers Will Go Direct to Montauk and Will Not Be Detained at Quarantine.

The additional expected detachments of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, bound for Montauk Point, arrived at Jersey City over the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday, the first train coming in shortly after 4:30 o'clock in the morning and the last one about 7 o'clock in the evening. As had been the case with the troops who had preceded them, the men were worn out and were glad to get back to a cooler clime and away from the intense heat of the Southern camps.

While other troops will follow them shortly, those who came by train will probably be delayed somewhat, inasmuch as Gen. Young, in charge of the Montauk Camp, has placed an embargo on all the trains on the Long Island Road entering the camp and directed that they be held where they are until further orders from him. This is due to the congested condition of the railroad, the nature of which may be judged from the fact that the first section of the Rough Riders, who arrived at Jersey City on Wednesday night, did not reach the camp till 6:30 o'clock last evening, and not only remained on the cars all Wednesday night, but all last night also. Gen. Young's purpose, too, is to have the camp in a better condition to receive the men, whose presence in the present unprepared state would rather be an embarrassment than a help.

The result is that the forward movement of the Rough Riders, who arrived yesterday, will not begin at the earliest before noon to-day.

Probably the next troops to come will be those direct from Santiago on the five transports which left there on Aug. 7, and which, provided the weather has been at all favorable, will perhaps arrive to-day. The transports are the Gate City, with Col. Roosevelt and the Rough Riders; the Miami, having part of the Third and Sixth Cavalry and the time-expired men; the Matteawan, with the remainder of the Third and Sixth Cavalry; the Vigilincia, with the entire cavalry division, excepting the Ninth and Tenth colored troops, and one other boat, with Gen. Wheeler and his staff.

In this connection the important announcement is made by Col. Kimball of the Quartermaster's Department that the War Department has decided that the transports arriving from Santiago will not stop at Quarantine, or come up the lower bay, but will proceed direct to the pier at Fort Pond Bay, where a quarantine station will be established.

The Arrivals Yesterday.

As to the men who arrived yesterday, some of whom are now at Long Island City and others in the Fourth Regiment Armory, Jersey City, they completed the "home" section of the Rough Riders—the men, that is, who had not seen active service. Troops E and G, under command of Capt Miller, were the earliest arrivals, coming in at 4:20 A. M. They were hurried onto boats and transported to Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, from where, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, they were embarked on a ferryboat to be taken to Long Island City. The second train arrived at 6 A. M. It brought sections of Troops L and M. They numbered ninety-six men, and were under command of Capt. Robert L. Bruce. By the same train came 204 horses. Three of the men were under arrest. One was charged with intoxication, one with disobedience, and the third with leaving his post at Richmond, Va., to flirt with a young woman.

At 11:30 A. M. detachments of Troops A and D arrived. They numbered sixty men and were commanded by Capt. Sayre, who is Adjutant of the regiment. They had with them nine carloads of horses. Among them was Trooper Asch, who was wounded at Santiago. He had been in hospital at Tampa and was removed to his home in New York. Lieut. Ballard of Troop H, who had to be left behind by Troop H on account of being sick, was also with the detachment.

Quartered in Jersey City Armory.

Just as these detachments were ready to start orders came to hold them. Adjt. Sayre arranged with the New Jersey State authorities that they should be quartered at the Fourth Regiment Armory, in Jersey City, for the night. The horses were sent to the Adams Express stables, where they are being cared for by a detail.

The last train—the eighth, which was not on the schedule—arrived at the Bay Street station shortly after 7 o'clock at night. It carried detachments of Troops B and C and the usual consignment of horses. The men were provided with coffee from a restaurant and marched to the Fourth Regiment Armory. Some of the horses were sent to the Adams Express stables, while others were picketed in the railroad company's yard.

Five of the men were sick, and Major Lemotte of the Rough Riders, who was sent home wounded from before Santiago and left the hospital just in time to join the seventh train at Washington, secured their admission to the Jersey City Hospital. Major Lemotte, who is the Regimental Surgeon, is himself still weak. At Philadelphia he had one of the troopers taken to a hospital. The men taken to the hospital in Jersey City are Troopers Seville, Long, Guyer, Viney, and a Mexican whose name the Surgeon did not take. Guyer is suffering from a fever, the nature of which has not manifested itself as yet.

The wagon train of the Riders, consisting of eleven cars, reached the freight yards in Jersey City at 2 P. M. It was in command of Quartermaster and First Lieut. Jacob Schreizer. His command on the train was ten cavalrymen and twenty-seven teamsters, who are civilians. Late in the afternoon the train was loaded upon floats and started for Bay Ridge.

How the Regiment Was Made Up.

The men of the regiment made a very picturesque appearance, as they were all attired in different garbs, and their costumes included almost all colors. Many of the men wore bright-colored handkerchiefs, and all carried dirks, varying from the small knife to an immense hunting knife. Among the riders were five full-blooded Indians from the Creek, Chickasaw, and Choctaw tribes; miners, cowboys, wild West policemen, Mexicans, Sheriffs, clubmen, and Western newspaper men. Among the riders were "Tony" Gavin, a former Buffalo policeman, who at one time broke the wheeling record from Buffalo to New York, and "Bob" Younger, whose father and sev-

and relatives were [illegible] with [illegible] him in his outing expeditions. The horses of the troop are especially noticeable, as they are not like the majority of army horses, being sleek and fat and well groomed. When the men who went to Bay Ridge arrived there the Bay Ridge Auxiliary, which consists of nearly all the women in that neighborhood, furnished sandwiches, coffee, cake, and pies to the men. When the men saw the supply they made a wild scramble for it, but on an order the men immediately dropped in their places and resumed the cleaning of their guns and equipments, showing the excellent discipline under which they are held.

Sick Men Removed to Hospital.

Just previous to the embarking of this contingent from Bay Ridge for Montauk Point several of the men were found to be ill, and Ambulance Surgeon King of the Norwegian Hospital was summoned. He found that one had typhoid fever and that five had malarial fever. W. C. Munger of Fever City, Fla., who has typhoid fever, is seriously ill, and the surgeon expressed some doubts of his recovery. The others are M. A. Hopkins, Mago, Texas; R. W. Morrell, Elizabeth, N. J.; Cloud Raydurns, Caydon, Iowa, and Cragg Boison and Frank Marvin of Buckhorn, Indian Territory.

At the Camp.

It was another miserable day at the camp yesterday, the rain having come down in torrents during Wednesday night and for the greater part of yesterday morning.

The first arrival of troops for the day was a part of the First Cavalry, from Fort McPherson, who had arrived at Jersey City early Wednesday. The detachment was under command of Capt. Frank A. Edwards. This regiment has been frequently confounded with the regiment raised by Col. Roosevelt. Both are First Cavalry, but the soldiers who arrived at Montauk early yesterday morning are regulars. There were 285 of these men, and when the train drew up they started to get out to set to work unloading their train, but Gen. Young stopped them and told them to remain in the cars until the rain stopped. At the same time he sent word along the route that all trains containing troops should be held just where they were. Otherwise they would be compelled to march a long distance over a muddy road in a deluge.

The next arrival was the last of the Ninth Cavalry, colored. They had spent Wednesday night in their cars. They also remained in the cars until the rain let up at noon, when they marched out and went to their camp, as did the men of the First. The first section of the Rough Riders' came in at 6:30 in the evening, and remained in the cars over night. The men seemed in good spirits and health.

Many Patients in Hospital.

There are now seventy-five patients in the camp hospital under treatment. This does not include the men who are ill with slight complaints in their tents and, being looked after by their regimental doctors. There are a number of men of the Sixth and Ninth in camp who saw service before Santiago and were sent home wounded, but discharged from the hospitals about New York as better, and who took the opportunity to report to their regiments on the way to the camp. These men have as yet failed to obtain furloughs, but expect them daily.

Of the seventy-five in the hospital under treatment three have measles and the rest have high fevers, mostly malarial. There are about fifteen who have well-developed typhoid. None of these men contracted typhoid at the camp. They were sick when they arrived, or so nearly so that they succumbed since their arrival.

The work of erecting the hospital extension is progressing well, and a sufficient force of carpenters is now at work.

James A. Jones of Deep River, Conn., has offered to the Government the free use for hospital purposes of Hicks Island, near Montauk Point. This island, which is owned by Mr. Jones, is about thirty acres in area, and on it are several commodious buildings, wharves, boilers, engines, pumps, &c. It is but two miles from the Long Island Railroad, and four miles west of Fort Pond Bay. It is at the entrance of Napheague Bay, which affords splendid harbor for light draught vessels.

Will Be a Series of Camps.

The camp for a long time will be a series of camps. First there will be the camp of those who come through with a clean bill of health and from whom there is no possible danger of an infection. Another section will be of those who are not sick but who have been exposed to contagion or infection. They will be detained in these camps until the period of incubation is passed. Then there will be the camp of those who are sick with suspicious fevers or sicknesses, but which have not yet developed into anything serious. These will be detained until their sicknesses have developed. Then there will be the camp of the men who have yellow fever or other contagious diseases. Each of these sections will of course be subdivided.

A gang of men is hard at work preparing the detention camp, which is to be located on the Long Island Sound side of the island, about a mile from the railroad station, and more than that from the camp of the well soldiers. Ten wall tents are to be erected. Each will have a platform floor, and will contain cots, and be made as comfortable as it is possible to make a field hospital.

The smaller of the two piers in the bay has been taken possession of by the General commanding and will be used for the landing of any yellow fever patients that may come on the transports.

The disinfecting barge Protector is expected to-day. Dr. J. J. Kinyoun will have charge of the disinfecting. The baggage of the troops will be treated on board the barge and their clothing and personal belongings treated in buildings to be erected close to the detention camp.

Dr. Alva H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New York, will go to the camp to-day. He will co-operate with the camp doctors and give them the benefit of his Quarantine experience.

Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. Washington A. Roebling, and Mrs. M. J. Brown of the Women's National Relief Association arrived in the camp on the noon train yesterday. They were met at the station by Mrs. Walworth, and in the course of the day had a talk with Dr. Brown, the hospital surgeon in charge. In reply to questions by Miss Gould, Surgeon Brown said the things most needed by the hospital at present were shirts and pajamas for the men to wear while in the hospital and lithia water for the men with fever. A supply of these was promised at once.

Red Cross Society at the Camp.

Howard Townsend, representing the Red Cross, has arrived and reported to Gen. Young. He will have twenty tents, and will care for some of the sick, and especially look after those on the road to recovery. Mr. Townsend says he has unlimited means, and authorized the surgeons to call on him for any aid needed. He could obtain what they wanted quicker than the Government could do so.

A Red Cross yacht loaded with supplies for the sick soldiers arrived and anchored off the camp in the bay yesterday. It will probably unload to-day. The material was sent by boat so as to avoid the congestion of the railroad.

It was reported in camp yesterday that the Red Cross Society intended to ship 24,000 gallons of water a day into the camp for the use of the hospital. This water, according to the report, is to be procured at Jamaica and shipped in four big tanks belonging to the Standard Oil Company, such as that company uses to ship oil in.

Because the Union Tank Line was unable to get its cars in condition to convey fresh water from Jamaica to Montauk yesterday, W. T. Wardwell, Chairman of the Red Cross Executive Committee, sent out 1,200 gallons of mineral water, and will send 2,000 gallons to-day, unless the tanks are made ready in time to reach Montauk by night.

The Long Island Railroad has started work upon the erection of a new railroad station. This will be a little west of the old station and will be much larger and will give ample accommodations. The old station will be used as a telegraph office for public and newspaper business and accommodations will be provided in it for the newspaper men to write.

Work has been started upon the Post Office building. This will be close to the station, and will be rushed to completion as quickly as possible. The postal car which is now in use is too small, and already the clerks are pressed for room. Large amounts of mail are being received for the troops which are on the sea or else still in Cuba.

Representatives of the Army Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association are making preparations to put up a number of tents in the camp ground for the use of the soldiers.

Long Island Railroad Defended.

H. B. Fullerton, special agent of the Passenger Department of the Long Island Railroad Company, has sent a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES in which, referring to the statement that there had been a most aggravating and monotonous delay at the camp due to the inadequacy of the railroad facilities, he says, among other things:

There was a delay of the troops mentioned, caused by failure of the baggage to arrive with the troops, but [illegible] At Montauk, neither the Government nor the railroad was in readiness. [illegible] Aug. 22. The first troops arrived on Sunday night, no notice of [illegible] given anybody [illegible] as can be [illegible] instead of everything [illegible] fully planned [illegible] cover. As the [illegible] Long Island Railroad Company have erected for its own [illegible] its own teams and men, although it was under no obligation to do so, and has lent assistance in every way possible to the officers in charge. A strict investigation will show that these are the facts.

There is another item that I have not seen touched upon, and that is the fact that a representative of the Government at Montauk has issued an order in which he refuses to receive any troops after 8 o'clock P. M., consequently troops arriving there at night or too late to reach Montauk before that hour are, of course, permitted to go aboard our trains and occupy cars which must of necessity be sidetracked during the night.

There is a peculiar statement contained in the article by Dr. Castle on page three of THE TIMES. He says that it is impossible to get an adequate water supply. The facts are these: Lake Wyandance, a lake two and a half miles long, will furnish abundant water for all animals, cooking purposes, &c. The water may be brackish, but the writer and many others drink it freely and without noticing any taste. Further, water can be found in plenty at a depth of not over thirty feet. The Long Island Railroad Company has and has had for some time, four wells in operation. A steam pump attached to one of them was run forty-eight hours without perceptibly diminishing the supply. The small hills or mounds are undoubtedly full of boulders, as all who know anything of Long Island know that this is a terminal morain. On the lower ground few if any boulders are found.

In regard to the lockjaw matter, it was claimed some time ago that the bacillus tetanus was found at a point somewhere about half way down the island, but after careful investigation for two years no record is found of this bacillus for many years. Further on, Dr. Castle says that there must be something wrong, because Amagansett and East Hampton are settled up. At the time these places were settled the soil was the attraction and the fact that large trees grew. East Hampton is in close touch with Sag Harbor, which was a large and important place in early days. Amagansett is very close to it, but between Amagansett and Montauk Point is a twelve-mile stretch of low sandy land, protected by sand dunes, through the low point of which during heavy storms the water sweeps and much wreckage is found nearly the whole length of this sandy stretch.

It is impossible, or at least would be expensive, to build a road between Amagansett and Montauk. The distance of Montauk from New York and the fact that it is hardly a farming country and the lack of a good road are the only reasons that Montauk has not been settled. Besides Lake Wyandance there is Fresh Pond, Big Reed Lake, Little Reed Lake, Fort Pond Bay, and the ocean. It would seem with these facilities at hand the men might keep themselves at least reasonably clean. The ocean beach is a fine sand and an ideal bathing place. The camp fronts on the ocean.

Washington Departments Blamed.

The officers in the Army Building think that the reports of the condition of the camp at Montauk Point have been somewhat exaggerated, but they acknowledge that things are rather chaotic there. The blame they place on the department at Washington. One officer said yesterday:

"The camp at Montauk was to have been ready to receive the troops from Santiago, who were expected there by the end of this week, and if this order had been adhered to all would have been well, and the camp would have been in readiness for the soldiers. It was, however, suddenly decided that troops at Tampa and other camps should be sent there, and they were sent before the camp was in shape to receive them. Now we are shipping supplies down there, and the men there are using them up as fast as they are sent. The blame for the condition of the camp cannot be laid to this department."

Commissioner William T. Jenkins of the Board of Health will inspect the camp to-day. He will be assisted by Dr. Black, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent of the Borough of Brooklyn; Dr. Lusk, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent of the Borough of Queens, and Dr. John T. Nagle, Chief of the United States Bureau of Vital Statistics.

An Army Teamster Drops Dead.

F. A. McKinley, forty-two years old, an army teamster, dropped dead yesterday afternoon while at work near the hospital. He succumbed to heart disease.

Contracts for forage supplies were awarded by the Quartermaster yesterday. C. R. Rickerson received the contract for 75,000 pounds of oats at $1.17 7-10 per hundredweight. R. S. Ingersoll received the contract for 75,000 pounds of hay at 59 cents per hundredweight, and 180,000 pounds of rye straw at 89 cents per hundredweight. The contract calls for the delivery of the straw on Sundays.

A letter has been received from Surgeon General Sternberg of the United States Army by President Murphy of the Board of Health, in reply to Mr. Murphy's offer of the services of a number of the board's physicians, to co-operate with the army Surgeons to attend to the sick and wounded soldiers returning from the front. Surgeon General Sternberg says no additional medical services are need at present.

The New York and New Jersey Telephone Company announced yesterday the opening of a new line between Brooklyn and the recuperative camp at Montauk Point, L. I.

No excursions are to be allowed to land at the camp without permission obtained from the General commanding the army.

PLENTY OF WATER AT MONTAUK.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—War Department officials deny generally the assertions of discomfort and ill-usage of troops reported from Montauk Point. The Quartermaster's Department, which has had charge of opening the camp, says that good progress has been made in the four days since the order was issued establishing it.

The camp is 117 miles from New York City, and originally the nearest point where food or supplies of any kind could be obtained was four miles. Gen. Young and Col. Miller found this condition of things when they went to the point. The railroad had to lay sidings to accommodate the new camp and the fresh-water lakes which were supposed to be in good condition, were brackish, and wells had to be dug from which to secure a water supply.

Col. Miller of the Quartermaster's Department, who was at the department to-day, reported that there would be no trouble at all about an abundant water supply at Montauk Point. He said that after passing through the hard pan in drilling wells they struck gravel and found an abundance of good water. Surgeon General Sternberg says there appears to be no trouble whatever about an abundance of water of good quality.

All soldiers who have arrived have tents, having brought them along. The men found sleeping on the sand arrived on the midnight train and left it of their own volition. The Commissary General's Department has reports from its officers at Montauk which state that there is plenty in the way of subsistence and food supply.

QUARANTINE AT MONTAUK.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin has sent the following order to Gen. Young, commanding at Montauk Point:

"The Secretary of War directs that you co-operate with Surgeon Magruder, United States Marine Hospital Service, to establish and fix quarantine grounds and anchorage for transports bringing Gen. Shafter's command to Montauk Point. As each transport arrives, quarantine officials will board it, hoist the yellow flag, and make personal examination of troops on transports. If no yellow fever cases are found, the sick will be removed to general hospitals and the well to detention camp, where they will be held three to five days, and then moved to general camp. If any yellow fever cases are found they will be taken off and put aboard the sanitary barge or put in yellow fever hospitals. Other sick will be moved to general hospital and the well be detained in detention camp eight or ten days. No person will be allowed aboard a transport while the yellow flag is up without a written pass from Surgeon Magruder. A revenue cutter has been ordered to Montauk Point to enforce sanitary and quarantine harbor regulations."

CAMP BLACK IS OFFERED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Gen. Tillinghast of New York was at the War Department to-day and urged the Secretary to establish another camp in New York for troops other than that at Montauk Point. He suggested Camp Black.

MONTAUK NOW CAMP WIKOFF.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin announces that hereafter the designation of the camp at Montauk Point will be Camp Wikoff, in honor of Col. Charles A. Wikoff of the Twenty-second United States Infantry, who was killed at the head of his brigade on the 1st of July at Santiago. This order was issued by direction of the President.

MORE TROOPS LEAVE SANTIAGO.

SANTIAGO, Aug. 11.—The transports Manatee and Berkshire sailed north to-day with the Twenty-first and the rest of the Seventy-first Regiments, thus completing the embarkation of the First Division. The embarkation of the Second Division will [illegible].

SCHWAN ROUTS SPANIARDS.

Two Men Killed, and Lieut. Byron and Fourteen Men Wounded in a Fight at Mayaguez.

ENEMY'S LOSSES ARE SEVERE

Garrison Consisting of 1,200 Men Driven from Its Position—Conduct of Officers and Men Praised—The Capture of Coamo.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The War Department late this afternoon received the following from Gen. Schwan to Gen. Miles:

"Camp, Near Hormigueros, Aug. 11.—The advance guard, including the cavalry, of this command, while reconnoitering northwest of the Rosario River, near Hormigueros, developed a strong Spanish force which lay concealed in the hills north of Mayagues.

"In the general engagement that followed Lieut. Byron, Eighth Cavalry, my aide, was wounded in the foot, and Private Fermberger, Company D, Eleventh Infantry, and one other private were killed and fourteen enlisted men were wounded.

"It is reported that the most if not the entire Spanish garrison of Mayagues and surrounding country, consisting of 1,000 regulars and 200 volunteers, took part in the engagement. We drove the enemy from his position, and, it is believed, inflicted heavy loss. A wounded Spanish Lieutenant was found in the field and brought into our lines.

"The conduct of officers and men was beyond all praise. I propose to continue my march on Mayagues at an early hour to-morrow. SCHWAN."

MILES TELLS OF FIGHTING.

Official Reports Received of the Engagements at Coamo and at Guayama.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The War Department late to-day gave out the following delayed telegram:

"Ponce, Aug. 9.—The following received from Gen. Wilson: 'Gen. Ernst's brigade captured Coamo at 8:30 this morning. Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Col. Hulings commanding, led by Lieut. Col. Riddle of my staff, having made a turning movement through the mountains striking the Albonito road half a mile beyond town, captured the entire garrison of Coamo, about 150 men. Spanish Commander Illeros and Capt. Lopes killed. Our loss reported six wounded, only one severely. Men and officers behaved excellently.

"'Col. Hulings and Col. Biddle are especially to be commended. This is a very important capture, and was well executed.

"'The following is a list of wounded in the Sixteenth Pennsylvania: Corporal Barnes, Company E, left side; Private C. C. Frank, Company C, right side; Private George Witlock, Company C, right side; Private L. Ubold, Company E, right elbow; Private E. V. Jolly, Company F, left arm.'

"Have established telegraphic communication with Gen. Brooke, who reports that in a skirmish on the 8th with the enemy about three miles north of Guayama Gen. Haines forced enemy to retreat. The following men of the Fourth Ohio were wounded, none killed: Capt. Edward O. Thompson, Company K, in right breast; Private Samuel J. Jones, right knee; Private Noble W. Hanlacker, Company C, in ankle; Private Harry S. Haines, Company C, in right foot; Private William Jeddington, Company A, in right hip. MILES."

GRANT MISSED STOP ORDERS.

Friend Wired One of His Officers to Sail Quick If He Wanted to See Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin has been entertained to-day with some accounts of the way Gen. Fred Grant escaped from the War Department and got off to Puerto Rico, notwithstanding an order had been issued stopping all transports theretofore ordered to Guanica or Ponce.

The Alamo, which had been ordered to carry Grant's brigade to Puerto Rico, had been loading at Newport News. She had completed her loading, and was ready to sail yesterday morning. The First Kentucky regiment is a part of the brigade, and Col. Castleman, its commander, was anxious to "get to the front." His anxiety was shared by his friend, A. W. Butt, a Washington correspondent and personal friend. About the time he heard of the coming order for the holding of all transports the Washington correspondent received word from Col. Castleman that his regiment was on board and about to sail. Without a moment's hesitation the correspondent sent Col. Castleman a dispatch advising him: "If you have not sailed, do so at once, and go like a streak of lightning, and don't look back until you are out of sight of land."

According to Gen. Corbin the Alamo sailed at 10 o'clock. The order stopping all troop ships was issued at 2 o'clock. As the Alamo was under orders to sail and those orders had not been countermanded there was no reason why she should not have left. "If the War Department had very much desired that the Alamo should be recalled she might have been caught. I don't believe she is sailing for Puerto Rico at greased lightning pace," said an officer.

The Concho Did Not Sail.

The transport Concho, which was to have left this port for Puerto Rico yesterday afternoon, did not sail on account of a failure to get all of the freight on board. She was probably leave this afternoon.

TRACE OF A STOLEN BOY.

Chicago Family in Hope of Getting Back Thier Child.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—The Lapiner family, whose little boy was stolen so sensationally last May, are in greater hopes than ever that they will soon see him. Mrs. Lapiner received an anonymous letter to-day from St. Louis in a woman's handwriting saying that if she (the mother) did not come to St. Louis immediately and pay $2,500 ransom, she, the writer, would "kill the brat."

On the other hand, a constable named Dick, at Rochelle, near here, wired Lapiner to come there at once, as traces of the boy had surely been found. The Chicago police are at the town of De Kalb to-night, where they have gone to make an arrest in the case.

Col. Roosevelt's Letter Disappointing.

The letter from Col. Theodore Roosevelt to Samuel G. French, Secretary of the Republicans of the County of New York, which was received at the headquarters of that organization several days ago, reads as follows:

> My Dear Mr. French: It was very kind of you to remember me. I will reply to you in the future. Many thanks.

This was something of a disappointment to the Roosevelt boomers in the organization, who had expected great things from the letter. Mr. French had written to the Colonel regarding the steps that had been taken in the organization to aid his boom for the Republican nomination for Governor.

Third Cavalrymen from Santiago.

Fifteen members of Troop A, Third United States Cavalry, who came from Santiago, arrived by the Southern express at the Exchange Place station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Jersey City, at 12:30 P. M. yesterday. They came to New York by the Twenty-third Street Ferry. A number of sick and wounded soldiers who came by the same train were met by friends and taken to their homes in this city.

The Iroquois Returned to Owners.

The Clyde Line steamer Iroquois, which was chartered by the Government as a transport and which recently arrived from Santiago with Col. Pope and Col. Weston, chief commissary officer of Gen. Shafter's army, has been returned to her owners.

[illegible]

[illegible] Than [illegible] the Insurgents [illegible] Statements.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Col. James W. Cooper, who left Chicago last June with sixteen comrades, and later joined the Cuban army as part of one of the Government expeditions which took supplies and arms to the insurgents after much difficulty, has sent a letter home. The missive comes from the interior of Cuba, many weary days' march from the American army, and removed from cable stations and good mailing facilities. It is the first authentic news that has come from this quarter for weeks, and Col. Cooper sends a startling greeting to his friends and the world.

He says all the Americans with the Cuban Army "have been disarmed, robbed, and turned loose on the country to beg or starve. At the same time they are not allowed to receive ponies from the country, and in other ways," he says, "the Americans are treated shamefully."

As one who has marched and fought with the insurgents, he says: "The Cubans openly say, 'Let the Americans leave the island after the war is over.'"

As a primary reason for this feeling of bitter hostility, he says: "The Americans have superseded their best fighters with other Generals."

Col. Cooper does not go into particulars. This tale of distress and bitterness is found in a hastily written postcript at the end of a long letter, under date of July 6 from Chinchera. Col. Cooper is well known here, having been one of the first to volunteer after the declaration of war.

LEE MAY GO TO PACIFY CUBA.

Circumstances Believed to Indicate that the General's Work Will Begin Soon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—A report to-day from Jacksonville leads the War Department to believe that the encampment of the Seventh Corps, commanded by Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, is much more healthful than other camps supposed to be located in more salubrious places. Of 20,000 men in camp there only 318 were sick, and that is considered a very small percentage for any camp. The desire to maintain the Jacksonville camp is accepted as an indication of a plan on the part of the Administration to employ Gen. Lee and his forces in Cuba after the evacuation by the Spanish troops. Gen. Lee's familiarity with Cuban affairs and his well understood inclination to have something to do with the pacification of the island under the auspices of the United States have all along indicated him rather as a Governor in Cuba than as a military commander.

SPANISH FOURS STRONGER.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Spanish 4s opened at 43½ and advanced to 43 9-16. Yesterday's closing price was 42⅝. They closed to-day at 43¼.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—Spanish 4s opened at 43.50. Yesterday's final price was 42.44. Later to-day they advanced to 43.70, and closed at 43.17½.

Prices were very strong at the beginning of business on the Bourse to-day, owing to the satisfactory peace news received from Washington and Madrid, particularly in the Spanish group. Rio Tintos were in good demand. Later there was a general reaction due to realizations, and the market closed quiet.

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—There was a decided improvement in business on the Boerse to-day. Prices were more active and satisfactory, due to the political outlook and the encouraging reports from the manufacturing districts. Mine shares were firmer, and American securities were harder.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 11.—Prices were firm on the Boerse to-day, but business was inactive. Spanish 4s scored the principal rise. American securities were firm, especially Northern Pacific.

MADRID, Aug. 11.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 65.25. Gold was quoted at 55.00.

BARCELONA Aug. 11.—Spanish 4s, 65.75.

Distress in Balearic Islands.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—According to a special dispatch from Madrid, serious distress has been caused in the leather trade at Port Mahon, capital of Minorca, one of the Balearic Islands, owing to the loss of the Antilles market.

Less Pay for Spanish Clergy.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Pope has authorized the Spanish Government to reduce temporarily the salaries of the clergy, in view of Spain's necessities."

TO MANUFACTURE TIN PLATE.

Welsh Firm Secures Option on Grounds Near Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 11.—Arthur Evans, representing a Welsh manufacturing firm, has spent two months looking for a place to locate a tin-plate mill. He has secured an option on fifty acres at Mendelssohn, on the Monongahela River, seventeen miles from Pittsburg. The Welsh syndicate will locate there.

CHICAGO COUNTERFEITERS.

Four Men Placed Under Arrest and Their Outfit Captured.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—With the arrest of Gustave Miller at Harvey last night and of James Hite in Chicago this morning, Federal officials believe they have broken up the gang of counterfeiters which for months past has flooded Chicago with spurious money. Roland R. Ford and William R. Miller were apprehended Tuesday evening. According to Gustave Miller's confession, the men conducted their operations at Harvey, where the plant was located. During the last two weeks, Miller said, they had visited the place twice and made hundreds of counterfeit dollars.

The counterfeiting outfit was found buried two feet deep in a field two miles from the house where Miller resided.

INDIANA MAN FOUND DEAD.

Ascertained that He Was an Embezzler Under Suspicion.

MARION, Ind., Aug. 11.—J. C. Tibbitts was found dead to-day near the Clover Leaf Railway tracks, three miles north of here. He went to Van Buren yesterday on business and boarded the train there at 9 o'clock last night for Marion. After the train left Van Buren he was seen to leave the car and go out on the platform.

That was the last seen of him until he was found dead this morning. It developed at the inquest that Tibbitts was an embezzler and was to have been arrested to-day for appropriating funds of the Building and Loan Company of which he was Treasurer. He purchased an accident policy for $3,000 yesterday before he left Marion which was good for three days.

GREEN'S BONDSMEN SETTLE.

All But One of the Annapolis Defaulter's Sureties Released.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 11.—Two years ago Richard H. Green, Jr., a bookkeeper in the Farmers' National Bank of Annapolis, embezzled $23,000 and defaulted under most peculiar circumstances.

He had just married and was finishing a new house here when the story of his crime was heralded by a woman whom he had scorned. He had come home during his honeymoon to look at his house and was about to finish his trip, when a note summoned him before the bank officials. He fled at once, and was caught in Pennsylvania with the woman who had betrayed him.

His bride at once obtained a divorce, and Green was sent to the Maryland penitentiary for five years. The Fidelity Company of Baltimore paid the amount of its bond carried by it at once and three of his Annapolis bondsmen have just paid $1,500 each, one paying $500. One has yet to settle. The bank released the four who paid of all further claims.

[illegible] THE PROTOCOL

Continued from Page 1.

session of the Senate may be called in November to consider the treaty of peace.

MADRID, Aug. 11.—Señor Moret, the former Minister for the Colonies, had a long conference to-day with Señor Sagasta. The former has been frequently mentioned in connection with the Presidency of the Spanish Commission to draw up the treaty of peace with the United States, as he is intimately acquainted with colonial matters.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Cabinet Council to-night discussed the instructions to be given the Spanish Commissioners for the negotiation of peace. The question of the Philippines will be the chief point for consideration, and on this the precise intentions of the American Government are not known.

"The impression prevails here, however, that the powers will not regard the problem of the Philippines with the same passivity as they showed toward Cuba and Puerto Rico. The American and Spanish delegates will meet immediately in Paris, the Cabinet at Washington urging expedition."

DELAY CONSIDERED CRIMINAL.

MADRID, Aug. 11.—The Liberal, Moderate Republican, expresses the belief that President McKinley "replied to Spain's note with suspicious rapidity." It adds:

"We accept the sacrifice, knowing the responsibility falls upon the Government. The best course is to avoid all useless procedure while the diplomatists are quibbling. It is useless to make distinctions in language in order to reach a conclusion which is inevitable and already known, while our blood continues to flow in Puerto Rico and at Manila. During the last three years we have sacrificed too much blood. It is time to end it, and this is the only aspect of the question that at present can be considered. Anyway, the press is unable to discuss its other aspects. All delay in concluding an armistice is criminal."

The press now considers peace a foregone conclusion and echoes the general impatience to see a termination of hostilities and to know the programme for the Peace Commission, at which it is believed either Señor Moret or Duke Almodovar de Rio will preside. It is believed that the negotiations will extend into the second half of September.

TO RULE THE PHILIPPINES.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—A lithographed news sheet published here says:

"The Hispano-American Committee, regarding the future of the Philippines, will decide as to what territory is to be ceded to the United States and will consider the introduction of an autonomous administration, with a Governor appointed by Spain and exercising supreme military authority.

"It will consider the appointment of a committee chosen from the local Parliament and confirmed by the Governor to exercise civil authority. It will decide also as to the details of a customs tariff with the same privileged rates for Spain and the United States.

"The local Parliament will decide whether the religious orders are to be banished."

NO MORE VOLUNTEERS WANTED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—All recruiting for the volunteers has stopped, not by order, but because the situation indicates to the country that there is no longer need of volunteers for the troops from the different States. The only volunteers now going forward to join regiments are those enlisted to bring up the quotas of States that sent short regiments to the front.

The enlistments for the regular army are going on, and Gen. Corbin thinks they are likely to continue until the limits of enlistments authorized for the regular army are reached. The enlistments for the month of July as ascertained by Gen. Corbin were 6,500.

With the signing of the peace protocol orders will be issued at once to disband all volunteers that have not yet left their State camps.

COMMANDING OFFICERS TOLD.

Leaders of Armies and Fleets Notified that Spain Has Agreed to the Protocol.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Hostilities have practically ceased between Spain and the United States. Dispatches were sent to military and naval commanders to-day advising them of the present status of the peace negotiations and expressing the opinion that tranquillity is a probability of the very near future. These dispatches were instigated by the President, who is said to have received an official intimation that M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, will be authorized to sign the protocol on behalf of the Spanish Government.

At one time even the most optimistic did not think Spain would subscribe to our demands, but it is now believed that the protocol will be signed within a few hours. The President advised Secretary of War Alger to acquaint Gen. Miles and Gen. Merritt with the existing state of affairs, the idea being to prevent further risk and bloodshed.

The argument advanced by the Administration is that nothing could be gained by attacking a stronghold of the Spaniards and taking it by assault, when to-morrow the position may be surrendered peaceably. To prevent the precipitation of a battle by the Spaniards, Gen. Miles in Puerto Rico and Gen. Merritt in the Philippines were instructed to send the tidings under flags of truce to the enemy.

The dispatches were sent last night, so that by this time fighting in Puerto Rico has closed. It is not possible to say when the cablegram to Merritt will be received. Dispatches to Admiral Sampson and Admiral Dewey were sent by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen, of the same import. As soon as M. Cambon signs the protocol the blockade of Havana and other Cuban ports, as well as Puerto Rican and Philippine ports, will be relaxed and food will be allowed to reach the inhabitants of all the islands where famine now prevails.

The Fleet Hears of the Protocol.

WITH THE FLEET OFF GUANTANAMO, Aug. 11, 7 P. M.—A press bulletin announcing that the peace protocol had been agreed upon was the first definite news received here regarding the progress of the peace negotiations.

The dispatch caused intense satisfaction throughout the fleet. It is expected several warships soon will be able to go north.

CARLISTS WAIT FOR PEACE.

Armed Bands Assemble in the Pyrenees, but Leaders Say They Will Do Nothing Yet.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Biarritz correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Although it is denied by the Government, it is reported that there is a Carlist armed band now near Seo de Urgel, among the Pyrenees, and that there are three others in the region of Maestrazgo. All the armed bands [illegible] caused considerable agitation in the regions named, which are largely Carlist in their sympathies.

"Sixteen soldiers of the Barcelona garrison have been arrested in a Carlist club there, and an infantry Colonel has been nominated to initiate proceedings against them. It is known to the police that many other soldiers have secretly visited the club. Carlist agents are actively working in Barcelona and other places enrolling the military, and a number of persons have been arrested on suspicion of being agents. Among them is the head porter of the Duke of Solferino, who is now at Lucerne with Don Carlos.

"The chief Carlists in Barcelona disappeared three days ago, their destination being unknown. Those remaining lead an irregular life, rarely sleeping at home. The few leading Carlists who are still in Madrid say that they do not recognize as Carlists the armed bands which have appeared in the country, Don Carlos having given the most stringent orders against a rising until peace with America is concluded.

"Baron Sangarret said to a friend: 'These bands are paid either by Stock Exchange jobbers or by the Government, which is anxious to justify its drastic measures. I doubt very much that they are composed of fanatical Carlists, who have become impatient. Believe me, our rising will occur only after peace has been made. It will be preceded by a declaration of war, solemnly formulated by our Deputies in Congress, in order that the country may know well the reason for our rising. We expect much advantage from the effect this declaration will have upon the country; and the Government cannot complain of being taken unawares.'"

A SAIL THROUGH THE RAIN.

Wet Weather Did Not Interfere with Mr. and Mrs. Belmont's Outing at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 11.—Rain interfered but little with the plans made by Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, who had arranged for a day's outing with a party of friends. They had intended to have a sail and to start about 1 o'clock to-day, but long before that hour the rain fell in torrents. Mr. Belmont telephoned to the caterer at the Casino not to load the tug Henry T. Sisson with the collation, but to hurry a luncheon to be ready at 1 o'clock at the Casino instead.

The caterer, with his force, set to work, and by the time required the feast was ready, the table being decorated with white and pink roses and trailing vines. The rain continued to fall and the guests began to arrive in rubber coats and boots. While the party was waiting for the late-comers it was decided to carry out the original programme. The luncheon was partaken of to the tunes of an orchestra, the party including, besides Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Charles A. Munn, J. H. Prentis, William Cozzens, Henry Clews, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Lloyd Warren, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Virginia Fair, Daniel B. Fearing, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Harry Lehr, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds, and Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren. While the luncheon was being enjoyed a messenger was sent to Belcourt to procure a number of rubber coats.

After luncheon a large drag conveyed the guests to Crowley's shipyard, and there the guests boarded the tug Henry T. Sisson, and, through the drenching rain and with quite a sea on, the tug plowed through the waters of Narragansett Bay to Mount Hope, and thence to Tiverton in another drag, where they boarded the trolley car and journeyed to the Island Park. There a small steam launch conveyed the party to Gould Island, where dinner was served, and in the evening a trolley ride in the palace car Lawrence was enjoyed. The party arrived home quite early to-night.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Success of the Coming Tennis Tournament Already Assured.

NEWPORT, Aug. 11.—Robert Cutting is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden. Ralph N. Ellis has gone to New York for a brief stay. Miss Blight has as her guest Miss Morton, daughter of Levi P. Morton. Edward C. Potter is visiting his relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Potter. Hamilton B. Tompkins has gone to Europe. Arthur B. Emmons is confined to his cottage on account of illness. R. L. Cottonet of New York is visiting Thomas F. Cushing. Mrs. W. Watts Sherman entertained at dinner this evening. Miss Choate of New York is the guest of Mrs. Frederic Pearson. Mrs. Francis Morgan is visiting F. P. Freeman at Tower Top. Miss Anderson of New York is visiting Mrs. Walter Langdon Kane. Capt. C. Milbank, Royal Navy, is visiting here. Van Rensselaer King will give a stag dinner at Berger's on Aug. 23.

Miss Alsop of Middletown, Conn., is the guest of Mrs. Hugh T. Dickey. United States Senator George Peabody Wetmore has returned from New York. Mrs. John Clinton Gray is arranging to give a trolley party on the Lawrence next week. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will give a reception on board of the Nourmahal on Monday afternoon next. Mrs. Potter Palmer entertained at dinner this evening. Deblois & Eldridge have rented, for the estate of William H. King, the property on Bellevue Avenue known as "King's Cote," to F. H. Prince of Boston. Mrs. E. Rollins Morse entertained at dinner this evening. Prof. Wisner will give one of his lectures in French at the residence of Mrs. John Clinton Gray to-morrow afternoon.

The outlook for the tennis tournament at the Casino next week is very bright. There are thirty-nine entries already received for the drawings to-morrow. On all sides there is evidence of a big boom in tennis, and the coming tournament is already assured of success.

Mrs. Calvin S. Brice entertained at dinner this evening.

The heavy rain of to-day beat down and destroyed many handsome hydrangea plants about the lawns of the cottages on Bellevue Avenue.

Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore will give a dinner dance to-morrow night.

Casino registers include E. S. Reynal, G. P. Eustis, Passed Assistant Surgeon G. B. Wilson, United States Navy.

Miss Josephine Johnson entertained at dinner this evening.

ALABAMA CHAPLAIN'S WOES.

Having Left His Regiment, He Is Burned Twice in Effigy.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 11.—The persecution of the Rev. Robert D. Wear, former Chaplain of the Fifth Alabama United States Volunteer Immunes, who resigned and quit his command on the eve of its departure for Santiago, broke out again last night.

When Dr. Wear's family awoke this morning they found a newly made grave in front of the house on Eighteenth Street. The grave had head and foot stones, and an inscription which recited the ex-Chaplain's supposed death and burial. Dr. Wear's friends advised him to remain here and brave it out.

NEW LINE FOR HAWAII.

Direct Communication Established Between Seattle and Honolulu.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 11.—A new steamship line has been established between Seattle and Honolulu, resulting from the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands.

James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern, is interested in the venture. He has promised to divert the traffic of the Great Northern to the new company, which will dispatch the City of Columbia on Aug. 22 for Honolulu. Mr. Hill has secured large shipments of sugar, and it is announced passengers will be ticketed through from Eastern points to Honolulu over the Great Northern.

NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS.

Virginia.—Fifth District—Edmund Parr, Republican.

Wisconsin.—Seventh District—John Esch, Republican. Sixth District—J. H. Davidson, Republican.

Tennessee.—Fourth District—C. E. Snodgrass, Democrat.

Texas.—Sixth District—R. E. Burke, Democrat.

Kentucky.—Ninth District—M. Williams, Democrat.

WILL ACCEPT CHALLENGE

New York Yacht Club Awaits the Royal Ulster's Reply.

A COMMITTEE SELECTED

The Club Cables to Belfast Relative to Sir Thomas Lipton's Challenge for America's Cup—Members Enthusiastic.

The long-expected special meeting of the New York Yacht Club, at which the correspondence between that organization and the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, relative to Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America's Cup, was held in the Madison Avenue Clubhouse last night.

Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan presided, and the business of the gathering was quickly transacted. The meeting was not as largely attended as was expected, but nevertheless a thoroughly representative number of the most prominent yachtsmen in this vicinity were present. The meeting was called to order shortly after 9 o'clock, and Secretary Oddie read the communications that have already passed between the two clubs.

The first was from Hugh C. Kelly, Secretary of the club, dated at Belfast, Aug. 6. It reads:

> I have to inform you that the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, on behalf of Sir Thomas Lipton, has the honor to challenge for America's Cup. Kindly say if this is agreeable to you. A small committee appointed by the club will shortly sail for New York with formal challenge and to arrange details.

Secretary Oddie sent this to Mr. Kelly:

> I have the honor, on behalf New York Yacht Club, to acknowledge receipt of cable of even date. Its purport is most agreeable and will be considered as soon as meeting can be called. Your committee will be warmly welcomed.

After the reading of the above cablegrams the following resolution, which had been already prepared, was offered and unanimously adopted:

> The Royal Ulster Yacht Club having communicated to this club its intention to challenge for the America's Cup,
>
> Resolved, That the flag officers, Secretary, and Treasurer be and they hereby are appointed a committee with power, on behalf of this club, to accept, under the deed of gift, such challenge for a match for the America's Cup, to arrange the terms thereof and select a yacht to represent this club therein, and, by mutual consent with the challenging club, to make any arrangements as to dates, courses, number of trials, rules, and sailing regulations and any and all other conditions of the match. And the said committee shall have power, in their discretion, to add to their number. Said match shall be sailed under the direction of the Regatta Committee, pursuant to Article X. of the Constitution.

This committee, which will be known as the Committee on Challenge of the Royal Ulster Club, consists of Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan, Vice Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, Rear Commodore August Belmont, Secretary J. V. S. Oddie, and Treasurer F. W. J. Hurst. After the meeting of the club, which was a most enthusiastic one, the committee held a meeting, and in accordance with the power vested in it, added to its number ex-Commodore E. D. Morgan, Gen. Charles J. Paine, Herman B. Duryea, and ex-Commodore Edward M. Brown. One of the members present expressed the opinion of many by saying that the committee of nine, as it stands is one of the best that could be selected. It is composed of men who have been interested in international sport for many years. Gen. Paine's position will probably be advisory to a degree for no other man on the committee has had such a wide experience in successful cup defenders as he. Of the others, it is rumored that Commodore J. P. Morgan, associated with E. D. Morgan and Herman B. Duryea will be the syndicate that will own the new yacht whose plans are now completed and in the hands of the Herreshoff Company.

The belief was expressed last night after the meeting was adjourned that the preliminaries could be arranged quickly, and the formal challenge sent at once, thereby binding the contract. That the New York Yacht Club will meet Sir Thomas half way is shown by the following dispatch, which was sent at midnight:

> Hugh C. Kelly, Secretary, Mountpottinger Road, Belfast:
>
> Meeting club held this evening. Your cable presented. A challenge from your club will be most agreeable. Committee appointed with full power to act on challenge and arrange all details. Challenge to be binding and carry precedence. Must be accompanied by name of owner and certificate, name, rig, and dimensions of challenging yacht as specified in deed of gift. Your committee will be warmly welcomed. Vice Commodore Ledyard sails on the Etruria Saturday. Will gladly confer with your committee on his arrival at Liverpool if you desire. Telegraph him your wishes at Queenstown or Long's Hotel, London.
>
> J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Commodore.
>
> J. V. S. ODDIE, Secretary.

Hon. Charles Russell Coming Here.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Hon. Charles Russell, representing Sir Thomas Lipton, sailed to-day for Canada, whence he will proceed to New York City in connection with the challenge for the America's Cup.

WILL NOT BUILD A DEFENDER.

H. B. Duryea Denies He Is a Member of Any Such Syndicate.

NEWPORT, Aug. 11.—Herman B. Duryea, the well-known yachtsman, will not build a cup defender. In fact, he never intended to build one, and never stated he was a member of any such syndicate as he has been made to appear in various newspapers to-day. Mr. Duryea said to-night that he know nothing of such a syndicate, but that it was true he met Capt. "Nat" Herreshoff here a short time ago on personal matters. All day Mr. Duryea's telephone has been kept ringing by newspaper correspondents and others wishing to make engagements to talk over "plans and suggestions" for the new cup defender, but as Mr. Duryea is good-natured and a thorough sportsman, he is treating the whole affair as a good joke.

Thirty-Footers at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 11.—The thirty-footers' race for the trophy known as the Carolina Cup, offered by Mr. Pembrooke Jones, occurred this afternoon in a northeast breeze over a course from Brenton's Cove to Bishop's Rock and Jamestown, twice over. The Vaquero, owned by Mr. H. B. Duryea, ran ashore near the training station, and therefore did not finish. The start was made at 3:02. The summary:

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	5:04:10	1:42:13
Wawa, R. Brooks	5:06:02	1:44:02
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	Did not finish.	

The Vaquero was not injured.

These races will be continued throughout the season, and among the coming races cups will be offered by R. N. Ellis, Mrs. H. P. Whitney, Mrs. Pembrooke Jones, and Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Duryea.

THE LEITERS GOING ABROAD.

They Will Visit Mrs. Curzon, Wife of the Viceroy.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Before Mrs. George Curzon, wife of the new Viceroy of India, sails with her husband to represent the Queen's Government in the far off India, she will receive the members of her family at the Curzon country home at Kidleston. Levi Z. Leiter, father of the distinguished young woman, announced to-day that he had just received an invitation from the Curzons to come to their home in England, and that the family would be reunited once more in the Spring.

The announcement in the dispatches of the distinction that would fall to the lot of an American woman, born in Chicago, interested many people who had known her as Miss Mary Leiter. Joseph Leiter will remain abroad longer than the others. He has become interested in several English ventures that will require personal management. "I have heard nothing more extended that what I have read in the newspapers," said Mr. Leiter. "Of course, we will feel happy over the distinction which Mary will enjoy. She was always a good girl, and is certainly entitled to her good fortune. We will be the guests of the Cursons for some little time. I do not believe that Mr. Curzon will assume his new duties until next June."

BOMBAY, Aug. 11.—The press of India welcomes the appointment of Mr. George N. Curson, until now Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, as Viceroy of India as being eminently satisfactory.

ELECTIONS LAW IGNORED

Tammany's Executive Committee Decides Not to Make Recommendations to McCullagh.

MR. QUIGG ON THIS ACTION

He Says State Issues Are Not Likely to Enter Into This Campaign—Superintendent McCullagh's Brief Statement.

The Executive Committee of Tammany Hall, at a meeting held in the Wigwam, in Fourteenth Street, yesterday afternoon, decided to refuse to submit to Superintendent of Elections McCullagh any list of names for appointment as Deputy Superintendents of Elections. By this action Tammany throws away a large amount of patronage, and it is expected that it will be a sad blow to hundreds of its followers who have been waiting eagerly for a distribution of the 300 places to which the new elections law allowed the Democratic organizations of the counties coming under its provisions to lay claim.

Here is the resolution in which the Executive Committee declares the stand it has taken:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Regular Democratic-Republican Committee of Tammany Hall, believing the so-called "Elections Bill," passed at the recent extraordinary session of the Legislature, to be an unconstitutional enactment; recognizing it as special legislation of the most reprehensible character, denying to the citizens of the metropolis the right of self-government, as enjoyed by every Republican community in the State; appreciating that it is a totally unjustifiable and radical scheme, devised solely for Republican partisan advantage, and a manifest insult to the honesty, intelligence, and patriotism of the citizens of Greater New York, who justly pride themselves on the purity and fairness of their elections and the strictness with which the requirements of the general election law are here enforced, and satisfied that this special measure was framed and passed only to embarrass, and, if possible, intimidate the voters of this Democratic constituency through the arbitary and inquisitorial powers thereby vested in a totally irresponsible set of partisan hirelings to be appointed by the Republican agent selected to enforce its provisions, therefore declines any participation in the political oppression and injustice intended, and refuses to submit any list of names for appointment as Deputy Commissioners.

Decision Made at Saratoga.

The action the committee would take in this matter was decided upon at Saratoga. Several members of the committee who have been stopping there arrived here yesterday morning. Among them were Corporation Counsel Whalen, Senator Thomas F. Grady, Bernard F. Martin, Timothy D. Sullivan, and George W. Plunkitt, Chairman of the Committee on Elections. These men brought word of the decision of Richard Croker and the other organization leaders.

The meeting yesterday, which was a secret one, began at 3:30 o'clock, and lasted only half an hour. It was naturally supposed, therefore, that the matter was not discussed very generally. In fact, one of the members stated after the meeting was over that the resolution was disposed of in a very few words, and that a good part of the time was taken up by the consideration of routine business. The resolution was passed unanimously.

This action of the committee is final. It needs no notification by any other body of the organization.

The members of the committee were reticent when asked about the resolution, although Senator Grady and several others said that they had been in favor of such action from the time the election bill became a law. There are some doubts, however, whether the action of the committee will be satisfactory to the rank and file of the organization.

The metropolitan elections district created by the new elections law, consists of the Counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, and Westchester. The law provides for the appointment, by the Superintendent, of 600 Deputies. Each of the two principal parties is allowed to recommend 300 of these Deputies. The Superintendent is to notify the Chairman of each County Committee that the party, as notified, is entitled to nominate one-half the number of Deputies to be appointed. These notifications must be made on or before Aug. 15. Notifications have not yet been received by either the Republican or Democratic organizations in New York County.

It is thought likely that the Democratic organizations of the other counties coming under the provisions of the law will follow in the course laid out by Tammany Hall, and will refuse to make recommendations for appointment. This, however, is still a matter of speculation. It is thought not improbable that other counties will find the amount of patronage offered too great a temptation to resist.

Power of Superintendent McCullagh.

Tammany's action does not leave Superintendent McCullagh in doubt as to what course to pursue. Such a contingency is provided for by the law, which says:

Any vacancy occurring by disqualification or otherwise shall be filled by the appointment of a qualified person named in a supplemental list filed on behalf of the same party, except that if a party entitled to representation files no original list, nor a supplemental list after notice, the appointment may be made without such lists, and without nomination.

The Superintendent showed not the slightest concern when informed of what Tammany had done. He said: "This town is full of men out of work who are willing to take honest employment." He declined to speak further on the matter.

Lemuel E. Quigg, Senator Platt's lieutenant in this city and President of the Republican County Committee, when asked what effect Tammany's action would have, replied:

It will affect nothing and nobody excepting those hungry Democrats in Tammany Hall that would like to be fed with the emoluments of these places. The law says that when a political organization entitled to make recommendations refuses to do so the Superintendent shall appoint that number of deputies from that party which the organization refuses to recommend. So that Mr. McCullagh will appoint the Democratic deputies, and it is a fair assumption that he will get a great deal better class of men than he would have got from Tammany Hall.

Nothing Done by Republicans.

Mr. Quigg said that practically nothing had been done by the Republicans looking to the appointment of their deputies. "The law," he said, "requires the Superintendent to notify the Chairman of each County Committee the number of deputies whom his organization shall recommend. Mr. McCullagh has not sent out that invitation as yet. As soon as we receive it here we shall make our recommendations. We are preparing to be ready as soon as he is."

Mr. Quigg, when asked if he thought Tammany could make any political capital by the attitude it has taken, replied:

I do not. The law is an endeavor to secure the integrity of the ballot in the City of New York. It has no other purpose, and it is so drawn that it can have no other effect. It may not be absolutely efficacious, but it will accomplish a good deal, and there is no possibility of its accomplishing anything excepting the improvement of the conditions under which the people go to the polls and cast their votes. There is no political capital to be made by people who are opposed to that idea.

The Canal Scandal.

This was all Mr. Quigg had to say about the elections law matter, but in answer to questions he spoke at some length on several interesting subjects. Just after being questioned in regard to his opinion of the effect upon his party's interests of the canal scandal he took occasion to say that State issues were not likely to enter into this campaign. He added:

The worst possible view that can be taken of that report is that the State Engineer's office and the office of the Commissioner of Public Works at Albany have been careless in the conduct of the work in a degree which has resulted in a money loss to the public of perhaps 8 per cent. of the money expended. It is not alleged that there was any conspiracy to misuse public money. It is not even suggested that Mr. Aldridge or Mr. Adams was interested in any abuse of the law. The only point made against them is that a proper system of examination in the first place and of inspection in the second place might have prevented these losses. This, of course, is a serious matter, but it does not involve the Republican Party in the sort of scandal which its enemies hoped for.

State issues, however, are not likely to enter into this campaign. The people are not going to concern themselves greatly over a few abuses in the conduct of an enormous public work. Their attention is occupied with great National problems growing out of the successful conduct of the war, and their purpose, in my opinion, will be to cast their votes so as to applaud President McKinley for the great work he has done and strengthen him for the work he now has in hand.

War Department Affairs.

In speaking in regard to the abuses in the conduct of the War Department, he said:

When the Administration found itself suddenly confronted with the necessities of war it was in an entirely unprepared condition. The navy, except as to some few guns and as to ammunition, was substantially ready, but the War Department had been able to accomplish very little. In an instant it was compelled to provide itself with all sorts of supplies. It needed enormous quantities of ammunition. It needed transports. It needed food and clothing for the soldiers. It needed every sort of surgical and medical supplies—it needed everything, in fact, which would be required in war.

It would have been amazing if in suddenly acquiring all these supplies there had been no slip up. The fact that a few transports have come back with wounded men under bad conditions is, of course, very unfortunate, but it would have been a miracle if substantially a three months' war had been fought and ended without some distressing incidents of that sort. The war is ended fortunately. We have won. We have won with a singularly small loss of life. We have won with great glory to our arms, and in winning we have obtained substantial rewards. These are facts that a fair-minded man looks at. He does not waste his time pecking here and pecking there to find some accident to sneer at.

QUEENS COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

Delegates to the State Convention Chosen in Third District.

MINEOLA, L. I., Aug. 11.—The Third Assembly District Democratic Convention of Queens County for the election of delegates to the State Convention met to-day at Allen's Hall, in this village. The district is made up of the towns of Hempstead, North Hempstead, and Oyster Bay. There was a contest between rival delegations from Hempstead, headed by R. V. Brower and John H. Carll.

After James Norton of the village of Glen Cove had called the convention to order the fight between the rival delegates from Hempstead was decided in favor of Brower by a vote of 34 to 16. The rest of the proceedings were harmonious, and delegates were chosen to the State Convention.

The delegates are reported to favor Hill, but they are not pledged.

ALLOWED SOLDIERS TO VOTE.

It Caused a Tie in a Pennsylvania Republican Nomination.

TOWANDA, Penn., Aug. 11.—At the Bradford County Republican Convention to-day an entirely new feature was introduced by the admission by the convention of the votes of the Republican soldiers of this county in Company M, Ninth Regiment, now at Chickamauga.

While the soldier vote did not affect the nominations for the Legislature, it caused a tie in the vote for the District Attorney nomination, J. C. Ingham and L. T. Hoyt each receiving 2,290 votes. Ingham subsequently withdrew his name.

WYOMING REPUBLICANS MEET.

Party Policy, in All Its Aspects, Unqualifiedly Indorsed.

DOUGLAS, Wyo., Aug. 11.—The Republican State Convention, after two recesses, was called to order at 2:30 P. M. and the report of the Committee on Resolutions was read and unanimously adopted. The resolutions reaffirm in general terms the National declarations made at St. Louis in 1896. The financial plank is as follows:

"The financial policy of the Republican Party having brought prosperity to the entire country and given us a place among the nations of the earth and enabled us to conduct successfully a foreign war, we unhesitatingly reaffirm the financial plank of the platform as expressed by the National Convention at St. Louis."

The platform indorses the "twin measures of the Republican Party, protection and prosperity"; approves the Dingley tariff law, supports the Administration in its vigorous prosecution of the war against Spain, praises the country's heroes, approves Hawaiian annexation, and favors the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal. Upon territorial aggrandizement the platform says:

"We congratulate the country that President McKinley is fully able to pursue a policy upon the declaration of peace with Spain which will at once maintain the dignity and honor of our Nation and bring prosperity to the islands which will come under our control or protection."

The State administration is heartily indorsed. Following the adoption of the platform, F. W. Mondell for Congress and De Forest Richards for Governor were nominated by acclamation.

ALGER IN INDIANA POLITICS.

Secretary's Alleged Neglect of Hoosier Troops to Figure in Elections.

ANDERSON, Ind., Aug. 11.—For some time Indiana people have been greatly chagrined at the manner in which the State has been ignored in getting up expeditions for service, while Michigan, Secretary Alger's own State, has been called upon for several regiments. After many efforts, the One Hundred and Sixtieth was ordered to Newport News for Puerto Rico service, but since it has been there the regiment has been forgotten, even to the extent of commissary supplies and necessities. At last the prejudice became so noticeable that Indiana Congressmen protested to President McKinley and Secretary Alger, and demanded that the State be recognized. To-day Congressman Hendy received a telegram from Secretary Alger saying it would be impossible to send a regiment now, and apologized. The affair will likely find its way into politics, as Indiana established the record of being the first State to mobilize and muster in her apportionment. She had 8,000 men in the field.

CIGARS FOR LIEUT. HOBSON.

Gets a Present of a Box of a Brand Named in His Honor.

Lieut. Hobson put in a good part of his time yesterday at the Army and Navy Club attending to his large correspondence from all parts of the country. At noon he lunched with Capt. Frank D. Garretty, United States Army, at a restaurant in West Thirty-first Street.

In the course of the day a box of a new brand of cigar was presented to the Lieutenant by the manufacturer, the name commemorating the Santiago incident.

Inside the cover was a picture, in colors, of the recipient, who acknowledged that it was a good one, and next the portrait was what purported to be a glowing reproduction of the scene on the catamaran after the Merrimac had been left to sink. This represented Lieut. Hobson, gayly adorned with spectacles and white pantaloons and standing in a commanding posture, while the subordinate heroes crouched about him. As a matter of fact, the men were all in the water at this time, clinging to the sides of the catamaran, according to Hobson, and the adventure was not characterized by the wearing of white trousers on his part. Lieut. Hobson does not smoke, as the public is doubtless by this time aware, and he turned the cigars over to Capt. Garretty, who distributed some of them among the Army and Navy Club members.

Lieut. Hobson visited the office of the Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company yesterday in reference to the work of raising the sunken Spanish warships. He dined yesterday evening at the Hotel Martin with Mr. Gilder of The Critic and a party of friends, and called at Madison Square Garden late in the evening to meet Mrs. Hobson and Miss Hobson, who witnessed Kiralfy's naval show.

Lieut. Hobson expects to remain in the city until to-morrow, when he will leave for Santiago.

Hobson's Father Gets an Office.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11.—The President to-day appointed Judge J. M. Hobson, father of Lieut. Hobson of Merrimac fame, Postmaster at Greensborough, Ala. Mr. Hobson is a Democrat, and the nomination was made at the earnest request of his Republican fellow-townsmen as a mark of good feeling.

Chicago Monkey Steals Diamonds.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Miss Pattie, one of the Lincoln Park monkeys, in a search for pie, stole $200 in diamonds from the Columbus Memorial Building, where she was receiving a course of treatment from Dr. J. B. Murphy. The surgeon prepared to try upon her his new consumption cure. She was in the habit of sharing the lunches of the tenants in the building. There are many diamond cutters there. A package of stones was missed. Detectives were summoned, and a general alarm raised. But no arrests were made. Pattie was found upon the roof. She had undone the package, tried to bite the stones, and then thrown them down with an expression of disgust.

SPORTS TO AID RED CROSS

Successful Lawn Fete and Water Events at Larchmont.

YACHTS ADD TO THE DISPLAY

Larchmont Club and Red Cross Auxiliary Manage the Entertainment—Features of the Programme.

The lawn fête and water sports held yesterday under the auspices of the Larchmont Yacht Club and the Larchmont Auxiliary of the Red Cross Society was a pronounced success, both socially and from a financial point of view. The popular yachting organization extended the use of its handsomely appointed clubhouse and grounds, and devoted its energies to making the affair a successful one.

Shortly after midday the fair visitors and their white-trousered escorts began to arrive, and by 3 o'clock, which was the hour fixed for the beginning of the fête, there was scarcely standing room on the broad porches or in any of the rooms from which the picturesque harbor could be seen. The officers of Red Cross Auxiliary No. 22 to whom credit is largely due for the success of the affair are: Chairman—Mrs. James Gregory McLoughlin; Secretary—Mrs. Edward Coleman Griffin; Treasurer—Mrs. William E. Bullard; Entertainment Committee—Mrs. Edward Payson Call, Chairman; Frank Fullgraff, Augustin Monroe, Alfred Marshall, and others of the Larchmont Club also did yeoman's work for the good cause.

Promptly at 3 o'clock the gun on the lawn in front of the clubhouse boomed out a salute, and the American flag, surmounted by a long whip, arose majestically to the topmast head. At the same time the union jack and the Red Cross flag were broken out from the yardarms, and the variegated bunting of the National code fluttered aloft from stays, the whole making an impressive scene, while the Seventh Regiment Band played "The Star-Spangled Banner." Simultaneously the half hundred yachts in the harbor dressed ship, and against the background of dull gray skies presented a gay picture of kaleidoscopic color.

The Atlantic Yacht Club fleet, which will begin its cruise to the eastward to-morrow, was anchored off shore, and participated in the display. Among the best-known yachts that tugged at their moorings were the Sachem, Commodore Frederick T. Adams; Carlotta, Major R. C. Aldrich; Huron, Vice Commodore E. S. Hatch; Cosette, Dr. Fred Danne; Leslie, Col. McLean; Hussar, James D. Baird; Beronda, Joseph Daggett; Maumee, H. J. Roberts; Eidolon, James Weir, Jr.; Glendoveer, R. A. Carpenter; Viola, Abram Baudoine; Marietta, Vice Commodore Harrison B. Moore; Hildegarde, Rear Commodore Benjamin Whitlock; Sea Bird, J. Fred Ackerman; Athlon, E. B. Havens, and Vamoose, Frank T. Morrill.

The burlesque programme of water sports was under the management of Frank G. Fullgraff. These sports created no end of fun for the visitors. The riding of the Matanzas mule, which consisted in trying to pilot a sliding barrel about twelve feet on a greased pole, and the baseball game were of especial interest. In the latter contest the referee, "Billy" Daniels, gave a decision that did not please the players, and, true to the nature of the game as it is played at present, they howled "Kill the umpire!" "Drown him!" &c., and in the mêlée pushed the immaculately clad official into the water.

An interesting feature was a "litter drill" by the hospital corps of the Twenty-second Regiment, United States Volunteers, which were brought up from Davids Island by Col. Franklin Bartlett. The evolutions, which were directed by Major Wilson, senior Surgeon of the regiment, were watched with interest by the spectators, and showed how efficient our volunteer soldiers could be in an emergency.

There was an attempt to blow up a miniature war vessel, supposed to be the Merrimac. Fred A. Wenck, the noted N. Y. A. C. swimmer, tried to lower the quarter-mile American record, paced by Eugene Bogart and J. S. Dickerson. The swimming races were well contested, the 200-yard handicap being especially close, Fred Proctor, the scratch man, only taking the lead in the last few strokes, and winning by two feet. The summaries:

Junior Swimming Race, 100 yards, (handicap,) open to boys under sixteen years of age.—Won by Butler Whiting, (scratch;) second, W. W. Swan, (5 seconds;) third, E. E. Wenck, (5 seconds.) Time—1:35 4-5.

Senior Race, 100 yards, (scratch,) open to boys under twenty years of age.—Won by Fred Proctor, Eugene Bogart second. Time—1:41 1-5.

Senior Race, 220 yards, (handicap.)—Won by Fred Proctor, (scratch;) Butler Whiting, (12 seconds,) second; Alfred Lockwood, (12 seconds,) third. Time—3:28 1-5.

Tub Race, 25 yards.—Won by Kenneth Whiting, Butler Whiting second.

ACTION OF WALL STREET MEN.

A Committee of Twenty-five to Consider Question of Relief.

A meeting was held in Wall Street yesterday to consider what could be done to protect and aid the soldiers. Charles W. Dayton spoke in favor of immediate action to secure them better food and medical attention, and said the true way was to arouse public opinion, just as it had been aroused by the round robin from Gen. Shafter's officers.

Isidor Straus urged that each man present write to Washington. R. E. Prime quoted the words of Secretary Seward when he said that in England and America the people could criticise the Government without being disloyal to the nation. Augustus W. Peters advised that something should be done to secure to the soldiers their pay as it was due them, to prevent their families being evicted for non-payment of rent, as such cases were coming up every day in the courts.

W. W. Kenly, the Secretary of the Sons of the American Revolution, moved that a committee of twenty-five be selected to take the whole subject into consideration and report, and that it have power to add to its number. A. R. Conkling moved that the Chairman and Secretary of this committee invite, through the public press, information of mismanagement or neglect of our army in the Commissary, Quartermaster's, or Medical Department. The committee included Augustus W. Peters, Chairman; Theodore F. Taylor, A. R. Conkling, Col. D. H. Washington, Isidor Straus, W. Bayard Cutting, Charles W. Dayton, J. Winfield Scott, E. G. Whitaker, John R. Voorhis, Dr. Vosburgh, Dr. Piffard, Smith E. Lane, R. E. Prime, and others. Robert B. Roosevelt is Secretary. All information may be sent to him at Sayville, N. Y., and such of it as the informants desire will be kept secret.

Red Cross Contributions.

Contributions received at the Treasurer's office of the Red Cross Society, 320 Broadway, yesterday were as follows: Residents of Randolph, N. Y., $23.50; Horace Jones, $5; James McCreery & Co., $100; Bawo & Dotter, $25; George Borfeldt & Co., $25; Austin Nichols & Co. $200; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 9 of Hartford, Conn., $500; Astoria Red Cross Aid Society, $146.30; Camp Hood, S. C. V., Marshall, Texas, $5; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 44 of Glen Cove, L. I., $100; Walden Red Cross Auxiliary, $25; H. Stearns & Co., $5; Benjamin Loeb $20; American Trimmings Syndicate, $5; B. Fisher & Co., $50; Mrs. M. Chamberlain, $100; school children of Portland, Me., $25; Mrs. James Bennett, $1; Messrs. W. H. Langley & Co. $100; "Cash," $10; Whitall, Tatum & Co., $100; Charles R. Mayer, $5; John G. Turnbull $10. Total, $1,590.80.

$1,000 from Patriotic Lawn Fete.

More than a thousand dollars was realized at a patriotic fête held Tuesday in the grove by the tennis lawn of the Hotel Champlain. The fête was opened by Mrs. Hobart, wife of the Vice President. The flower and confectionery booths were presided over by Mrs. Theodore F. Hagaman of New Haven, assisted by Miss Florence R. Percy and Miss Helen Waldron. The fancy sale was in charge of Mrs. Collis, Mrs. J. Shardlow, and Mrs. Haven of New York. Others who assisted at the fête were Mrs. H. G. Luce, Mrs. A. T. Demorest, Miss Morgan, Miss Bessy Jones, Mrs. E. Marsh Brown, Miss Brown, Miss Lindley, Mrs. J. H. Flagg, and Miss Jones of New York; Mrs. J. Remsen of Brooklyn, and Mrs. John W. Briggs of Paterson.

Women's Patriotic Relief.

At the meeting of the Women's Patriotic Relief Association, held at the Manhattan Hotel yesterday, Mrs. Miller, who has charge of the supply depot, 711 Eighth Avenue, reported that 135 families, 540 persons in all, had been provided with all necessary food during the week. She reported a large number of contributions. The association heretofore has been ministering to the wants of families by giving them a stipulated sum of money each week. The officers have been so successful with the supply depot that at yesterday's meeting it was decided to stock the depot with necessaries for distribution instead of giving money. Mrs. Miller, however, was authorized to give out money when she thought it best to do so.

Miss Barton's Work and Plans.

A cablegram received from Miss Clara Barton by the Cuban Relief Committee yesterday stated that she was engaged in sending between 50 and 100 tons of supplies to Baracoa, Gen. Shafter having tendered her the steamer San Juan for this purpose. She said also that she would ship twenty tons to Firmaza by rail, and that the Mary E. Morse would take a load of supplies to Gibara. Miss Barton said that the situation was nearly relieved in Santiago. She will soon leave Santiago for other ports, she said.

Brokers Give $2,562 to Red Cross.

Notice was posted in the Produce Exchange yesterday that the special committee appointed to collect funds for the Red Cross Society had obtain $2,562.50.

THREE DEATHS FROM TYPHOID.

This Makes a Total of Ten Victims in Sixty Hours at Fort McPherson—Fifty Serious Cases.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 11.—Three enlisted men died to-day of typhoid fever in the general hospital at Fort McPherson—a total of ten deaths from this disease in sixty hours. To-day's dead are:

Private E. L. Miller, Company A, Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Private Robert Vaughn, Company M, Nineteenth Infantry.

Private Daniel Fisher, Troop M, Second United States Cavalry.

They were buried to-day in the National Cemetery at Marietta, Ga., where all dead from this disease will be interred in the future.

Fifty of the 400 cases of typhoid fever under treatment are in a serious condition. Second Lieut. Cook of the Thirty-second Michigan Volunteers, who has been suffering from typhoid, is out of danger.

Extra sanitary precautions to guard against infection among the troops at the post have been ordered by Major Bubb, the commanding officer.

The reservation has been divided into seven sections, and each section has been placed under a junior officer, who will be held responsible for its condition. An inspection of each of the sections will be made twice a day.

The 3,000 recruits remaining at Fort McPherson will be removed to small camps as soon as possible. Eighteen hundred are now at Camp Hobson, near Lithia Springs; 2,000 will be sent to Pearl Springs, near Newnan, Ga., and the departure of several hundred to Montauk, L. I., in a day or two will clear the reservation of men and eliminate the danger of infection.

FURLOUGHS FOR SICK SOLDIERS.

In Addition to a Month's Leave Transportation Will Be Furnished.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—A general order has been issued at the Adjutant General's office granting one month's furlough to the sick and wounded soldiers, and transportation to their homes. At the expiration of their furloughs, if fit for duty, the soldiers must report to the nearest army post, camp, or hospital for the purpose of being sent to their regiments. Those not fit for duty are required to report to the Adjutant General of the Army, forwarding their furlough, accompanied by the certificate of a physician stating their condition and probable time of recovery. Neither the cost of transportation nor commutation of rations while traveling will be charged against the soldiers, and sleeping car accommodations by rail and staterooms by boat will be furnished them. In lieu of rations, the soldiers will be paid $1.50 per day for the necessary number of days' travel.

Lewis C. Heath.

Private Lewis C. Heath of Company G, Seventy-first New York Volunteer Infantry, whose death at Santiago of pernicious malarial fever on Aug. 8 has been reported by Gen. Shafter, lived at 444 West Twenty-third Street, with his mother. He was a son of the late John J. Heath, and was twenty-two years of age. His chum, Leslie C. Ferguson, lives at the same address. The boys enlisted in the Seventy-first last Fall, and when war broke out they disregarded the entreaties of their relatives and friends and went to Camp Black, where they were mustered in.

Death of Lieut. W. G. Elliott.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The following dispatch was received from Gen. Shafter:

Santiago, Aug. 11.—Lieut. William G. Elliott, Twelfth Infantry, died here at 3 o'clock this morning. SHAFTER.

Lieut. W. G. Elliott was born in California and entered the West Point Military Academy July 1, 1882. Four years later he was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Ninth Infantry, and on Oct. 19, 1893, he was transferred to the Twelfth Infantry and promoted to the First Lieutenancy, Company E, which position he held at the time of his death. He was a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, '91, and was appointed from the District of Columbia.

Major Wieners Home with Fever.

Major Godfried A. S. Wieners of the Ninth New York Volunteers is perilously ill at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Wieners, in College Point, Queens Borough. Major Wieners was attacked with fever at Chickamauga, and his condition became so bad last Sunday that he was sent home. The Major is very weak from the fever, but has shown signs of improvement.

ITALY ALLOWS EIGHT MONTHS.

The United States Succeeds in Securing a Compromise in the Cerruti Claims Affair.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—By exercising the good offices of the United States tactfully, Secretary Day probably has succeeded in averting a severe crisis in the relations between Italy and Colombia growing out of the Cerruti affair. A cablegram was received at the department to-day from Rome saying that out of regard for the United States the Italian Government had telegraphed Admiral Candiani, at Cartagena, Colombia, to give the Colombian Government eight months' time in which to settle with Cerruti's creditors under the terms of President Cleveland's award. While Colombia has not yet been heard from in acceptance of this proposition, it is not doubted here that it will be accepted.

DID NOT BURN THE FLAG.

Miss Takahashi Says She Loves the "Red, White, and Blue."

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Miss Kirischima Takahashi, the young Japanese writer, says she did not burn an American flag at the lawn fete given at Dr. P. L. McKinnie's Evanston home.

"There is absolutely not a scintilla of truth in the story," she said. "There is no flag that I honor and revere more than I do the 'red, white and blue' of the United States of America.

"My own brother is now in the Seventy-first New York Regiment. He fought for the flag before Santiago, and he does not think a bit more of it than I do.

"I wore that flag all the evening, and gave it next day to a friend, a cousin of Lieut. Hobson."

A Sloop Yacht Wrecked.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Aug. 11.—The sloop yacht Wayward of Boston, with a party of eleven members of the Mosquito Yacht Club, was dismasted off Plum Island this afternoon, and all the men were rescued with difficulty by the crew of the life saving station and a tug from this city. The yacht afterward came ashore, and will prove a total loss. None of those aboard were able to save any of their personal effects. The yacht was 42 feet in length and was built in Rye, N. Y., in 1874.

NEGRO TROOPS ON A SPREE

Lively Experiences of the Men of "Governor Tanner's Own" in Jersey City.

MANY MISS CRUISER YALE

They Are the Eighth Illinois Volunteers, Bound for Santiago for Police Duty—Both Officers and Men Colored.

The members of the Eighth Illinois Volunteers, colored, who have been so anxious to get to the front, arrived in Jersey City early yesterday morning, and while there had rather a lively time. Some of the men could not wait until they got to the front to begin fighting, but got into fights soon after they got off the train, and for several hours gave their officers lots of trouble.

The regiment, 1,360 strong, arrived on four trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the first section reaching the station at 2:30 o'clock and the last section shortly before 5 o'clock. They came from Camp Tanner, near Springfield, Ill., where they have been for four weeks, and are known as "Gov. Tanner's Own." The men and officers are all colored. The Colonel of the regiment is John R. Marshall, and the Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Johnson.

The men looked well enough, and if they have a chance should do well in the field. They have with them a band of thirty pieces and a drum and fife corps. They are bound for Santiago, where they are to do police duty, and came to this port to go on the cruiser Yale, which was at the American Line's pier at Fulton Street, North River.

There is a section in Jersey City that is populated by negroes, many of the inhabitants of that section being the porters of the Pullman cars and their families. They had heard that the Eighth was to arrive there in the morning, and they determined to give the men a good reception, so that when the trains with the soldiers began to arrive there was a throng at the station to receive them.

Col. Marshall ordered the men to stand by the cars and to wait until the ferryboats were ready to transport them across the river. For a while this order was obeyed, but after waiting for some time many of the men got thirsty and one by one they dodged around the cars and made for the nearest saloon, which they were quick in locating. Others strolled off with the inhabitants of the colored section and before long half the regiment had disappeared. Those who went to the saloons had a boisterous time and those who went to the houses of their colored friends were entertained royally.

Meantime the ferryboats had arrived, and all was in readiness to take the soldiers to the Yale. Then the trouble began. The order to "fall in" was given, but only a portion of the regiment responded to the order. Corporal's guards were at once sent out to find the missing men, and raids were made on the saloons in the vicinity of the station. Many of the men returned quietly, but some caused considerable trouble.

Sergt. Dallas and Corporal Martin found Privates Henry and Matthews in a saloon at Gregory and Henderson Streets. The privates were told to consider themselves under arrest, but they declined to be arrested. The two non-commissioned officers had their guns with bayonets fixed. Henry and Matthews had guns, but no bayonets. The two privates tried to resist being arrested, and in the struggle Henry's wrist was cut by the bayonet. The sight of blood quieted the men, and they went off with their superiors to the Yale.

More Trouble for Martin.

Corp. Martin had more trouble soon afterward. He had visited so many saloons hunting for the missing men that the temptation to drink was too much for him, and he, too, was rather under the influence of liquor. He found Private T. L. Mirth in front of Taylor's Hotel, who was also intoxicated. Martin ordered Mirth to go to the ship, but Mirth refused, and the two men soon got to fighting. Bayonets were drawn, and it looked as if murder would be committed. A crowd gathered, and the police were sent for. Martin made a lunge at Mirth and the bayonet caught the private over the left eye and made a nasty wound in the forehead. The wound partly subdued Mirth, and as they separated men rushed between them. Corp. Martin, thinking he was going to lose his man, cocked his rifle and threatened to shoot. The piece, however, was not loaded.

"He's got to go with me or I'll shoot him," shouted Martin.

The crowd broke away, and Mirth moved a few paces, the Corporal following, keeping him covered with his gun. Mirth stopped and the Corporal, enraged, swore that he would put a bullet in him unless he moved on. At this point a policeman arrived. He succeeded in quieting the Corporal, and took Mirth to the police station.

Just as this trouble was over another Corporal arrived. He, too, had been drinking, but not quite so much as Martin, and he tried to get the enraged man to the ship. Martin would not go, and another fight ensued, in which both men tried to use their bayonets. The police again interfered, and both men were taken to the police station, where they were released after a warning.

A block from the police station they began quarreling again. Martin refused to go with the other Corporal. "You're only the same rank as I am, and you can't take me along."

Martin's Successful Bluff.

They struggled a while, and then Martin jumped back from the other and yelled: "Nigger, you can't talk to me. I'll lose my stripes for you!"

Then he put his hand into his hip pocket as though he would draw a razor. This was too much for the other Corporal and he disappeared.

Other guards had been sent to the negro section and had rounded up many of the men, who came down to the ferry slip accompanied by those who had been entertaining them.

Lieut. Jackson, who had charge of a squad, found several of the men in a saloon playing craps. He ordered them to drop the dice and fall in. They had just consumed a round of drinks and the men were ready to obey the order without settling for the drinks.

"Halt!" shouted Lieut. Jackson as the men were filing into the street. "Remember boys," he said, "you are on your honor. If you have had any drinks pay for them."

The men did and went to the ship together with another band of delinquents who had been eating breakfast with a Pullman car porter. At the station another unpleasant incident occurred. Some one had broken into the Union News Company's stand and stolen $10 and some candy. The burglars were seen, but escaped from the room, and when they took refuge among the other members of the regiment could not be identified. It was 11 o'clock before the deserters had all been rounded up and put on board the Yale, and the cruiser swung out into the stream at 12:45 o'clock.

After the Yale had sailed it was found that several had been left behind. A tugboat was engaged and sent after the cruiser, which was signaled to from Sandy Hook and waited for the men there. These were not the only ones left, however, and they were reporting at the Army Building and at Governors Island all the afternoon.

Two Wounded and Four Sick.

Two wounded and four sick men were found on the American Line pier and were sent to the Hudson Street Hospital. George Wall was suffering from a contusion of the left leg, which he said he got by falling from the train. Charles Ambrose's knee cap was broken. He said the accident happened at Camp Tanner. The sick men were Samuel Rudd, Lawson Baker, James C. Walter, and James Baker.

The Yale took a large cargo of stores and supplies to Santiago which had been sent to the vessel by the Quartermaster's Department and a lot of supplies from the medical supply depot. The supplies consist of 20 tons of jellies, 5,000 bottles of ginger ale, 960 bottles of champagne, 12,000 cans of soup, 500 bottles of lime juice, 100 bags of rice, and 120 quarters of fresh beef.

In addition to the colored troops there were on board twenty immune nurses from Camp Alger in charge of Lieut. Corby of the Fourth Missouri Infantry, and four Sisters of Charity. Perry Tiffany, brother of William Tiffany, a member of the Rough Riders, who is ill at Santiago, and Cambridge Livingston were also passengers. They are going to bring William Tiffany home.

The Yale will reach Santiago next week, and after landing the Eighth Illinois will take on board a regiment and bring it back to this port.

The set of colors for the Yale, the gift of Yale graduates and undergraduates, was presented yesterday by Paymaster Ernest Carter, Yale, '79, and was received in behalf of the Yale by Capt. Wise. The delay was due to the fact that the flags had been lying at Norfolk awaiting the Yale's return.

DEMOCRATS ON WAR.

Missouri Convention Declares Against the Annexation of the Philippine Islands—Coaling Stations Favored.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 11.—The Democratic State Convention came to an end shortly after 11 o'clock to-night, having nominated the following ticket:

For Judge of Supreme Court, (long term)—William C. Marshall of St. Louis. For Judge of Supreme Court, (short term)—Leroy B. Valliant of St. Louis. For State Superintendent of Public Schools—William T. Carrington of Green County. For Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner—William E. McCully of Macon County.

The platform as reported by the committee was adopted without change. The resolutions indorse the platform adopted at Chicago in 1896, and demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of any other nation. Confidence in William J. Bryan as the leading exponent of these principles is expressed. The Republican Party is censured for the non-enforcement of anti-trust laws. Issuance of interest-bearing bonds is condemned. Soldiers and sailors are thanked for their heroic work. The platform then says:

We assert that the declaration of war against Spain was justified by the causes which called it forth. We direct attention to the fact that the National Republican Administration, backed by the Republican majority in Congress, was opposed to war, and yielded only after delay to strong public sentiment, aroused by the first and persistent demands of Democratic Senators and Representatives. Foremost among them were those from Missouri, and for their part in forcing the Republican President and Congress to defend the rights of our country we extend them our hearty congratulations.

We are opposed to waging a war for conquest, but as this war was forced upon us by the intolerant action of the Spanish Government and people, we declare it should be prosecuted until Spain is driven from the Western Hemisphere. Since the prosecution of the war has entailed great loss to us of both life and treasure, we demand that Puerto Rico and all Spanish territory in the West Indies, except Cuba, shall be seized by the United States or be taken possession of by arms and held under the sovereignty of this country.

We favor carrying out in good faith the resolution of Congress under which we intervened in Cuba, and aiding the Cubans to establish and maintain an independent Government of their own, if they desire this; and we will favor its peaceful annexation whenever it can be done with the consent of the people of the island.

We insist on the strict maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, and hold that any departure from it would be both unwise and hazardous. At the same time, we declare that no American people should be held by force in unwilling subjection to European authority, and we oppose any alliance with any European power.

We are opposed to the acquisition of the Philippines or other territory in the Eastern Hemisphere. We declare that as an important incident to war our Government should acquire all necessary harbors and coaling stations in the Philippines or elsewhere, and that the treaty of peace with Spain or any Government established on the islands should guarantee to us commercial privileges equal to or superior to those enjoyed by any other nation.

The Nicaraguan Canal should be constructed and controlled by the United States.

The resolution further declares in favor of a revival and rehabilitation of our merchant marine, and opposes a large standing army.

The convention, by acclamation, re-elected Sam B. Cook Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee.

ALASKA FOOD RIOTS FEARED.

Government Orders a Battery of Artillery to Proceed to the Yukon River and Maintain Order.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—Serious trouble in interior Alaska is apprehended by the United States Government. Food riots are feared at Fort Yukon and other up-river points, growing out of the failure of the transportation companies to get supplies in there on the prevailing low water.

Acting on instructions received from Washington, Major Gen. Merriam will quickly dispatch a battery of artillery to St. Michael, the officer in charge having orders to proceed at once up the Yukon River to Fort Yukon and open a military post for the coming Winter. The expedition will also carry a large quantity of provisions and supplies to relieve distress.

When St. Michael is reached the commanding officer will promptly levy on any river boats he may find, seizing them if necessary, and will transport his troops and supplies to their destination with all possible dispatch.

A form of military government will be established and good order maintained in Alaska, even if it requires the services of the soldiers and artillery.

KLONDIKE GOLD YIELD SMALL.

Six Million Dollars for the Year Considered a Safe Estimate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—F. A. Leach, Superintendent of the United States Mint in this city, estimates that the gold output of the Klondike this year has been only about $5,000,000. The receipts at the Mint here have amounted to about $1,750,000 since the first arrival of Yukon gold a few weeks ago. The receipts of the Seattle Assay Office have been about the same. The largest single deposit at the Mint here was $130,000.

Mr. Leach estimates that about $250,000 in dust and nuggets has been received here, and that there is about $1,000,000 more of this season's output yet to reach this country. It is stated that the dust brought out by the North American Trading and Transportation Company was sent East and was not included in Mr. Leach's figures. This amount may possibly reach $500,000.

From this showing it would appear that $6,000,000 would be a safe and conservative estimate of the entire Yukon output, including the American side as well as the Klondike.

SKAGUAY FIRE NOT SERIOUS.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Aug. 11.—The steamship City of Topeka, which arrived today from Skaguay, Alaska, reports that the recent fire at Skaguay was not as disastrous as reported. Only a few deserted cabins in the outskirts of the town were burned.

Gold Near Lake Tagish.

SEATTLE, Aug. 11.—John L. Wormley and A. L. Mathews, both Juneau prospectors, located discovery claims in a small gulch emptying into Lake Tagish last January. They found pans running as high as $6 on the surface, with increasing richness as bedrock was reached. After the first week they earned as high as $100 per day. Wormley returned to Lake Bennett Aug. 1. Nearly 1,000 men have entered the district in the last ten days.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

Surgeons in the Marine Hospital Service—Joseph H. White, Stephen D. Brooks, Eugene Wasdin, Arthur H. Glenman, Cyrus T. Peckham.

Agents for Indians—George W. Hayzlett of Iowa, for the Navajo Agency in New Mexico; Howell P. Myton of Indiana, for the Uintah and Ouray Agency in Utah; Nathan P. Johnson of South Dakota, for the San Carlos Agency in Arizona; Henry L. Spackman of South Dakota, for the Sisseton Agency in South Dakota.

Militia of District of Columbia—Henry May, Colonel of the First Regiment; Daniel Virgil Chisholm, Captain, Company B, Second Battalion; Charles Lewis Lanham, First Lieutenant, Company A, Sixth Battalion; Alfred A. Smith, First Lieutenant, Company E, Sixth Battalion; Samuel Louis Franklin Piper, First Lieutenant, Company B, First Separate Battalion; John H. Lewis, Quartermaster of the Second Battalion; Harry Thomas De Groot, Adjutant of the Second Battalion; Leigh Hill French, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Sixth Battalion; Alexander M. Allison, Second Lieutenant, Company C, First Battalion; Will Emery Sorrells, Second Lieutenant, Company D, Sixth Battalion.

Government Buys a Water Boat.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—Official announcement was made to-day of the purchase of the British tank steamer Lucilline by the United States Government for a water boat. The Lucilline, now anchored off League Island, will be rechristened the Jupiter. She was owned in London by A. Stuart, and is of 2,132 tons register. The price paid was $225,000.

HAWAIIAN COMMISSION SAILS

Its Members Inconvenienced by an Excess of Freight Shipped on Their Vessel.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—The steamer Mariposa, conveying the Hawaiian Commissioners and 154 men of the First New York Volunteers to Honolulu, sailed shortly after 4 o'clock this morning. She was detained at her dock all night awaiting the arrival of delayed English mails.

When the Commissioners embarked on the steamer they found the passenger deck stacked with boxes of onions. Senators Morgan and Cullom and Representative Hitt made a strong protest to Capt. Hayward against the ship sailing in such a condition. They declared that it was an outrage and an insult to the Government to convert the vessel which was to carry the official representatives on such an important mission into a freight ship. Further than this they asserted that it was unsafe to proceed to sea under such conditions.

Every berth on the steamer was taken, and a number of passengers could not get sleeping accommodations. The commission was obliged to remain on the vessel for the reason that it could not secure any other means of transportation.

JAPAN'S NEW CIVIL LAWS.

They Went Into Effect July 17 According to the Notice Served.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The new Japanese commercial law has come into force since the 1st of July last, and the whole civil law since the 7th of the same month. The Japanese Government has decided that the revised treaties should be put in force from July 17, 1898, and has notified the powers to that effect. As, however, the treaty between this country and Japan clearly names July 17, 1898, as the time of its enforcement, there is no necessity of notifying the United States Government.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Willoughby Walke and Capt. Frank L. Averill, Third United States Volunteers, Engineers, now on recruiting duty, will proceed without delay to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report to the commanding officer of their regiment for duty.

First Lieut. William F. Clark, Second Cavalry, is relieved from further duty at Baker University, Baldwin, Kan.

The leave of absence, on account of sickness, granted Second Lieut. Henry B. Allen, Second Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, is extended twenty days on account of sickness.

First Lieut. Frank Tompkins, Second Cavalry, will proceed to Montauk Point.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas R. Bailey, United States Army, will proceed from Evergreen, Col., and report to the Surgeon General of the army.

Major Julius L. Powell, Surgeon, United States Army, is relieved from duty with the Fourth Army Corps and will report to Major Gen. James F. Wade, United States Volunteers, for assignment to duty as Chief Surgeon on his staff.

Lieut. Col. C. Edington, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

The leave of absence on account of sickness granted Lieut. Col. John H. Patterson, Twenty-second Infantry, is extended two months on account of sickness.

Capt. Morton J. Henry, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, having relinquished the unexpired portion of his sick leave, will proceed to Montauk Point and on arrival there will report to the commanding General of his brigade for duty.

The following-named additional Paymasters, United States Volunteers, now on temporary duty in the office of the Paymaster General of the Army, under verbal instructions from the Secretary of War, will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., and report to the Chief Paymaster, Department of the Gulf, for duty, and by letter to the commanding General of that department: Major William R. Graham, Major Parker B. Marsh, Major Henry H. Twombly, and Major Glen H. Logan.

Capt. George G. Bailey, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will report to the Quartermaster General of the Army for consultation.

Capt. Frank E. Patrick, Ninth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to date Aug. 4.

Capt. Henry A. Chandler, Ninth United States Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

The following-named Acting Assistant Surgeons, United States Army, will proceed from the places hereinafter designated to Chickamauga Park and report to Major Edward C. Carter, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, in charge of Leiter United States General Hospital, at that place, for duty: William C. Berlin, Cleveland, Ohio; John B. Acorn, Athens, Ohio; Robert L. Bartlett, New York City; George H. Calkins, Tonawanda, N. Y.; Henry B. Stotter, Cleveland, Ohio.

Acting Assistant Surgeon James C. Ross, United States Army, will proceed from Salt Lake City to Fort McPherson, Ga., and report to Major Blair D. Taylor, Surgeon, United States Army, in charge of the United States General Hospital at that post, for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harold W. Cowher, United States Army, will proceed from Buffalo to Fort Myer, Va., and report to Major William B. Davis, Surgeon, United States Army, in charge of the United States General Hospital at that post, for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frank E. Crosier, United States Army, will proceed from Lebanon, Ohio, to Chickamauga Park and report to the commanding General, United States troops, at that place for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon D. T. McKinney, United States Army, will proceed from New Brighton, Penn., to Camp Alger, Va., and report to the commanding General, United States troops, at that place for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alfred B. Giles, United States Army, will proceed from Baltimore to Camp Alger, Virginia and report to the commanding General United States troops at that place for duty.

First Lieut. Melvin W. Rowell, Fifth Cavalry, is relieved from duty with the National Guard of New Jersey, and from further duty pertaining to the muster in of United States volunteers, and will proceed to join his regiment.

Leave of absence for two months on account of sickness is granted Second Lieut. Willard M. Case, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteer Infantry.

Major T. M. K. Smith, First Infantry, is detailed as a member of the Board of Survey appointed July 28 in place of First Lieut. John B. Bennett, Seventh Infantry, who is relieved from duty with said board.

Leave of absence for two months, from Aug. 8, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Capt. Edward C. Gale, Second New York Volunteer Infantry.

Leave of absence until further orders is granted Capt. Edmund Rice, Fifth Infantry, to enable him to accept the commission of Colonel of the Sixth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Capt. Thomas R. Shields, First Mississippi Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Navy.

Naval Cadet James R. Combs is detached from the Scorpion and ordered home with leave until Sept. 30.

Passed Assistant Surgeon B. R. Ward is detached from the Katahdain and ordered to treatment at the naval hospital, New York.

Mate C. H. Cleveland is detached from the Richmond and ordered immediately to the Washington Navy Yard.

Naval Cadet C. R. Kear is detached from the Hawk and ordered home, with leave until Sept. 30.

Naval Cadet L. S. Cox, Jr., is detached from the Yale and ordered home, with leave until Sept. 30.

Lieut. Commander F. O. Davenport, retired, is ordered to take charge of the Eleventh Lighthouse District.

Chief Engineer F. J. Schell is ordered to duty with the Rainbow.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. H. Rowen is detached from the Bancroft and ordered home, with leave for three months.

Ensign Charles N. Borden is ordered to additional duty in connection with the auxiliary naval force, Second District.

REMNANT SALE.
SUITS, 14.00
TROUSERS, 4.00
ARNHEIM,
Broadway and Ninth St.

"CAMMEYER"
Stamped on a Shoe
Means Standard of Merit.
Sixth Ave., cor. 20th St.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.
8 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Wanamaker's

Trifles

TRIFLES in cost but large in importance, for they are the little things that make dress perfection.

An Absolutely New Glove 75c. a Pair WE think that we are the first to show these in this country, but they are well known in London, and very popular there. They are women's gloves, of course, and they are known as "Mock Reindeer." Why that title, we can't say, for they are not of reindeer skin at all, nor a very startling imitation thereof. The skin is a lamb suede, treated in a wholly new way, giving the rich dark depth of color that reindeer skins take, but with even more than their pliability and softness. A superb glove for every-day use. It seems impossible to wear it out or soil them out of usefulness.

Seventy-five cents a pair. You are sure to buy, if you see them.

Broadway.

Women's Serge Suits DAYS like yesterday make you remember that there are other Summer suits than those made from lawns and organdies. Here are some.

Summer suits in serge, black or navy. All made within the last five days.

At $10—Fly-front, silk-lined jacket, percaline lined skirt.

At $15 and $17.50—Beautifully tailored gowns, fully lined with taffeta.

At $20—With fly-front jacket, Marquise flounce to skirt (the first hint of the coming Fall style), lined throughout with silk, finished exquisitely.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Women's Shoes for a Dollar WE had these made for us, and sold them at $2 and $2.60 to compete with $3 sorts. They competed so successfully that all the most-wanted sizes are gone. If you have a narrow foot this is your chance, for we have put a price of

One Dollar a Pair

on all that is left. Really a $3 grade,—in fact better than some $3 shoes we know about.

All sizes are here, but only AA and A widths, except in sizes 7, 7½ and 8, where we have C, D and E widths.

Also tan, kidskin laced boots at $1.25, that are $2 and $2.50 sorts. Light, flexible soles, and a first-class, reliable, well-wearing, fine-looking, medium-cost shoe. All sizes in these.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Fine Silk Umbrellas At Little Cost MEN'S and Women's. The former are 26 and 28 in. with natural wood handles, all silk. The women's are pure silk in black or navy blue, with natural wood or Dresden handles, close rolling, 24 and 26 in.; case to match.

Either would be good value at $2.25. Now $1.75—men's and women's.

Broadway.

Men's Blue Serge and Other Suits WE have a few left of a certain blue serge suit of which we have been, and are, very proud. We sold it in hundreds and hundreds at $15, and begged you to compare it with $18 kinds which you apparently did to your satisfaction and ours.

Double breasted, silk faced to buttonhole, and with "Wanamaker finish" in every seam and stitch. Take what is left of these suits at

Twelve Dollars Each.

There are 75 fancy cheviot suits here remaining from several $12 and $15 lines. We bunch them all together and say, "Take them at $8.50." You will have done so by six o'clock to-night.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Books of Worth for 18c. THERE are seventy-five titles in this lot. The short list that follows will give an excellent idea of the whole. None has ever been sold at less than 28c., and generally bring even higher prices.

Sir Walter Scott:
Fortunes of Nigel
The Monastery
Guy Mannering
Bride of Lammermoor
Red Gauntlet
Betrothed
Waverley
Chronicles of Canongate
St. Ronan's Well
Count Robert of Paris
Charles Dickens:
Barnaby Rudge
Pickwick Papers
Our Mutual Friend
Martin Chuzzlewit
Edwin Drood, etc.
The Deerslayer. J. Fenimore Cooper.
Daniel Deronda. George Eliot. 2 vols.
The Modern Story Teller.
Hood's Own.
Whims and Oddities. Thomas Hood.
Katerfelto. G. White-Melville.
Freaks on the Fells. R. M. Ballantyne.
Gentianella. Mrs. Randolph.
Handy Andy. Samuel Lover.
Harry Lorrequer. Chas. Lever.
Adam Bede. George Eliot.
Pioneer Women of the West. Mrs. Eliza F. Ellet.
Reveries of a Bachelor. Ik Marvel.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

To-day's Candies WE always get complaints if there isn't an end-of-the-week candy special. You'll have no fault to find this week, for here are two.

First, the chocolate-mints. They need no introduction, but their price will, for it's new,—20c. a pound. We usually ask 30c., and other people anywhere from 40c. to 60c.

Second, "our kind" of marshmallows, which is the absolutely pure kind, that melts in the mouth and leaves nothing behind it except a satisfactory taste. Twenty cents a pound for these, also.

All fresh-and-fresh this morning.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

LONG BRANCH HORSE SHOW

Good Entry List at Annual Exhibition of Monmouth County Association.

NEW YORK ANIMALS COMPETE

They Also Figure Largely Among the Winners in the First Day's Judging—The Awards as Far as Announced.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 11.—Although the weather was threatening this afternoon many fashionable drags and turnouts were seen on the drives leading to the horse show grounds, this being the opening day of the annual Summer show of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association. The grounds were in perfect condition, and were handsomely decorated with bunting and flags.

About 500 horses were entered for the nearly 100 classes. The entries were from Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, as well as from different places in this State. Among the horses were several prize winners at the Madison Square Garden show. Among the principal exhibitors are George Gould, Charles F. Bates, Gen. Warren M. Widemer, Richard F. Carman, G. B. Holmes, E. T. H. Talmage, William N. Hoffman, Hoxter & Strauss, John Arthur, Dr. Gagnon, Louis Wormser, Miss Doremus, Jacob Ruppert, J. Conaway, William Clark, E. T. Stetesbury, W. A. McGibbon, and James T. Hyde.

The Judges are: Trotters and roadsters, Joseph Agostini, Cortlandt D. Moss, and Rensselaer Weston, all of New York; harness horses, tandems, four-in-hands, hackneys, and ponies in harness and driving contest, H. K. Bloodgood, New Marlborough, Mass.; Perry Tiffany, New York, and Thomas A. Maitland, Rye, N. Y. Saddle horses and ponies under saddle, Carroll Livingston, Long Branch; Richard F. Carman, Huntington; E. C. Lamontagne, New York, and William Strother Jones, Red Bank.

The box holders include Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, Edward Wasserman, A. B. Proal, F. W. Roebling, Mrs. D. M. Moss, Samuel Castner, S. T. Cook, J. Hidalgo, Richard Deeves, A. Lewisohn, E. J. Coulter, Franklin Bien, S. T. Dunlop, Mrs. Emma Benjamin, Max Goldfinger, Jefferson Seligman, P. Lehman, J. B. Dorrer, Edward Murphy, Jr., M. S. Sire, F. Dratz, Walter E. Hildreth, John Daly, Franklin Murphy, R. Percy Dobbins, C. G. Stachelberg, Arthur Robinson, Col. M. J. O'Brien, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Albert Strange, Mary D. Swain, Arthur A. Hearn, Isidor Straus, James Farleigh, Joseph Moro, W. J. Ostheimer, P. J. Casey, Charles Burnham, J. S. Kellogg, Washington Wilson, E. A. Price, William L. Strong, John A. McCall, George J. Gould, A. A. Bonner, George F. Baker, Edward Kemp, Randolph Seligman, H. C. Fahnestock, Leroy W. Baldwin, H. W. T. Mali, James F. Smith, L. S. Thompson, E. D. Adams, Samuel M. Schafer, and C. T. Cook. A box has been set aside for Gov. Voorhees and other New Jersey officials.

The show will continue to-morrow and Saturday. On Saturday there will be an evening session, and judging will be done by electric light. Prizes have been awarded as follows:

Class 13.—Stallion, mare, or gelding over 15.3 hands. Richard F. Carman's Walsingham, b. g., 16, first; Charles T. Proctor's Uncle Sam, b. g., 16.1¼, 6 years, second; Joseph E. Widener's Santiago, br. g., 16, 6 years, third.

Class 24.—Ponies in harness, to be shown to appropriate traps. Miss Edith Colford's Cottage Prince, b. g., 14.1, 6 years, first; George S. Gagnon's The Cat, b. g., 14, 17 years, second; Richard F. Carman's Rockett III., blk. s., 14, third.

Class 8.—Hackneys or half-bred hackneys. To be shown in harness. Philip Lehman's Grace S., m., 15.2¾, 4 years, first; Richard F. Carman's Lancer, blk. s., 15.2, second; T. E. Gordon, Jr.'s, Balbriggans, ch. c., 15.1, 6 years, third.

Class 40.—Best pair of horses and best appointed victoria or cabriolet. Charles F. Bates's Coxey, b. g., 15.1, 9 years, and Brown Donna, b. g., 16, first; Richard F. Carman's Walsingham, b. g., 16, and Stranger in New York, b. g., 16, second; R. M. C. Lord's Brilliance, b. g., 16, 5 years, and Botanic, b. g., 16, 6 years, third.

Class 9.—Harness horses shown before appropriate traps. George B. Hulme's Lieutenant Wilkes, b. g., 14.3½, 7 years, first; Strauss & Hexter's Adelaide, b. m., 14.3½, 7 years, second; Charles T. Proctor's Sweet Briar, b. m., 14.3¾, 5 years, third; Charles T. Proctor's Wild Rose, b. m., 15, 7 years, fourth.

Class 1.—Roadsters; to be shown in wagons at a walk, jog, and trot. Thomas M. Hilliard's Hood's McGregor, ch. g., 15.2, 10 years, first; William M. V. Hoffman's May K., b. m., 15.2, 8 years, second; C. H. Walcott's Lizzie W., b. m., 15.2½, 6 years, third.

Class 41.—Novice Class—Horses not under 14.3 hands, that have never won a first prize at any recognized horse show, amateur owners. Miss Amelia Kussner's Ivanhoe, ch. g., 15.2, 6 years, first; Joseph E. Widener's Queen, gr. m., 15.1, 5 years, second.

Class 20.—Tandems, Charles F. Bates's Coxey, b. g., 15.1, 9 years, and Whirl of the Town, b. g., 14.3½, 7 years, first; George S. Gagnon's The Cat, b. g., 14.2, 7 years, and Gold Pointer, b. g., 14.2, 7 years, second.

Class 31.—Hunters or jumpers, to be shown over the regulation jumps. Lewis Hartley Thomas's Dickey Bird, g. m., 13.3, 7 years, first; George J. Gould's Shamrock, blk. m., 16.3, 8 years, second.

Class 23.—Park team, shown before a drag or body break. Charles F. Bates's team carried off first prize and Richard F. Carman's team took the second prize.

Class 46.—For the best driving of tandems by amateurs. Won by Richard F. Carman.

CANOE RACES AT STAVE ISLAND.

Contests of the American Association on the St. Lawrence.

STAVE ISLAND, St. Lawrence River, Aug. 11.—There was a moderate westerly breeze for the races of the American Canoe Association to-day. The Atlantic Sailing Division trophy race and the Central Division sailing trophy race were started simultaneously in the morning. All of the Central Division men sailed in open Canadian canoes, while the canoeists of the Atlantic Division were out in decked canoes. Summary:

ATLANTIC DIVISION TROPHY RACE.

Entry.	Elapsed Time.
Canoe Aziz, Lewis H. May	0:48:45
Canoe Tanis, F. G. Moore	0:50:58
Canoe Tornado, John E. Rhunner	0:57:38
Canoe Pioneer, H. H. Smythe	0:58:16
Canoe Eclipse, W. N. Stanley, Brooklyn Canoe Club	1:04:16

Canoe Eclipse, E. S. Ives, New York Canoe Club, withdrew at the end of first round.

The first three canoes in belong to the New York Canoe Club.

CENTRAL DIVISION TROPHY RACE.

Canoe Tramp, C. P. Farbush	1:30:38
Canoe ——, H. C. Hoyt	2:09:17
Canoe Idontno, G. T. Mactaggart	2:11:08
Canoe Cosnata, F. D. Wood, withdrew.	

Open canoe sailing race, won by Charles E. Archibald, Toronto; F. M. Pinckney, Brooklyn, second.

An illuminated parade of canoes was held to-night, and a review of the entire fleet will occur on Saturday afternoon. The annual meeting of the Atlantic Division will be held Saturday night.

INTER-STATE CHESS PLAYERS.

Pennsylvania Still Leads in the Contest at Grove Spring.

GROVE SPRING, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Play was continued to-day in the tournament of the New York State Chess Association with the fourth and fifth rounds of the inter-State match between New York and Pennsylvania. In the fourth round the results were: Voigt defeated Delmar, Young and Keeler adjourned; Kemeny defeated Souweine, Bowers defeated Levy, McCutcheon lost to Lipschuetz, Bampton and Marshall adjourned, and Stuart and Hanham drew.

In the fifth round Delmar defeated Young, Keeler lost to Kemeny, Souweine defeated Bowers, Levy lost to McCutcheon, Marshall and Stuart adjourned, and Hanham drew with Voigt. The Stuart-Keeler game from the second round was drawn. In the other adjourned games Lipschuetz defeated Kemeny, and Stuart defeated Delmar. The Lipschuetz-Bampton game in the fifth round was adjourned.

Lipschuetz of the Manhattan Chess Club defeated Marshall of the Brooklyn Chess Club in the formal game for the Staats Zeitung Trophy to-day, and the cup goes to the Manhattan Chess Club for the fourth time. In previous tournaments the Metropolitan, New York City, and Staten Island Chess Clubs have each won it once. A club must win it five times to retain it.

Pennsylvania still leads, the scores being 16 to 14 in its favor, with five adjourned games. The individual scores are:

New York—Delmar won 2 and lost 3; Keeler won 1½, lost 2½, with 1 adjourned game; Souweine won 1½, lost 3½; Levy won 1, lost 4; Lipschuetz won 4, lost 0, with 1 adjourned game in his favor; Marshall won ½, lost 1½, with 3 adjourned games; Hanham won 3½, lost 1½.

Pennsylvania—McCutcheon won 1½, lost 2½, with 1 adjourned game; Bampton won ½, lost ½, with 2 adjourned games; Stuart won 3, lost 1, with 1 adjourned game; Voigt won 3½, lost 1½; Young won 1, lost 3; Kemeny won 3½, lost 1½; Bowers won 2, lost 3.

The pairing for the sixth round is as follows: Kemeny vs. Delmar; Bowers vs. Koehler; McCutcheon vs. Souweine; Bampton vs. Levy; Stuart vs. Lipschuetz; Voigt vs. Marshall, and Young vs. Hanham.

The general tournament was almost finished to-day. In the first class there are several adjourned games which will affect the result, and a tie for first and second prizes is probable. The present scores are:

Rogers won 7, lost 2; Weeks won 6, lost 2; Ferris won 5, lost 2; Searle won 5, lost 1. Scripture and Sittser withdrew after playing a few games, and their unplayed games were scored against them.

The second class in the general tournament was finished to-day. D. W. Waller of Seneca Falls took first prize with 5½ wins, ½ lost; D. P. Rhoades, Syracuse, second, won 4½, lost 1½; A. McMartin, Johnstown, third, won 3, lost 3.

The third of the cup tournament between Marshall and Lipschuetz was commenced to-day, but at the adjournment was unfinished.

Cologne Chess Games Postponed.

COLOGNE, Aug. 11.—The international chess tournament has been postponed until to-morrow. Charousek and Tschigorin to-day resumed their adjourned game, but again suspended play in even positions. The official score of all the competitors is the same as announced yesterday.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Gossip in Cincinnati Concerning the Deal by Which the Big Four Gets Two Roads.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 11.—The sole topic of capitalists and investors in Third Street, as well as those interested in railway shares, was the long-talked of Big Four deal. Officials have been kept busy of late denying the stories, but the details were merely on technical points, and the story, according to one of the best informed persons in financial circles, is absolutely correct. This same party said in the State of Ohio there is a law preventing the consolidation of parallel lines, but there is no law preventing a man purchasing what stock he desires.

The acquisition of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, therefore, by the Big Four interest would not be illegal, and the two roads could be run with an understanding between them, though the individuality of neither would be lost. It has been known for some years that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton has been for sale. Officers controlling the road have stated this, but they said all they wanted was their price, and what this price was has never been made public, and probably will not be for some time to come.

What is puzzling the people interested in stocks at present is just what benefits the Big Four will receive by acquiring the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and Monon. It is now positively stated there will not be a long delay in announcing the matter, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway will become a small part of the Vanderbilt system.

KIDNAPPED A LITTLE GIRL.

Drunken Man Took the Child While She Was Playing Near Her Home—Woman Rescued Her.

Mary Brand, an east side child, ran into unknown danger yesterday afternoon by indulging with her young neighbors in their wonted pleasure of playing in the street. She was kidnapped and kept for several hours away from home, and but for an odd coincidence might not have seen her parents again. The child is only three and a half years old.

About 1 P. M. yesterday she and her little brother and a number of companions were playing in front of her home, 656 Second Avenue, just north of Thirty-fifth Street. Across the avenue was a house whose occupants were engaged in moving, and in front of it stood a wagon loaded with furniture and an elderly individual apparently bent on taking life easy. The people who had charge of the moving process, however, put an end rather abruptly to his otium cum dignitate by suddenly "chasing" him as well as the little ones who had been attracted by the bustle.

The stranger had been furtively eyeing little Mary, and he took advantage of the confusion which followed the general "chasing" to approach the child and catch her by the hand. He admonished her: "Come along wit' me, little gurrl, and I'll give yez some candy and bananas." Mary yielded instantly to his blandishments and trotted along at his side, a willing captive, while the other children were too frightened or surprised to know what to do. When he had turned west through Thirty-fifth Street, however, the children ran into the house of Mrs. Augusta Brand, the child's mother, and yelled: "Hey, Mrs. Brand, a man's went away wit' your little goil."

Mrs. Brand ran into the street in the hope of catching sight of the kidnapper. But it was too late. All she could learn was that Thomas Devlin, a peripatetic grass cutter of 612 Second Avenue, had gone west through Thirty-fifth Street with Mary. The man and the child had been seen and recognized by Joseph Lyman of 601 Second Avenue.

The mother was well-nigh distracted, but could do nothing till about 3:30 o'clock, when Devlin hove in sight in the neighborhood without the child, and she then secured his arrest. The man was taken to the Yorkville Police Station, where he denied all knowledge of the affair, and was held in $300 bail for examination on the charge of kidnapping.

About 5 o'clock the anxious mother was relieved by the appearance of her child, who was brought home by a friend, Mrs. Philip Wick. Mrs. Wick had seen Devlin with the child in front of her little notions store, at 546 First Avenue, shortly before his arrest. She knew Mrs. Brand, and recognized the child. The man was walking along down town with his coat and a sickle slung over his arm. In her broken English she explained that the child was crying, and that she had taken her away from Devlin and brought her home. Devlin, she said, was drunk.

A BLUE BABY IN A HOSPITAL.

Wall Between the Auricles of the Heart Is Missing.

A "blue" baby, one of nature's queerest freaks, was the object of considerable attention yesterday at Gouverneur Hospital. The baby is a boy, five weeks old, named Samuel Lief, the son of Harris and Rebecca Lief of 44 Willett Street. The little fellow is of a deep purple hue, bordering almost on indigo.

After keeping her child in the house since he was born and hoping that he would finally assume a normal tint, the mother decided to place him in the hospital for treatment. Dr. Hieronymus and his staff of assistants made a critical examination and pronounced the case one of cyanopathy, or a malformation of the heart. In explanation of the case, the physicians said that the child lacked the wall usually to be found between the right and left auricles of the heart.

Before birth this wall does not exist, and usually forms right after birth. In the case of "Sammy" this wall was still missing, and as a result the impure blood in the right auricle passes into the left without undergoing the change into pure red blood in the lungs. It is expected, however, that in the course of a week or so the child will develop the proper formation and assume a natural color.

Connecticut Democratic Convention.

The official call has been issued for the Connecticut Democratic State Convention to be held in Bridgeport on Wednesday, Sept. 21. It is signed by Chairman Alexander Troup and invites the co-operation of the electors of the State, without regard to past political affiliations, who favor the principles set forth in the last State and National platforms of the Democratic Party, and who believe in the enactment of such laws as will correct the abuses and extravagance now existing in the State, county and local Governments.

ROCKEFELLER TAXES CUT

Justice Barnard Confirms the Referee's Report Reducing the Assessment.

FROM $2,500,000 TO $343,745

"Evidence Clearly Establishes the Fact that the Assessor Was Influenced by Malice," Says the Court.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 11.—Justice Barnard of the Supreme Court to-day confirmed the referee's report ordering the assessment on William Rockefeller's mansion at Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, reduced from $2,500,000 to $343,745.28. Judge Barnard filed a long opinion, in the course of which he finds Assessor Martin guilty of malice in making the assessment.

The principal points are as follows:

The referee found that the roll was illegal, but for the purpose of the writ the Court deems the tax legal and valid. The tax on other lands in the town is put on a valuation of $300 per acre, while the relator's is valued at $8,000 per acre; but the finding is too general to base a correction upon, and the roll will stand so far as it is affected by this.

What was the value of the property in July, 1897? The relator produced four witnesses. The highest value placed upon it was $338,287.50. The co-respondents produced two witnesses; one places the value of the land at the amount of the assessment. To reach this result he placed the value of $1,835,000 on the residence, and on the barn he placed a value of $239,500. The land valued with the house is eighty-five acres and that valued with the barn is ninety-three acres. A value of $2,074,500 upon the two pieces is entirely incredible under the evidence.

Upon the finding that one of the Assessors was influenced by malice Judge Barnard says: "The evidence clearly established the fact. An Assessor is elected in 1896. The Rockefeller land is in his sub-district in the initiation of the assessment. The old assessment was $132,000. He examines the house fully. He sends an expert to aid him. This expert makes his estimate, and the property is put on the books at $1,000,000. The next year this amount is made two and one-half times larger, and reduced only a small sum on grievance day. Why is this? If I understand the excuse it is that the old assessment was brought up by the $1,000,000 assessment to 40 per cent. of its value. The Assessor made oath that the new assessment was full value then.

"It now appears that the old original assessment must have been only 5 per cent. of the value, to justify this assessment. It is incredible that the original Assessors, under oath, so assessed the property. From this alone a great disturbance in the Assessors' judgment is established. Quite a number of witnesses give the cause of the disturbance. The Assessor is proved to have asked for votes in his favor because he, if elected, would put the tax on the relator and relieve the poor. He is proved to have said that he would drive the relator from the town by putting an unequal burden on him and by making his life unpleasant to him there."

The Court finds that the assessment was maliciously made only so far as affects the one Assessor. The referee put no costs on him, and the affirmance was made as to the whole of his report.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S TAXES.

Hearing in the Suit to Reduce the Rating in Mount Pleasant.

The hearing of testimony in the suit brought by John D. Rockefeller for a reduction of the assessments levied upon his estate in the town of Mount Pleasant, near Tarrytown, by the Town Board of Assessors, was continued yesterday before Referee Hoysradt of Poughkeepsie, in the rooms of the Commissioners of Appraisal for the New York Water Supply, in the Manhattan Life Building. Assessor Martin was present with his lawyer, Frank Millard. Lawyer Morse represented Mr. Rockefeller.

Mr. Millard continued his cross-examination of William H. Hoyt, real estate expert, asking him about the prices paid by Mr. Rockefeller for properties he bought to make up his estate. Mr. Hoyt gave the amounts paid for a large number of properties, continuing his testimony of last Monday, and figured out that the amount paid by Mr. Rockefeller for his properties in Mount Pleasant, with the exception of two small lots, was $630,566.67. Mr. Hoyt estimated the value of this in 1897 to be $394,007, a decrease of almost one-half. Some of the property was bought at auction, there being other bidders than Mr. Rockefeller.

Mr. Hoyt was asked what was his reason for estimating the property at such a decrease in valuation. He answered that the Lowry estate of sixty-three acres was held in 1895 at $80,000, and was now for sale for $50,000.

Mr. Martin objected to these figures. He wanted actual sales. Mr. Hoyt said that real estate up there was a drug on the market, and there were very few actual sales to give.

Mr. Hoyt said that the improvements Mr. Rockefeller had been making on his property—mostly in road building—had increased its value for his purpose, but still would not tend to increase its value if he were about to sell. The improvements made continuously had not served to keep the market value of the property up to what it was in 1895. The value of the house Mr. Rockefeller lives in Mr. Hoyt placed at $7,000.

At 1 o'clock the hearing adjourned till Sept. 9.

The following telegram from Mr. Rockefeller was shown to the referee by Mr. Hoyt at the close of the hearing:

Forest Hill, Cleveland, Ohio.
William H. Hoyt, 5 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York:
I confirm your statement that I did not pay you any commissions in the purchase of my Pocantico Hill property. J. D. ROCKEFELLER.

HOW GEN. HOWARD YIELDED.

An Incident of the Grand Review in Washington in 1865.

The Hartford (Conn.) Courant quotes the following extract from an address by Dr. Henry Mabie of Boston at Northfield:

"How does this law of self-sacrifice work in America? In Sherman's campaign it became necessary, in the opinion of the leader, to change commanders. O. O. Howard was promoted to lead a division which had been under the command of another General. Howard went through the campaign at the head of the division, and on to Washington to take part in the review. The night before the veterans were to march down Pennsylvania Avenue, Gen. Sherman sent for Gen. Howard and said to him:

"'Howard, the politicians and the friends of the man whom you succeeded are bound that he shall ride at the head of his old corps, and I want you to help me out.'

"'But, it is my command,' said Howard, 'and I am entitled to ride at its head.'

"'Of course you are,' said Sherman. 'You led them through Georgia and the Carolinas, but, Howard, you are a Christian.'

"'What do you mean?' replied Howard. 'If you put it on that ground it changes the whole business. What do you mean, Gen. Sherman?'

"'I mean that you can stand the disappointment. You are a Christian.'

"'Putting it on that ground, there is but one answer. Let him ride at the head of the corps.'

"'Yes, let him have the honor,' added Sherman, 'but, Howard, you will report to me at 9 o'clock, and ride by my side at the head of the whole army.' In vain Howard protested, but Sherman said gently, but authoritatively, 'You are under my orders.'

"When the bugle sounded the next morning Howard was found trembling like a leaf, and it required another order from Gen. Sherman before he was willing to take the place assigned to him. He had, as a Christian, yielded the place to another which rightly belonged to him, and in the grand review found himself not at the head of the corps, but at the head of the army."

Mallory Ships Returned.

The officials of the Mallory Line announced yesterday afternoon that they had received from the United States Government their steamships Lampasas, State of Texas, and Colorado. The State of Texas will sail to-morrow for Brunswick. The Colorado will sail Aug. 20 for Galveston, and the Lampasas for Galveston on Aug. 27.

LAWYER SEVERELY REBUKED.

Mr. Hohnenfeld's Strictures Upon Justice Schnitzspahn to Come Before Appellate Division.

Justice Henry M. Goldfogle, sitting in the Municipal Court, held temporarily in the City Court on Wednesday, administered a severe rebuke to Attorney John Hahnenfeld of Brooklyn, who brought suit before him against Civil Justice Schnitzspahn for $10, which, the attorney said, had been wrongfully withheld from him by the Justice.

In his complaint Mr. Hahnenfeld alleged that he had appeared as attorney for the plaintiff in an action before Justice Schnitzspahn in a civil court in Brooklyn. When the case came up he moved to dismiss the complaint, and the Justice entertained the motion, but refused to allow him $10 costs due him, he claimed, under the statutes. This decision Mr. Hahnenfeld characterized in the complaint as "knowingly willful, wicked, wrongful, malicious, and corrupt, and springing from corrupt motives."

Rosquin, appearing for Justice Schnitzspahn, demurred to the complaint on the ground that the order was brought merely to scandalize their client. Justice Goldfogle sustained the demurrer, and decided that an action did not lie against the defendant, inasmuch as the latter had acted in his judicial capacity, and such action was reviewable only on appeal. Mr. Hahnenfeld contended that he had called Justice Schnitzspahn's attention to the statute upon which he based his claim for the award of costs three times, and, meeting with a refusal, made up his mind that the Justice was acting from corrupt motives.

Upon this Judge Goldfogle told the complainant that his conduct was unprofessional and outrageous; that he thought the action was a slur on Justice Schnitzspahn, and deserved the severe censure and condemnation of the Court, as the attorney had allowed his disappointment at the outcome of a case under his charge to lead him into making an unjust and bitter attack upon a judicial officer.

Justice Goldfogle cited the case of a lawyer named Murray, who had made sweeping charges against a Judge, and had in consequence been disbarred from practice by the Supreme Court. He thereupon ordered the following order to be entered:

"That the clerk transmit all the papers in the case to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, to the end that the Judges there may take such disciplinary action as the case may warrant."

STEEL COMPANIES TO JOIN.

A Large Consolidation of Mines and Factories Has Been Planned.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 11.—Confirmation of the report from Chicago to the effect that the Illinois Steel Company, the Minnesota Iron Company, and one other concern were perfecting a plan of amalgamation was established in this city to-day. Samuel Mather, who is a Director of the Minnesota Iron Company, admitted that such an amalgamation had been discussed, but said he had not heard of the appointment of a committee, as reported, to investigate the affairs of the Minnesota Company, although he said it was likely that such committee had been named.

The Cambria Iron Company and the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company were the other concerns which have been considered in the proposed deal, Mr. Mather said. He did not know, however, which one of them would be the third concern.

"If the deal has progressed as far as an investigation of the books and affairs of the Minnesota Iron Company," said Mr. Mather, "there is no reason why it should not be concluded early this Fall."

Should the consolidation of the Illinois Steel Company, the Minnesota Iron Company, the Cambria Iron Company, and the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company be effected, a formidable rival to the immense Carnegie interests will have entered the lists in the iron and steel field of the world. Extensive mines are owned or operated under leases by some of the companies, those of the Minnesota Iron Company being very accessible to Lake Superior, ore from them being brought down the lakes on the steamship company's boat.

New Steamers to Maine.

The Manhattan Steamship Company began yesterday a regular steamer service from this port to Maine. It is intended to have two steamers a week on the Bangor service, and one direct to Eastport. A line to Portland, and another to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, are also contemplated. The present steamers are small freight boats, but three new passenger and freight steamers are to be built.

UNDERTAKER'S GRUESOME ERROR

Exchanges Bodies of Soldier and Woman Destined for Cincinnati and Kansas City.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 11.—The body of Capt. W. D. Sherman, a Kansas soldier, taken from a train here, due to an undertaker's mistake, was opened at the grave by a woman who thought it was the body of her sister. Meanwhile the body which should have been taken off here is going to Kansas City in charge of Miss Wyer of Kansas City, Capt. Sherman's betrothed, who does not know of the mistake.

BUYERS MEET IN CONVENTION.

National Association Considers Founding a Home Here—Helping Members Get Work.

The buyers of the large department stores throughout the United States, who have formed the Buyers' Association of America, are holding their first annual convention at the Hotel Albert in this city. It was opened last night and will be continued to-day and this evening. The organization is in a flourishing condition, and after a year's existence has over 400 members, about a fifth of whom are women. A trade paper, The Buyer, is published. The association seeks to bring employers and buyers into closer relationship, and to help its members secure positions when in need.

Martin Roman, the President, called the meeting to order last evening, and said in his address:

"There are many necessary objects to the accomplishment of which we may extend a helping and powerful hand. The Buyers' Association has made really wonderful strides. Its roll of actual paid members is close upon 400, while twice as many more have expressed themselves as desirous of joining our ranks."

The following officers were re-elected: President—Martin Roman of the Siegel-Cooper Company, New York; First Vice President—J. H. Carey of R. H. Macy & Co., New York; Second Vice President—C. E. Adams of Hackett & Co., Chicago; Third Vice President—Leo Lowenstein of Jonas & Co., Nashville; Fourth Vice President—John D. Boyer of Shepard & Co., Providence; Treasurer—George McL. Johnson of Nugent & Brothers, St. Louis; Secretary—J. A. Kraus of The Buyer.

The Executive Committee was elected as follows: C. A. Smith of John Wanamaker's, New York; R. Perry Hughes of R. H. Macy & Co., William Ettlinger, formerly of Shoneman Brothers, Philadelphia; Thomas B. Swift of Le Boutillier Brothers, New York City; E. M. Sostman, resident buyer for J. S. Menken, Memphis; Benjamin Braun of Lord & Taylor, G. M. Butler of Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia and Milwaukee; E. Pifferling of Marx Brothers, Philadelphia.

This evening the members will vote on several changes in the constitution. It is the intention to establish sick and death benefit funds. Another matter which will be brought up is the advisability of establishing a home or club in this city where buyers from out of town can meet with those who live here at all times. The question of holding a ball in January or February will come up also.

WOMEN BUYERS COME TO TOWN.

They Are Among Those Attracted by the Merchants' Association.

The number of arrivals of merchants at the rooms of the Merchants' Association yesterday was larger than any day this week, or since the present series of excursions commenced. They all told tales of prosperity at home, and of an intention to buy largely in this market to replenish their stocks.

Many of these buyers were women who had come to purchase the goods required by the departments of which they have charge. The buyers registered from Missouri, Ohio, Nebraska, Kentucky, Kansas, Iowa, Texas, Colorado, Washington, Indiana, Georgia, Mississippi, Michigan, Illinois, Utah, South Carolina, West Virginia, and Arizona.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—H. M. Gethin, England; ex-Secretary of State John Sherman, Ohio; Sexto Duran Ballin, Ecuador.

HOFFMAN—W. R. H. Sandell and E. D. Blackstock, London.

MANHATTAN—J. Watson Taylor, England.

MURRAY HILL—D. N. Lockwood, Buffalo.

PLAZA—W. G. Trower, London; Edward Goldschmidt, Germany; W. J. Stocker, England.

WALDORF—Ex-Congressman F. G. Niedringhaus, St. Louis; J. C. Charpentiere, Mexico.

WINDSOR—Abner McKinley and W. A. Merigold, Chicago.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-town Firms Now in the City.

Allnoch & Hogan, Victoria, Texas; E. J. Hogan, dry goods, clothing, &c.; Hotel St. George.
Atkinson, C., Summit, Miss.; Eugene Atkinson, general merchandise.
Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; R. L. Thompson, flannels; 53 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Bethard, W. J., Fairbury, Ill., dry goods, &c.; Hotel Continental.
Bentley, Bass & Co., Temple, Tex.; J. M. Bass, dry goods, clothing, &c.
Bentley, Bass & Co., Cameron, Tex.; R. S. Porter, dry goods, clothing, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.
Branch & Brothers, Muncie, Ind.; M. G. Branch, notions and carpets; Metropolitan Hotel.
Blum, S., Greenville, Miss.; dry goods; Stuart House.
Blumenthal, M., Marion, Ohio; dry goods and notions; Hotel Metropole.
Browning, King & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; W. N. Bayless, clothing; Grand Hotel.
Browning, King & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; J. W. King, furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.
Browning, King & Co., Omaha, Neb.; O. L. Eddy, clothing; Grand Hotel.
Burdge, George, North Manchester, Ind., books, crockery, &c.; Marlborough Hotel.
Burnham, Munger & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; H. McWilliams, domestics and wash fabrics; 43 Leonard Street.
Burt, S. J., & Brothers, Ogden, Utah; W. L. Burt, notions and cloaks; Murray Hill Hotel.
Chamberlain & Patterson, Natchez, Miss.; C. V. Patterson, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. F. Judd, upholstery goods; 115 Worth Street; Holland House.
Chamberlain & Patterson, Natchez, Miss.; C. V. Patterson, dry goods.
Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss S. Myers, art goods; Mr. Newman, millinery; Miss L. Regenstorff, ladies' underwear; 115 Worth Street.
Cobb, C. C., Jackson, Neb., dry goods and millinery; Normandie Hotel.
Cobb, Mabel, Jackson, Neb., dry goods and millinery; Normandie Hotel.
Columbia Engraving and Electrotyping Company, Chicago, Ill.; Julius Regenstein; Hoffman House.
Columbus Pharmical Company, Columbus, Ohio; W. T. Wells, drugs; Park Avenue Hotel.
Curlin, R. T., Union City, Tenn., notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
De Vaughn, J. E., Montezuma, Ga.; general merchandise; Hotel Albert.
Dragstrene, R. H., Waynesville, Ill., general merchandise; Hotel Girard.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. E. Eisenberg, notions; 2 Walker Street.
Dulin, Glenn & Co., Springfield, Tenn.; H. L. Dulin, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Dulin, W. J., Madisonville, Ky., notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Duttenhofer, Val, & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; John Duttenhofer, shoes; Hotel Imperial.
Ellis, A. C., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; R. J. Geddes, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Emmerson, R., Kellerton, Iowa; T. Emmerson, general merchandise.
Evans, Baker & Co., Guanah, Texas; E. M. Barkley, general dry goods; 41 Leonard Street.
Emmerson, R., Kellerton, Iowa; general merchandise.
Feigler, George, Orangeburg, S. C.; dry goods and clothing; 49 West Thirty-third Street.
Franklin Engraving and Electrotyping Company, Chicago, Ill.; I. H. Behrens; Hoffman House.
Frankland, Sol, & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; S. Frankland, notions and furnishing goods; St. Cloud Hotel.
Feldenheimer, C., & Brother, Moberly, Mo.; Ike Feldenheimer, dry goods.
Friedberg, C., & Co., El Dorado, Kan.; M. Abeles, dry goods and shoes; Grand Union Hotel.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; D. S. Adams, linens; Park Avenue Hotel.
Gortz, John, Cleveland, Ohio, millinery and ladies' furnishings; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Girty, F., & Co., Urbana, Ill.; Frank Girty, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Gross & Strauss, Boston, Mass.; H. Gross, fancy goods; 138 Spring Street; Hotel Imperial.
Griffith Brothers, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. W. Griffith, millinery; Grand Hotel.
Goldman, M., Liberty, Mo.; R. M. Goldman, clothing, &c.; Continental Hotel.
Goshen Shirt Manufacturing Company, The, Goshen, Ind.; M. A. Goldberg, shirts; St. Denis Hotel.
Grimes, W. R., Marietta, Ohio, shoes; Hotel St. Denis.
Grimes, L. M., Marietta, Ohio, shoes; Hotel St. Denis.
Hastings, H. F., Toledo, Ohio, drugs; Hotel St. Denis.
Hartwell, Richard, Company, The, Providence, R. I.; C. A. Winsor, domestics, linens, and dress goods; Continental Hotel.
Harrison Dry Goods Company Department Store, Brenham, Texas; H. Harrison; 25 Howard Street.
Haskett & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Adams, dress goods, silks, and velvets; Miss J. Roberts, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Vendome.
High, J. M., & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; C. W. James, cloaks and suits; A. P. Ray, furnishing goods; 55 Franklin Street.
Hopkins, Single & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; H. Single, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Jackson, L. L., Conneaut, Ohio, general merchandise.
Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. L. Jones, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Joyce Engraving Company, Washington, D. C.; H. C. C. Stiles; Brighton Beach Hotel.
Kaufman & Co., Richmond, Va.; I. H. Kaufman, fancy goods, cloaks, and infants' wear; 622 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.
Kaufman Department Store, Colorado Springs, Col.; B. Kaufman, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.
Kohn, T. R., Orangeburg, S. C.; Sol Kohn, dry goods and millinery; 49 West Thirty-third Street.
Kelly, P. J., Engraving Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; P. J. Kelly, photo engravers, 70 and 72 State Street.
Kitt, W. F., Tucson, Arizona, dry goods; Sturtevant House.
Lyons, S. & I., Vincennes, Ind.; S. Lyons, clothing; St. Cloud Hotel.
Nelly, C., Parkersburg, West Va.; groceries; Hotel St. Denis.
McKillip, Smith & Co., Burlington, Vt.; Miss J. E. McMahon, cloaks, suits, and furs; St. Denis Hotel.
Mueller, Henry, Springfield, Ill.; furs and cloaks; Broadway Central Hotel.
Monash Fair Company, The, Denver, Col.; S. Strauss, laces; Hotel Albert.
Moore & Beirs, Rochester, N. Y.; L. W. Moore, woolens; J. J. Beirs, tailors' trimmings; 774 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Menken, J. S., & Co., The, Memphis, Tenn.; Miss J. Buckley, millinery; 115 Worth Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Missaula Mercantile Company, Missaula, Mont.; C. A. Barnes, general merchandise; Hotel Majestic.
Nelus & Blum, Greenville, Miss.; Samuel Blum, dry goods; Stuart House.
Oettinger Brothers, Kingston, N. C.; A. Oettinger, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
O'Neil, M., & Co., Akron, Ohio; J. J. Fendner, carpets and upholstery goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Perling, S., & Brother, Bowling Green, Ky.; M. Perling, dry goods and clothing.
Phillips, R. W., Rosebud, Texas; C. C. Hollinshur, dry goods; 48 Lafayette Place.
Porter, J. J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. J. Porter, millinery; F. L. Gullett, millinery; Hotel Gerlach.
Pottle, W. H., & Co., Arkansas City, Ark.; W. H. Pottle, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Reed Brothers & Lennon, Minneapolis, Minn.; F. L. Reed, flannels; Park Avenue Hotel.
Rice, Stix & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. Rice, domestics and ginghams; 53 Franklin Street; Hotel Savoy.
Rosenzweig, L., Columbus, Miss., clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Rose Brothers, Manistique, Mich.; Leo Rose, clothing and dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Rose, O. B., Bushnell, Ill.; dry goods and cloaks; Continental Hotel.
Sanders Engraving Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Sanders; Brighton Beach Hotel.
Siegel, Hillma & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; H. W. Warren, dry goods; 531 Broadway.
Siegel, Hillma & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; S. M. Hitt, dry goods; 531 Broadway.
Sutton, R. M., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. A. Robinson, furnishing goods; Albemarle Hotel.
Spahr, Mrs. Clara, Cleveland, Ohio; dressmaker; 686 Degraw Street, Brooklyn.
Sternberger, A., Cincinnati, Ohio; furnishing goods; 163 East Seventy-fourth Street.
Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. M. C. Bronne, ladies' and infants' wear; 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Schwartz, A., & Son, New Orleans, La.; L. Schwartz, notions; 56 Worth Street.
Schmeckel Cloak and Suit Company, The, St. Joseph, Mo.; T. Schmeckel, cloaks; 126 Prince Street; Sinclair House.
Siegel, Hillman & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; B. Hillman, silks, velvets, notions, and laces; 531 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Sturtevant, H. H., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; G. Groble, furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; G. P. Frentz, domestics, linens, and white goods; Z. Offutt, carpets and upholstery goods; 224 Church Street; Hotel Albert.
Stewart & Co., Rockford, Ill.; D. J. Stewart, Jr., dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Swanson Brothers, Galesburg, Ill.; S. J. Swanson, notions and millinery; Miss C. Beachman, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Suffell & Co., Duluth, Minn.; J. W. Johnston, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Straun, J. W., & Co., Columbus, Miss.; J. W. Straun, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
The Fair, Cincinnati, Ohio; P. T. Faulin, carpets; Hotel St. Denis.
"The Fair," Cincinnati, Ohio; Henry Alexander, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Towle & Spreter Company, Clinton, Iowa; C. B. Overt, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Thurkfield, J. F., Franklin, Ohio, furnishing goods; Miss R. Thurkfield, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Vicksburg Book and Stationery Company, Vicksburg, Miss.; Samuel A. Stern, Jr., books, stationery, &c.; Hotel Vendome.
White, Z. L., Columbus, Ohio, cloaks, suits, and millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Weller & Sons, Portland, Ind.; M. Weller, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Weller & Sons, Portland, Ind.; C. Weller, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Weachter, Henry, Earlville, Ill.; S. W. Farrell, groceries.
Weil, R., Spokane, Washington; J. Alexander, dry goods and clothing.
Zeese, A., Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. Housen, photo-engravers; St. Clair Hotel.
Zeese, A., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; John Jacobson, photo-engravers; St. Clair House.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building, 346 Broadway.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises....5:07	Sun sets...7:08	Moon rises..12:39

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....3:52	Gov. Isl'd....4:26	H. Gate....6:15
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....3:58	Gov. Isl'd....4:38	H. Gate....6:27

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) AUG. 12.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick, &c	....	3:00 P. M.
Mongolian, Glasgow	....	1:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, AUG. 13.		
Advance, Colon	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Alene, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Chalmette, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Cleopatra, London	....	9:00 A. M.
Dorset, Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	8:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Holstein, Haiti, &c.	*10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Laughton, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ontario, Hull	....	
Palatia, Hamburg	....	3:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
St. Leonard's, Antwerp	....	
TUESDAY, AUG. 16.		
Carib, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Southampton and Bremen	6:30 A. M.	9:30 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. §15 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Aug. §15 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Aug. §19 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) AUG. 12.

Buffalo, Hull, July 30.
Campania, Liverpool, Aug. 6.
Caprivi, Rotterdam, July 28.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Aug. 6.
Cleopatra, London, July 31.
Pretoria, Hamburg, July 31.
Salerno, Dundee, July 27.
Thingvalla, Christiansand, July 29.

SATURDAY, AUG. 13.

Bucentaur, Shields, July 30.
Carib, New Orleans, Aug. 10.
Oranje Nassau, Port au Prince, Aug. 7.

SUNDAY, AUG. 14.

City of Augusta, Savannah, Aug. 11.
La Normandie, Havre, Aug. 6.

MONDAY, AUG. 15.

Bovic, Liverpool, Aug. 5.
El Paso, New Orleans, Aug. 9.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Aug. 4.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 3.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Aug. 3.
St. Regulus, Antwerp, Aug. 3.

TUESDAY, AUG. 16.

California, Gibraltar, Aug. 2.
Chicago City, Swansea, Aug. 3.
El Mar, New Orleans, Aug. 11.
Forest City, Antwerp, Aug. 2.
Hildebrand, Para, Aug. 4.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17.

Queen Margaret, Gibraltar, Aug. 3.
Trave, Bremen, Aug. 9.

Arrived—Thursday, Aug. 11.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah Aug. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Old Dominion, Tapley, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Croydon, (Br.,) Butler, Cadiz July 28. Arrived off Highlands at 6:25 A. M. and was ordered to Philadelphia and proceeded.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Hogeman, Genoa, &c., July 29, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Aug. 11, 9:30 P. M., east, light breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Betty, (Aust.,) for Trieste, &c.
SS Hispania, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Alsenborn, for Baltimore.
SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) for Hamburg, &c.
SS Excelsior, for New Orleans.
SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) for Bremen, &c.
SS Edam, (Dutch,) for Amsterdam.
SS Harald, (Nor.,) for Boca del Toros.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Orinoco, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS Asti, (Ger.,) for Rio Janeiro, &c.
SS Jacob Bright, (Br.,) for Inagua, &c.
SS Kansas City, (Br.,) for Bristol.

Spoken.

Ship Carmanian, (Br.,) Bunn, from London for New York, was spoken Aug. 3 in lat. 49, lon. 17.

Notice to Mariners.

CAPE FEAR RIVER—NORTH CAROLINA.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on Aug. 1, 1898, the following-named lights in the entrances to the Cape Fear River were re-established as heretofore: New Channel Range, Front and Rear; Smith Island Range, Front and Rear.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Page 116, Nos. 622, 623, 624, and 625, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Sixth Lighthouse District, 1897," Pages 8 and 9.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—SS Fernmoor, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, which arr. here on July 30, from Quebec, while proceeding down the Thames, bound for the Tyne, to-day, collided with the steamers Coath and Vauxhall and had two plates on the port side damaged. The damage to the other steamers is not known.

The Bark Gler, (Nor.,) Capt. Amundsen, which arr. at St. Malo on July 26, from Halifax, has been delivering cargo, which is damaged.

SS Rapid, (Br.,) when leaving Bristol to go to Swansea on Aug. 7 ran against the quay wall, whence she struck the poop of the SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, which arr. at Bristol on Aug. 2 from New York, damaging her pump. The Rapid was also damaged.

SUEZ, Aug. 11.—SS Dide, (Br.,) of the Wilson Line, 3,127 tons, from Hull July 22 for Bombay, is ashore at Zafaran, on the Gulf of Suez. The Board of Admiralty has provided assistance and it is assured that there is every prospect of saving the steamer.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. De Vries, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam at 10 P. M. to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, sld. from Rotterdam for New York at 10 P. M. to-day.

SS Cumeria, (Br.,) Capt. Goodall, from New York for Manchester, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Dobson, from New York via Naples, &c., arr. at Leghorn Aug. 8.

SS Vera, (Br.,) Capt. Nicholson, sld. from Huelva for New York Aug. 5.

SS August Korff, (Ger.,) Capt. Buhner, sld. from Hamburg for New York Aug. 8.

SS Portia, (Br.,) Capt. Farrell, from New York for Halifax and St. John's, N. F., passed Nobska to-day.

SS Taormina, (Ger.,) Capt. Muller, from New York via Para, arr. at Rio Janeiro Aug. 6.

SS Abbazia, (Aust.,) Capt. Thianich, from New York via Genoa, arr. at Trieste Aug. 7.

SS Sirius, (Dan.,) Capt. Kech, from New York via Copenhagen, arr. at Stettin Aug. 7.

SS Mozart, (Br.,) Capt. Ellis, sld. from Santos for New York Aug. 9.

SS America, (Br.,) Capt. Pearce, sld. from London for New York yesterday.

SS Lucerna, (Br.,) Capt. Dyer, sld. from Hull for New York yesterday.

SS Menantic, (Br.,) Capt. Mann, sld. from Swansea for New York yesterday.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 12:45 P. M. to-day.

SS Brasilia, (Br.,) Capt. Reesing, from New York, arr. at London to-day.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Capt. Park, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Savage, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Syria, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Blanke, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Strathleven, (Br.,) Capt. Moar, from New York via Havre, arr. at Dunkirk yesterday.

SS American, (Dutch,) Capt. Butz, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam to-day.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Harnden, from Palermo for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Salter, from New York, arr. at Rio Janeiro yesterday.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Europe, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York for London, passed Scilly to-day.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
THIS IS BARGAIN SEASON.
Odd Bedroom Pieces
now below factory prices.
45 West 23rd Street.

NAVY LOSES ONE MORE LIFE

Emanuel Koulouris of the Bancroft Killed in Cortes Bay.

SPANIARDS PUT TO FLIGHT

Brave Work of American Sailors in a Conflict with Enemies Under Cover—Cuban Blockade Incidents.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 11.—One more name has been added to the small list of the navy's war victims. Emanuel Koulouris, a coal passer on the gunboat Bancroft, was shot and instantly killed during a sharp engagement with Spanish riflemen at a point of land jutting into Cortes Bay, on the south coast of the Province of Pinar del Rio, on Aug. 2. It is not known how many Spanish lives paid for his, but the Spanish loss was undoubtedly severe.

On the morning of that day, the Bancroft was cruising about Cortes Bay, on blockade duty, when a sail was seen close to the land, about ten miles to the northward. The gunboat's steam launch was armed with a one-pounder, and Lieut. Henry B. Wilson, with fourteen men, all carrying rifles, was sent in to intercept the stranger. She turned out to be a Spanish schooner. When first observed, the Spaniard lay near the wreck of the Santo Domingo, recently sunk by the Eagle. By the time the steam launch reached that point the schooner had worked into a port and a party of Spaniards, including a body of soldiers, was attempting to haul her ashore. The launch stood boldly in, and a brisk fire from her one-pounder speedily scattered the crowd.

The Spaniards took refuge in high grass on the right shore; but, in spite of the fact that the party in the launch was ignorant of the enemy's strength, the Americans went ahead with their work with admirable coolness. James Munro, a first-class apprentice, swam to the schooner and made a line fast to her in order to pull her out. At the same time Valdemar Hohengreen, an ordinary seaman, dropped over the side of the launch and made for a pier where a small sloop-rigged boat was moored. The launch then commenced to haul off the schooner, but the line parted, and while another was being run to her the Spaniards, who had sought shelter in the woods, poured in a murderous rifle fire. Koulouris, who was leaning over the side of the launch, was shot through the breast, and fell dead. Fortunately, no one else was even injured.

American Fire Routes the Spaniards.

Instantly the men in the launch began a rapid return fire with their rifles, while Lieut. Wilson manoeuvred the launch so as to take a line thrown by Hohengreen from the small boat, which he had shoved off from the pier. Her bow was pulled out, and the one-pounder was opened on the ambuscade with such well-directed aim that the Spaniards were routed without a chance to return the American fire. The schooner had in the meantime gone hard aground, and, being so damaged as to be almost useless, enough shells were sent into her to finish her destruction. She was loaded with green corn, grain, and rum. The launch then returned with the small sloop to the Bancroft. Three volleys had been fired by the enemy, of which only one shot, that which killed Koulouris, was effective. In return for these volleys 50 one-pound shells and 500 rifle bullets were fired at the Spaniards, and it is believed their loss must have been heavy.

A week previously Boatswain's Mate Nevis captured six Spaniards from a sloop in Sigunea Bay, and they told Commander Clover that the place of this engagement was Bailen, a military post, garrisoned by about forty men. It is a small settlement, with about six warehouses on a newly built wharf. There was a railroad track on the wharf, which might have been used either to run goods into the warehouses or as a branch terminus of the Pinar del Rio Railroad. None of the prisoners had been there for six months, but one of them said positively that there was no railroad in that vicinity except the one from Batabano, while another thought one had been built since the beginning of the war to Coloma.

The destroyed schooner had run out of the Guama River, near by, up which there is a tract of fertile country. Commander Clover warmly praised the gallantry of the launch party, which did not falter under heavy fire, but directed all its energies to rescuing Hohengreen, who, alone on the wharf, was in a perilous situation. Koulouris was buried at sea the same afternoon. Among his effects was found a letter to his father, addressed to the Isle of Siphanto, care of the United States Minister at Athens, Greece. The next morning the Bancroft started for Sigunea Bay, where the gunboat Maple had gone to blockade and sound out a passage. There the prisoners were taken by Nevis, the story of whose gallant act has already been told. They were set free and put ashore.

Adventures of the Maple.

On Aug. 4 Commander Clover, who was senior officer there, transferred his flag to the Maple, while the Bancroft's boilers were undergoing repairs. He took the launch with him, under Ensign Vogelgesang, still armed with her one-pounder. They proceeded to the northwest extremity of the Isle of Pines, and there saw a sloop and a large schooner anchored in shore. The launch went in after them, but as soon as she was observed approaching the crews of the Spanish vessels took to their small boats. The sloop was aground, and toward this vessel Ensign Vogelgesang headed the launch. As the latter drew near to the sloop a party of Spaniards on shore opened fire on the Americans. Then the launch's one-pounder again opened on the enemy. But before she had fired many shells the Maple opened fire with her six-pounder, and swept the brush-lined beach. While the dense foliage ashore gave the enemy a decided advantage no Americans were hit. But it is safe to say that under the Maple's heavy fire a large number of Spaniards were killed or wounded.

The sloop turned out to be a trading vessel with no cargo on board, and, not being worth the trouble of sending to an American port, a few shots from the Maple put her under water. The schooner, however, proved to be of value. She was the Carmita, loaded with wood and charcoal. She was hauled out and anchored until the next morning, when the Maple, towing the schooner and the launch, resumed her journey to Sigunea Bay. Commander Clover says that an extensive trade in wood, charcoal and sponges, with some chickens and fruit, is being carried on between Batabano, on the south coast of Cuba, from which port there is a railroad running into Havana and Nueva Gerona, capital of the Isle of Pines. There are, however, no signs of foreign products getting into any of the ports between Batabano and Coloma, and the Commander thinks no such products have entered on the west side of the island. The Bancroft took sixteen tons of charcoal from the Carmita, and the Maple took a large lot of wood.

Scene of Koulouris's Death.

The Maple's Cuban pilot said he thought the scene of the first fight, where Koulouris was killed, was either Bailen or Carey. The place cannot be found on any of the ship's charts. His information was that there is no railroad west of the town of Pinar del Rio, and that goods are landed at Batabano and are carried to the former place by road. The pilot had heard that when the steamer Villaverde landed her cargo some time ago she put most of it ashore at Port Cortes to reduce her draught, and thence went to Coloma, east of Batabano, where the remainder was landed.

The steamer Santo Domingo when sunk by the Eagle was attempting to reach Bailen to land her enormous cargo of food supplies, and then intended to head for Batabano, where the two twelve-inch guns in her hold were to be put ashore.

Russia Likes Our Dynamite Guns.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 11.—It is announced here that in view of the success which has attended the use of dynamite guns in Cuba, the Minister of Marine, Vice Admiral Tyrtoff, proposes to mount such weapons on four Russian warships. Their use will be extended if they are found to be satisfactory.

Carranza Leaves for Liverpool.

MONTREAL, Aug. 11.—Lieut. Carranza has engaged a berth on the steamship Scotsman, which sails on Saturday morning for Liverpool.

FAST SHIPS WANTED QUICKLY.

Bidders on New Battleships to Have Wide Latitude as to Plans for Construction.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Although the Navy Department has concluded that, in the interest of better speed for the three new battleships to be built, it cannot afford to defer the reception of bids beyond the period fixed in the original advertisement, bidders will have an opportunity to base estimates upon plans for battleships superior in speed to the Illinois type, which formed the basis of the original advertisements.

Engineer-in-Chief Melville has prepared eleven separate, and distinct sets of plans, whereby higher speed can be realised in the new ships than the Illinois type possesses, and these plans will be sent to the great shipbuilding firms which are likely to compete, in order that they may submit bids based on them as well as upon the original Illinois designs.

As usual in such cases, the advertisement permits shipbuilders to submit bids on the basis of their own plans or upon those of the department, so that the way is open for them to make use of these additional plans if they see fit, and the knowledge that the department will give preference in the award to the bidder promising the highest speed doubtless will influence them to accept some of these plans in their calculations.

The eleven plans contemplate speeds ranging from 16½ knots to 18 knots. Two of them provide for carrying 1,200 tons of coal, the same amount as the Illinois will carry. Two of them change the present arrangements of bulkheads with the result of giving a speed of 17.4 knots and raising the radius of action at 10 knots speed from 5,432 miles to 6,460 in one case and to 5,643 in another. This is achieved by some improvements in the engines and by the adoption of a different type of boilers. One design reduces the coal capacity from 1,200 to 980 tons, but the radius of action is still in excess of that of the Illinois, being 5,630 miles, while provision is made for a maximum speed of 18 knots in an emergency.

In all of these designs except two material changes will have to be made in the internal arrangements of the ship, affecting principally the engines, boilers, and coal spaces. In none of the plans would the total weight assigned for the boilers and engines in the Illinois class, namely, 2,330 tons, be exceeded. Two of the plans were based upon a displacement of 12,157 tons, an increase of 657 tons over the Illinois design.

It is said that the reason for the decision of the Board of Bureau Chiefs not to extend the time for the reception of bids was not based on any disapproval of these plans, but was brought about through the necessity of returning a categorical answer to the Secretary's query whether it would delay the building of the ships to amend the original plans at this stage. The Engineer-in-Chief did not believe that it would, but the majority of the board thought otherwise, and as the Secretary regarded time as the most important element the matter has assumed its present shape.

TO BUILD ANOTHER MAINE.

Two Patriotic Boys Traveling Over the Country Soliciting Funds.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—Masters Rankin Good and Harris J. Price of Cincinnati, aged respectively seventeen and nineteen years, who are at the head of the movement to create a boys' and girls' fund for the construction of a new battleship to take the place of the Maine, arrived in this city to-day. The boys bore the letter given them several days ago by President McKinley. They spoke in glowing terms of the manner in which they had been received in Washington, Baltimore, and elsewhere.

They stated that so far about $35,000 had been contributed. As soon as they arrived here they called upon President Huey of the Board of Education, and he promised to bring the plan before the board at its next meeting. He assured the boys of his cooperation. To-morrow Masters Good and Price will call upon Mayor Warwick and the members of the Commercial and Maritime Exchanges and endeavor to interest them in the plan.

Memento for Capt. Philip.

The officers and crew of the battleship Texas are discussing a suitable memento to be given Capt. Philip on his retirement from the command of the vessel to assume charge of the Mare Island Navy Yard. The plans are not fully decided upon, but it is the general sentiment of the crew that a gold watch and chain, with a charm made from some of the many relics captured at Santiago, would be appropriate. Several of the men, however, object to this, as a watch was presented to Lieut. Haesler last week. The tars expect to settle the question today. It is believed on board the Texas that Capt. Sigsbee will assume command in about ten days.

NEW SMOKELESS POWDER MADE.

Government Is Buying It for Use in Springfield Rifles.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Ordnance Department of the army has succeeded at last in securing a smokeless powder adapted for use in the Springfield rifle, with which nearly all the volunteer troops are armed. The powder used with the small-bore repeating rifles was too powerful, and a special powder had to be procured. This is now coming in from the manufacturers and is being turned into fixed ammunition in large quantities.

THE "PALMA MOUNTED RIFLES."

"Major" Beers Again Accused of Selling Commissions in It.

"Major" John D. Beers of "Palma Mounted Rifles" fame, but who is now recruiting officers and men for the "Cuban Mounted Giants and Engineering Corps," was before Magistrate Simms in the West Side Police Court yesterday to answer a summons procured by Ernest A. Rose of 222 East Fortieth Street, who charged the Major with obtaining $25 from him on false pretenses.

Rose says that, seeing an advertisement of Major Beers in a paper calling for recruits for the war, he had answered it personally and on payment of $25 received in return a commission in the "Palma Mounted Rifles" as Captain. The commission was written on a sheet of cheap note paper. Later on Rose learned, he says, that the commission was not good, and that the regiment was a fictitious one. Every time he called at the Major's office thereafter he was put off in one way or another until finally he became tired of the affair and resolved to air the case in the courts.

Magistrate Simms, after hearing the complainant's story, advised him to go to the civil courts for redress.

Santiago Fighter Kills Himself.

SING SING, Aug. 11.—William S. Valentine, a private in Company C, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, who after fighting at Santiago returned to the home of his father, Judge W. D. Valentine, in this village on thirty days' sick leave, shot himself in the temple this evening. Death was instantaneous. Since coming home he had continued ill, and had become despondent. He was alone this evening when he took his pistol and ended his life. His mind is thought to have been affected by the sun in Cuba. He was about nineteen years old.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 11.—A fire started here last night in Osborne's Turkish bath establishment, on Bourbon Street, and while no buildings were destroyed the flames penetrated into several large Canal Street retail stores, doing considerable damage to stocks. The loss will approximate $200,000; well insured. The stocks of D. H. Holmes & Co., department store; S. G. Creeger, millinery; Nickel Plate Shoe Store, John McCloskey, confectionery, and J. Krause, gentlemen's furnishings, were more or less damaged.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

7:15 A. M.—164 Allen Street; J. Dinger; damage slight.

8:50 P. M.—2,062 First Avenue; John Foley; no damage.

9:50 A. M.—Boulevard and Ninety-seventh Street; unknown; no damage.

4:20 P. M.—31 Ridge Street; Ida Cramberg; damage, $50.

6:30 P. M.—137 Reade Street; J. W. Spencer and others; damage, $15,000.

BETTER CARE FOR SICK MEN

Exposure of Cruel Neglect of Suffering Soldiers on Shipboard Has a Good Effect.

OFFICERS WEEP OVER DELAYS

Two Deaths at Tampa and Several Patients Too Ill to be Moved—Shortage of Clothing Leads to Ludicrous Results.

EGMONT KEY, Fla., Aug. 8.—Of the 187 men brought here July 30, 127 sailed for New York this morning on the Seguranca. Two died at the station, and several were too sick to be taken aboard ship, and about sixty will remain here until to-morrow afternoon, when the ten days of detention expire. The period of detention should have expired to-day, but the neglect of the War Department in not advising the station of our departure from Cuba added another day of quarantine, delay, and discomfort. Owing to this neglect, we were not brought ashore Friday, July 29, when we arrived, but had to stay aboard ship in the bay until Saturday afternoon.

The 127 convalescents had hardly left the Key before about 100 men from the Signal Service, engineers, &c., came ashore to take their place. The latter are not sick, but have been sent here merely for the required period of detention. They were landed from the Comal, San Marcos, and other ships in the harbor that have come here within the last ten days.

It is not likely that the War Department will send out another expedition in so bad a plight as that in which it sent the Santiago from Cuba to this harbor. The good effect of the exposure of that expedition is already felt here. The sick and convalescent who hereafter come from Santiago or Siboney, or who go from this port to other ports in the United States, will very probably have an abundance of good and suitable food, medicine, and nurses and physicians.

Comforts for Convalescents.

All of these things were supplied for the Seguranca by special order from the War Department. She carries all the delicacies that could be obtained at Tampa, and has aboard several physicians and six or seven nurses. The poor fellows who nearly starved on the Santiago, who had to suffer pain without medicine, nurses, or physicians to alleviate it, and who had to lie on the hard decks instead of in reasonably comfortable bunks or cots, will doubtless enjoy the trip to New York with some of the blessings and comforts of civilization. By sending the Seguranca on this service, instead of the San Marcos, as was arranged for at first, the department has added to the material comfort of the voyage by giving the convalescents a better and faster vessel.

Some of the scenes caused by the repeated delays and postponements of the departure of the sick officers were very pathetic. At first it was announced that all immunes were to go north on a special train on Thursday afternoon. There was at once an exhilaration of spirits throughout the detention camp. Sick men grew better immediately and convalescents laughed aloud. Some of them began singing. The healthfulness of the camp was increased a large percentage by that joyous prospect of home-going after long privation and suffering.

But the reaction came. We seldom if ever get off an expedition, even a small one, as soon as we plan, and some allowance should have been made in this case; but there was none. The sick and convalescent really expected the train to be ready when the War Department said it would. They soon learned to have less confidence in such things. The train did not leave on Thursday. Most of the men bore the disappointment stoically, and consoled themselves with the thought that it would start next day.

Disappointed Sick Men Weep.

But this blighting of hope was too much for the Spartan fortitude of some of the officers. Fortitude had already been pushed to the limit of endurance. When the news came that Florida objected to the sick men going through the State and that no hospital train would be sent out of Port Tampa, several officers who had faced death unflinchingly a few weeks before at El Caney or San Juan broke down utterly and burst into tears. The privates swore at the Government for bringing them here instead of taking them to New York or some other Northern port, where quarantines are more merciful and scientific. But one or two officers, who had long since exhausted all physical and moral courage in their efforts to keep alive amid hardships and neglect, could stand no more. One sat down by the side of the rough shed, leaned his head on his hands, and wept like a heart-broken child.

Another gallant officer broke forth into sobs and threw himself upon his face on his miserable little cot, and wept for an hour.

A Cuban official present, who had not ceased to swear and rail against our Government and everything American since he left Santiago de Cuba on July 24, merely swore and railed the more violently. The Government had no right to stop him from going anywhere he wanted to if he paid his fare. Why should a republic stop a man from going anywhere, if he was willing to pay his fare? The idea that the Government might want to protect its millions of people from infection did not occur to him. He was ready to "pay his fare."

Florida's Treatment of Sick Soldiers.

Major Wilson said that Florida's treatment of sick soldiers returning from the war with Spain recalled Sheridan's remark:

"We whipped Spain once and took Florida from her. Now we ought to whip her again and make her take Florida back."

But all the sick and convalescent soldiers who were able to go have finally got off, with every prospect for a pleasant and health-giving voyage. Only the officers, a few "stevedores," and two newspaper correspondents remain. All of these will leave to-morrow afternoon.

And so the quarantine, or detention, comes to an end, as even the worst things must terminate some time. It has been very hot, the mosquitoes have been very troublesome by day and night, and the confinement within barbed wire fences on a glaring sand bank has not been pleasant. It was not intended to be pleasant, or the Government would have established its station for detention in a higher latitude on the Atlantic Coast, where it would not be so very hot, where the mosquitoes would not be so vicious and numerous, and where the sick and convalescent would not have to face glaring sand or a brazen sky. But otherwise it has been pleasant enough. Dr. Giddings and his assistants have done everything in their power to heal the sick and make every one as comfortable as possible.

An amusing incident of the detention occurred to-day. When the men from the Comal and San Marcos came ashore and clean clothes had to be put on them, the trousers ran short. Up to that time all had been clad in blue overalls, and in copperas-colored jackets known as "jumpers." When this choice collection of clothing ran out the unfortunates who were among the last applicants had to put on women's clothes. It looked at first as if a body of women had invaded the quarantine grounds, and something like a panic followed, but it was discovered that the supposed females were only carpenters and stevedores in long calico dresses and flounced bodices.

I blush to think what the next detachment will wear—or will not wear.

STANHOPE SAMS.

Niagara River Bridge Board.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Under Section 2 of the act of Congress, approved June 29, 1898, providing for the construction of a bridge across the Niagara River, a board, to consist of Rear Admiral John G. Walker, United States Navy, retired; Major Thomas W. Symons, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, and Henry G. Marindin, Assistant in the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, is constituted to meet at such times and at such places as may be designated by the President of the board, to examine the locality of the proposed bridge, to give full hearings to the parties interested, and to recommend to the Secretary of War the width of the draw or pivot spans to be fixed for the proposed bridge.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES ISSUED.

Surgeon General Makes a Statement in Answer to Complaints About His Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—In view of complaints against the medical branch of the army, the statement is given out that Surgeon General Sternberg on April 15 made the following recommendation to the Adjutant General as to medical supplies to accompany the army:

Each regiment to take two ambulances, four extra litters, a field hospital for ten men, medical and surgical chests, field supplies for three months.

Infantry regiments to have a steward or acting steward and ten privates of hospital corps.

Cavalry regiments to have two stewards or acting stewards and fifteen hospital corps men.

A light battery to have one ambulance, field hospital for five men, (one hospital tent,) an acting steward, and five privates of the hospital corps.

On April 20, 1898, the Surgeon General sent instructions to Major B. F. Pope, Chief Surgeon, Tampa, Fla., directing him to inspect the medical department of each regiment upon its arrival and report to him the deficiencies in medical supplies.

The Surgeon General also furnishes a list of the more important articles of medicine that were sent to Tampa and Santiago with the army:

First-aid packets, 39,000; alcohol, quart bottles, 3,502; bicarbonate of soda tablets, 237,200; calomel and soda tablets, 40,000; camphor and opium pills, 188,800; castor oil, quart bottles, 1,422; chloroform, one-fifth-pound bottles, 3,470; compound cathartic pills, 259,206; ether, one-fifth-pound tins, 3,290; Fowler's solution, ounce bottles, 1,180; morphine tablets, 17,300; quinine pills, 4,678,000; strychnine tablets, 50,000; subnitrate of bismuth, pound bottles, 657; antiseptic tablets, 150,000; carbolic acid, two-pound bottles, 6,000; iron sulphate, commercial, twenty-pound boxes, 500; lime, chloride, pound bottles, 4,456; sulphur, in roll, pounds, 4,000; formol gas generators, with supplies for same, 2; beef extract, one-fifth-pound tins, 5,790; brandy, quart bottles, 977; condensed milk, tins, 3,546; soap, Castile, pounds, 974; soups, (Franco-American,) 24 cans in case, cases, 981; sugar, white, pounds, 2,868; tea, pounds, 495; whisky, quart bottles, 1,621; stationery, a large supply to cover needs; bandages, gauze, sterilized, 144 in box, gross, 839; cotton, absorbent, pounds, 1,240; gauze, sublimated, packages, 33,000; gauze, iodoform, packages, 3,650; ligatures, catgut, sterilized, packages, 18,600; oakum, pounds, 1,260; sponges, compressed cotton, boxes, 2,850; thermometers, clinical, 211; blankets, gray, 5,440; chairs, arm, folding, 235; chairs, small, folding, 2,350; cots, folding, 4,250; mattresses, 2,500; mosquito bars, 3,570; pillows, feather, 850; pillows, hair or cotton, 4,250; pillow cases, cotton, 7,700; sheets, cotton, 10,000; shirts, cotton, 4,750; tables, mess, folding, 235; tables, bedside, folding, 2,350; litters, 630; litter slings, 975; table and kitchen furniture for 3,000 field hospitals; test tubes, 1,540; medical sets, chests Nos. 1 and 2, of each, 29; surgical sets, chests Nos. 1 and 2, sterilizer chest and filter of each, 21.

The regular regiments had each a medical and surgical chest, litters, and other field supplies before the above articles were issued.

PARIS EXPOSITION STAFF.

Commissioner Peck Announces Appointments—Exhibitors Combine to Save Space.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Ferd Peck, Commissioner General for the United States to the Paris Exposition of 1900, has announced the following appointments on his staff, with the statement that no further appointments will be made until he returns from Paris:

Director of Affairs—Paul Blackmar.

Director of Mining and Mineralogy—F. J. V. Skiff.

Temporary Director of Press Bureau—Robert J. Thompson.

Private Secretary—J. H. McGibbons.

Secrétaire Française—Count de Valcourt, Vermont.

Paul Blackmar, Director of Affairs, was identified with the World's Columbian Exposition as Superintendent of Collections, a position which called for high administrative ability. F. J. V. Skiff held the position of Chief of the Mining and Metallurgy Division at the World's Fair, and is the present Director in Chief of the Field Columbian Museum.

Count de Vermont is Parisian born and a member of a prominent family. He is at present connected with the Omaha Exposition, and was officially identified with the Midwinter Fair at San Francisco.

Intending exhibitors are also advised that in estimating the square feet of space necessary they should allow for only one article of a kind so far as possible, and consider that the relative size and importance of the industry of the applicants will have to be the guide in determining the equitable distribution of the space.

This last admonition has been effective in consolidating several exhibits. In one case twenty-seven kindred industries have agreed to put their exhibits in charge of one agent. It is probable that a special commission will be appointed, the duty of which will be to award space and pass on applications. Thus far more than 300 applications have been received at the New York office of the Commissioner General and 600 at the Chicago office.

LOYAL SPANIARDS INVITED.

Priests of St. Francis Xavier's Embarrassed by an Advertisement.

Manuel Alfredo Casal of Flatbush, a native of Ecuador, of Spanish descent, has caused the patriotic authorities of the College and Church of St. Francis Xavier, in West Sixteenth Street, a great deal of embarrassment by the naive wording of a notice he inserted in a morning newspaper. In the kindliness of his own heart he overlooked public feeling in the present excited times.

The notice stated that on Friday, Aug. 12, at 10 A. M. a requiem mass would be celebrated for the repose of the soul of the distinguished Spanish Statesman, Antonio Canovas de Castillo, assassinated Aug. 8, 1897, "Spaniards, Spanish-Americans, all friends of Spain, and the faithful in general are respectfully invited to attend," the notice said.

At the Church of St. Francis Xavier, when this invitation was seen, it was almost decided to give up the mass, but it was finally determined to ignore what seemed rather an expression of simplicity than an invitation to the enemies of the country. The priests asserted vehemently that the church was in no way responsible for the notice.

Old-Time Burlesque Artist in Jail.

Magistrate Bristow, in the Adams Street Court, Brooklyn, yesterday sentenced Jennie Worrell to twenty-nine days in the Raymond Street Jail. She was at first sentenced to only two days, but when her identity was discovered she received the added penalty for giving a false name. Jennie Worrell was at one time considered one of the leading burlesque artists on the American stage, and filled Worrell's Theatre, on Broadway, near Eighth Street, with her admirers. When she appeared in court yesterday she was bloated and ragged, and showed the life of dissipation she has led.

Whitelaw Reid Defeats Sculptor.

In the case of Alexander Doyle, a sculptor, against Whitelaw Reid, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the lower court in favor of Mr. Reid. Mr. Doyle sued Mr. Reid for $2,928, collected by Mr. Reid for the purpose of erecting a memorial to Horace Greeley. Mr. Reid expended the money in erecting the John Q. A. Ward statue of Horace Greeley in Printing House Square. Mr. Doyle claimed that Mr. Reid should have paid it toward the cost of the Greeley statue at Broadway and Thirty-third Street, which Mr. Doyle designed.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

GOVERNMENT FOR ISLANDS

President and Cabinet Ponder Upon Problems Presented by Cuba and Puerto Rico.

TEMPORARY MILITARY CONTROL

Colonial System Is Favored, but It Cannot Be Adopted Until the People Have Shown Ability to Govern Themselves.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Plans for the temporary government of Cuba and the territory which will be acquired from Spain as a result of the war are now under serious consideration by the President and the members of the Cabinet.

Puerto Rico, as an actual acquisition to the territory of the United States, will be placed in charge of a Military Governor, who will exercise a supervisory control of all of the functions of government, under the direction of the President, until Congress shall determine upon a permanent form of government for the island. The President, under the Constitution and laws, has no authority to go beyond this preliminary stage in the establishment of any system of governmental control, and although it is altogether probable that in his message to Congress on the subject he will exercise his Constitutional privilege of making recommendations, upon Congress alone will devolve the responsibility and duty of determining the character of the political relations which Puerto Rico shall permanently bear to the United States.

There are reasons for the belief that the President himself favors a colonial form of government, and that this view is shared by members of the Cabinet. Canada is cited as having a model colonial Government, which is satisfactory alike to a majority of its people and to the mother country. This system, however, it is believed, can be put into operation only after the lapse of a considerable period of time and after the people have demonstrated satisfactorily their ability to govern themselves intelligently in all local matters.

Upon the evacuation of Cuba, it is believed to be the intention of the President to establish for the whole island a temporary military government similar to that now in operation at Santiago.

When order has been fully restored and the people have settled down to their peaceful occupations, it is believed to be the view of the President that a convention of representatives of the people should be called to vote upon the question of a form of government for the island. The presence of the army of the United States would be a guarantee that every citizen who would subscribe to an oath binding himself to support whatever form of government should be agreed upon should have the unquestioned right to vote for whomsoever he pleased to represent him at this convention.

The action of this body, however, would have to be submitted to the United States for approval or disapproval. It is pointed out that this convention of representatives of the whole people, in the free exercise of their choice, might express a wish to become a colonial dependency of the United States or might favor a republican form of government, or possibly a majority might ask to be annexed to the United States. In any of these contingencies, it is believed that their wishes would meet the approval of the President and his advisers.

CUBA MAY WELCOME THE FLAG.

Island Is Expected to Follow Puerto Rico's Example When Spanish Forces Depart.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Careful observers of Cuban conditions, who have been consulted by the Administration concerning the course to be followed in that island to bring about good order and good feeling, are of the opinion, and have so expressed themselves to the President, that the announcement of Spain's withdrawal and the assumption of temporary control by the United States will be followed by something like the demonstration of approval that has been given in Puerto Rico to the hoisting of the Stars and Stripes. Said one of those gentlemen to-day, in discussing the suggested difficulty of establishing a good Government:

"When it is fully known in Cuba that Spain's authority is at an end, thousands of men who have clung to the hope that Spain would retain her supremacy will gladly turn to the government that will assure the stability that loyal Cubans trusted Spain would yet give to the government of the island. I do not believe that this loyalty was so sentimental that the Cubans of Spanish inclinations will abandon their homes, their property, their families, and all they have and rush back to Spain. These Spanish-Cubans constitute the better part of the business community in Cuba. They have had little to say about the government. That has been essentially peninsular, and latterly altogether military. They have no desire to oppress or abuse the Cubans who have sympathized with the insurgents. Few of them will cherish any animosity toward the late insurgents. The insurgents, the loyal Cubans fear, may not be quite so willing to let by-gones be by-gones. There are many politicians among them, and they will hope to have the opportunity to punish those who would not help them when they were most in need of encouragement."

The Administration will be prepared, immediately after the cessation of hostilities and the beginning of the evacuation, to hear of reports from Cuba not unlike those sent from Ponce and Yauco of the cordial welcome of the flag and the authority of the United States. Should this turn out to be the case, the problem in Cuba will be greatly simplified. If the free people of Cuba, left to their own inclinations by Spain, manifest a decided determination to get along without internal strife the Administration will be encouraged to hope that the resolution of Congress distinctly waiving any intention on the part of the United States to annex the island may be adhered to.

The expectation is that as towns are abandoned by the troops of Gen. Blanco and civil authorities are afforded opportunity to speak freely, a common anxiety to have some authority that will maintain order as between the former Spanish adherents and the advocates of forcible rebellion will lead to requests for the presence of troops of the United States and the hoisting of the United States flag. Some persons look for similar demonstrations in favor of the United States authority to those made in Puerto Rico, and not a few requisitions for United States flags to supply the Cuban demand.

Should this feeling prevail among the Cubans as well as among the Spanish the pacification and entire freedom of the island will be not far off. The Administration would be gratified if the Cubans would show so clear a capacity for taking their own affairs in hand without trying to even up old scores with the rifle and machete. Having promised the world to see government established in Cuba, the Administration will carry out that promise. Cuba may help if she will; if she will not, then the United States may have to resort to some method not yet approved by Congress.

PUERTO RICO CABLEGRAMS COSTLY.

But Chief Signal Officer Greely Hopes to Establish Cheaper Communication.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Few people are aware of the heavy expense attached to cable communication under existing conditions between the Government here and Gen. Miles and naval commanders in Puerto Rico. The reason assigned for the heavy cable tolls is that it is necessary to use a very circuitous route, and transfer through several different cables in order to reach New York from Ponce.

Gen Greely, Chief Signal Officer, hopes to better this condition very shortly. The French cable passes about twelve miles northward to San Juan on the north coast, and it is the expectation of Gen. Greely, with the consent of the cable officers, to have this cable cut at that point and a landing made on the north shore of Puerto Rico, where a cable station will be ordered. The immediate result will be to afford much more direct communication between Puerto Rico and the United States, and cut the cable tolls in half.

The French cable officers are said to have acted with the greatest courtesy and consideration in accommodating the United States Government throughout the West Indian campaign, although of course having strict regard for the obligations imposed by the neutrality laws.

Gen. Greely has received a dispatch from Col. Allen, who is now at Ponce, stating that the telegraph lines have been extended, first from Ponce, through Guayama and Aroyo to the headquarters of Gen. Brooke; second, through Guayama, to the headquarters of Gen. Wilson; third, through Adjuntas and Utuado to the headquarters of Gen. Stone, and fourth, along the coast to Guanica. These lines all extend to the cable station, and they place the United States in communication with more than half of the island of Puerto Rico.

Tariff for Puerto Rico Soon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—A telegram was sent to Gen. Miles to-day giving him directions as to tariff and other charges in the Island of Puerto Rico. The new duties will be similar in general outline to those put in force preliminarily at Santiago. A regular tariff schedule for Puerto Rico will be prepared soon.

Fiscal Agents at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The North American Trust Company has filed a bond of $250,000 with the Secretary of the Treasury, and has been made fiscal agent of the Government at Santiago.

MINISTERS TO STOP THE FIGHT.

Meeting Held in Buffalo to Discuss Means to Prevent the Corbett-McCoy Contest.

BUFFALO, Aug. 11.—A meeting of ministers, representing every denomination, was held here this afternoon for the purpose of taking action to prevent the proposed Corbett-McCoy prizefight from being held in Erie County. Thirty-five ministers were present. The Rev. P. S. Merrill, presiding Elder of the Methodist Church, was chosen Chairman.

A number of ministers expressed their views as to the best method of procedure. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, and a committee was also named to visit the authorities and ascertain what action they proposed taking. A number of speakers thought that the Governor should be called upon to use his authority to prevent the fight. The Rev. Dr. Stauffer read the substance of the Horton law, and the recent decision of Justice Woodward, in which he declared the fights as conducted at that time a violation of the Horton law. Continuing, he said:

"The issue is plain, the membership business as proposed by the Hawthorne Club is a subterfuge. A man coming from Cincinnati or St. Louis will get no benefit from membership in the Hawthorne Club. These people will not risk an issue in the courts if they are convinced that the authorities of the county are not lukewarm."

Bishop Quigley, who was a late arrival, stated that the Sheriff had promised to do all in his power to enforce the law. He then read the following letter from Sheriff Killgallon:

"Buffalo, Aug. 8.—The Right Rev. James E. Quigley, D. D., Bishop of Buffalo: Right Reverend and Dear Sir—Your letter just to hand. I will not allow a prize fight in this county. This has always been my stand. As I understand the facts, the proposed contest is a prize fight, so, therefore, it will not take place in Erie County while I am Sheriff. ANDREW KILLGALLON."

Buffalo, Aug. 11.—Since the Horton law legalized boxing contests in the State of New York there has never been such a rush for seats at a fistic exhibition as is now coming in daily to the Hawthorne Athletic Club officials of this city, before which club Corbett and McCoy will meet Sept. 10.

To-day over 6,000 applications were received for seats alone. Every foot of the lumber used in the building is on the ground, and contractor Hasselbach has received his first payment in the shape of a check for $3,000.

The Broderick-Sielaff Bout.

"Tom" Broderick of Yonkers and Otto Sielaff of Detroit, two 137-pound pugilists, will box twenty-five rounds at the Lenox Athletic Club to-morrow night. Broderick has been following pugilism for two years and has won more than twenty contests, losing only to "Matty" Matthews, with whom he also fought a draw. Sielaff has come from the West in search of a metropolitan reputation. He has a record of forty-two fights and has never been defeated. There will be two preliminary contests.

DESECRATION AT BULL RUN.

Confederate Officer's Grave Said to Have Been Violated.

THOROUGHFARE GAP, Va., Aug. 11.—Judge Advocate Dudley of the United States Army arrived in camp last night to try Assistant Surgeon and Captain Duncan of the Twenty-second Kansas Regiment, charged with desecrating the grave at Bull Run of Major Duke, a Confederate officer.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The War Department has not been informed of the alleged charges against Surgeon Duncan in connection with the alleged desecration of the grave of Major Duke, at Manassas. It is regarded as likely that the matter, if of the character reported, will not come before the department, as it can be dealt with in the field.

WILL CONTEST SUTRO'S WILL.

Woman Claiming to be His Widow Will Fight His Heirs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—The will of the late Adolph Sutro was read to-day. It is an exceedingly long document, and was executed in 1882. It provides liberally for his children and near relatives, and close friends are also remembered, among the latter being Judge Woodward of Pennsylvania and one or two Congressmen who aided Sutro in having the Sutro Tunnel bill pass Congress.

The will sets aside for charitable and educational purposes 1,000 acres of valuable land south of Golden Gate Park in this city. It makes no mention of Mrs. Kluge, a widow who some time ago made a public announcement of her marriage to the deceased millionaire, by whom, she claims, she bore two children.

Mrs. Kluge says she knows of a later will and will make a contest. The value of the estate is generally believed to be in the neighborhood of $4,000,000.

REGISTRATION OF LAWYERS.

Affidavits to be Filed with the Court of Appeals Clerk.

ALBANY, Aug. 11.—Among the laws of 1898 that are now receiving considerable attention is Chapter 165, which provides for the registration of all persons duly admitted and licensed to practice as attorneys and counselors at law in courts of record.

It provides that every person thus licensed shall fill out and swear to a statement testifying that he or she is a native-born or naturalized citizen, the date of admission to practice, residence, that the proper oath of office has been taken, and a copy of the affidavit made has been filed with the Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

These oaths or affirmations the Clerk of the Court of Appeals must file in his office and he must enter the names in the "official register of attorneys and counselors at law in the State of New York," in the alphabetical order of the first letter of their surnames, the names and residences, and the title of the court and the time and place where admitted. The register is declared to be a public record and presumptive evidence that the individuals therein named are duly registered to practice as attorneys and counselors at law in the courts of record of this State or in any court in the Counties of New York and Kings.

After Jan. 1, 1899, it will be unlawful for any person not registered as decreed to practice or appear as an attorney at law in any of the courts designated, or to hold himself out to the public as being entitled to practice law, or in any manner to assume, use, or advertise the title of lawyer or attorney, &c. A violation of the statute is made a misdemeanor, and the District Attorney must enforce the provisions of the act and prosecute the violators thereof.

The act takes effect Sept. 1, 1898, and the State Bar Association, which embraces 928 of the 20,000 or more practicing lawyers in the State, it is said, advised its members that it would be illegal to file the affidavit required prior to Sept. 1 next. Be this as it may, the fact remains that several Supreme Court Justices and the Attorney General believed otherwise and have already sent in their statements for filing. In all, about 700 attorneys and counselors have already submitted their statements.

CHICAGO BREWERS UNITE

A Deal Made Here by Which All Become One Corporation.

CAPITALIZATION OF $5,600,000

The Concern to be Known as the United Breweries Company—Details of the Arrangement.

The deal by which thirteen lager beer brewing concerns of Chicago become a New Jersey corporation under the title of the United Breweries Company was consummated yesterday at the offices of the Continental Trust Company. The company has a capitalization of $5,600,000, and the nominal incorporators are Fred Dwight, Brooklyn; John J. Tracey, Jersey City; Philip Ahrens, New York; Sherman Evarts, Plainfield, N. J., and Hector W. Thomas, New York. Harry Rubens, the Chicago lawyer, who is general counsel for the company, organized it on the lines on which he founded the English brewing syndicate. Simpson, Thacher & Barnum attended to legal details here, and the Continental Trust Company is Trustee under the mortgage comprehended in the launching of the concern.

The company is to brew lager beer solely in Chicago, without any intention of extending eastward, as was rumored. The necessary capital was furnished by an underwriting syndicate, of which Kessler & Co. were the head. The money was wholly that of New York capitalists.

At the office of the trust company yesterday all interested in the sale of the properties assembled, and Mr. Rubens managed the financial details. On signing the agreement each owner received so much cash and so much in the securities of the corporation. These payments varied, according to the scheduled merits of each firm absorbed. Of those who were present as sellers were ex-City Treasurer of Chicago Rudolph Brand and John M. Krause, Alderman William F. Mahony, Dr. L. A. Ruehl, Patrick H. Rice, I. Baumgartl, James H. Hildreth, Carl Corper, C. H. Plautz, and Col. Fecker.

Last night at the Holland House Mr. Rubens made public this official statement of the enterprise:

The United Breweries Company is organized for the purpose of taking over the property and business of thirteen of the leading breweries of Chicago. The stock of the corporation will be almost entirely owned by the owners of the companies taken over. The Directors of the new company will be taken from the Directors of the old companies. The corporation has been authorized to issue capital to the extent of $5,600,000, subject to a first mortgage 6 per cent. bond issue of not exceeding $3,500,000, but it is certain that neither that amount of stock nor the authorized amount of bonds will be issued.

The properties acquired are the following: Blue Island Brewing Company, Chicago Brewing Company, Citizens' Brewing Company, Corper Brewing and Malting Company, Fecker Brewing Company, Henn & Gabler Brewing Company, Monarch Brewing Company, Phoenix Brewing Company, Northwestern Brewing Company, South Chicago Brewing Company, Star Brewing Company, Ruehl Brewing Company, and Michael Sieben.

The management of the new corporation will remain with the proprietors of the old companies. The output of this corporation will be one of the largest of any brewing company in the United States, and the organization has been principally effected for the purpose of giving to the stockholders the advantage of the economies and benefits of a large output without any increase in the price. The output of the company will be between 500,000 and 600,000 barrels per annum.

Mr. Rubens added that it was not yet determined how many, if any, of the concerns taken in would cease to make beer. The present organization differed from others in that in this case the old owners take the stock, while in the other cases strangers took it. It was a close family corporation. The profits to the founders of the United Brewing Company would come in cartage, and the consolidation of officers, purchasers, and clerks.

Some of the concerns fused into the company made malt, but not in sufficient quantity to supply all its needs. This would be taken from the seller who offered the best advantages. The main office of the company will be in the Stock Exchange Building, Chicago.

FOREST CULTURE IN NEW YORK.

Townships Nos. 26 and 34 in the Adirondacks May Be Chosen.

ALBANY, Aug. 11.—At the last regular session of the Legislature an act fathered by Senator Stewart appropriated $10,000 for the purchase of land in the Adirondacks and the carrying on of experiments in forest culture by Cornell University. Henry Bradley, B. Fernow, and W. F. Fox have been taking a trip through the Adirondacks for the purpose of locating about 30,000 acres under the statute, they acting under the authority of the Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission.

These gentlemen have examined Township 34, Totten and Crossfiffeld's Purchase, in Hamilton County, and Township 26, Macomb's Purchase, Franklin County, as well as other townships. Of all the land looked over they favor Townships 26 and 34, and it is understood that they will recommend to the State Forest Board the taking of one of these townships.

The surveying party found it a difficult matter to find 30,000 acres of land in one piece. The Adirondack Park is having all the available land which there is money to purchase within its prescribed lines placed in the title of the State, and it is understood that private parties are also securing large tracts.

The latest purchases rumored in the woods are that Mr. Whitney has bought all or very nearly all of Townships 23 and 36, and part of Township 35, all in Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Hamilton County.

SOUTH DAKOTA TRAGEDY.

Three Men Dead and a Woman Dying—A Husband's Jealous Crimes.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Aug. 11.—Three men dead and a woman dying is the net result of a shooting affray at Central City to-day. Judge J. P. Giddings, "Ed" Shannon, and "Jack" Wear are the men and Mrs. "Ed" Shannon is the woman. Shannon had a boarding house at Terry and one at Central City. He staid at nights at Terry, leaving his wife to look after the other place.

To-day Shannon returned to Central City and roused Judge Giddings. Just what happened no one knows, but the two men suddenly burst in the street, engaged in a death struggle. Shannon had a revolver. "Jack" Wear tried to separate them, and was shot through the body, dying instantly. Shannon then shot Giddings through the head, killing him. He went to his wife's bedroom and beat her about the head with his revolver until he thought he had killed her, and then with a fresh revolver shot himself. The woman is still alive, but cannot recover.

All the parties were pioneers, and were well-to-do. Giddings has had many political offices. Shannon's jealousy of his wife is given as the cause of the tragedy.

Women Vote at New Brunswick.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 11.—Forty-five women voted here to-day at an election to decide upon the site for the erection of a schoolhouse. Some time ago it was voted to tear down the French Street School and erect a larger one. Then there was a movement to change the site from French Street to Somerset Street, and a new election was ordered. The canvass became warm, and, in endeavoring to secure votes, it was learned that under the law women might vote. The election began at noon and lasted two hours. Most of the women who voted were accompanied by their husbands. The first was Mrs. Williamson, wife of the Mayor. French Street won by 461 votes, to 353.

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A NEW ERA IN CUBA.

The deep interest and importance of the order creating the Military Department of Santiago under the command of Major Gen. HENRY W. LAWTON is perhaps not generally appreciated. This order marks a stage in the history of our war with Spain. First in order is the command to invade and conquer. Then comes the order to occupy and govern. The first command was quickly executed. The second, we suppose, establishes conditions that will endure for some time.

We hazard no rash conjecture when we say that the Military Department created by the order issued on Wednesday will be much talked of in coming years. Our people will become familiar with its name and its administration through daily newspaper reports. It may be the scene of exciting incidents. History will be made there. An interesting experiment will be worked out under the supervision and protection of the General commanding that department. It is not unlikely that when the Spanish troops retire the headquarters of the department will be transferred to Havana. The terms of the order creating the department make it consist of "all that part of the Island of Cuba and the islands and keys adjacent and belonging thereto that have or may hereafter come under the control of the United States."

It is in this military department, for the present, of the United States, that the Cubans are to have a chance to show their aptitude for self-government. We are bound by a pledge which we must observe in good faith to allow the people of the Island of Cuba to set up a Government of their own choice. They are obviously incapable of doing this at once. We must for their protection and in fulfillment of our plain obligations maintain military control of the island until such time as they are able to demonstrate their ability to maintain a stable and responsible Government. When that time comes we shall withdraw and leave them to work out their own destiny. If that time never comes we shall continue to control the island, and ultimately, in all probability, it would be annexed to the United States. The pledge we made by no means binds us to withdraw at once, nor does full and faithful compliance with its spirit and letter forbid us to become the permanent possessors of Cuba if the Cubans prove to be altogether incapable of self-government. A higher obligation than the pledge of the resolution of Congress would then constrain us to continue our government of the island. No doubt that would be the free choice of the people of Cuba.

We shall assist the Cubans to educate themselves politically. We shall give them not only a fair opportunity but diligent instruction in the art of government. It will be only after an unmistakable demonstration of incapacity or of their prevailing desire to become a part of the United States that we can consider the permanent occupation of the island.

THE CAMP AT MONTAUK.

The War Department seems to be bent upon giving a fresh object lesson, close at home, of the same inefficiency which it has been demonstrating in Cuba. It is gravely questioned by those whose opinions are entitled to respect whether Montauk Point is suitable for the purpose for which it has been chosen. It is certain that there is now no water supply available for the uses of a convalescent camp. It is doubtful whether such a supply can be obtained by the means which are relied upon to make it available. To transport water for drinking and cooking in tank cars does not seem to vindicate the wisdom of those who selected the camping ground.

But, however that may be, the unreadiness of the camp is evidently disgraceful. The Secretary of War must have known for a fortnight at least that the troops must be moved from their positions in Cuba. In fact, it was his order to remove them to the Cuban highlands that brought out the indignant protest of all the general officers. It is a week since he was bullied out of his original purpose and the transfer to Montauk ordered. And yet, although some troops have actually arrived and others are daily expected, hardly a beginning has been made of preparation to receive them. What has been done has been in great part done by the voluntary aid of the associations of civilians which "the staff" looks upon with bureaucratic disfavor.

It is intolerable that the richest Nation in the world should not supply every alleviation to the lot of its sick and wounded defenders. The cost of putting the camp at Montauk in thorough order would be perhaps a fiftieth part of the cost of that silly political excursion to Puerto Rico out of which the Secretary of War has been bullied by public opinion. The measure of the public forbearance with Secretary ALGER is very nearly full. It is much to his interest to "rush" the work on the camp at Montauk.

THE SPANISH LESSON.

A correspondent, "H. B. F.," in another column, apropos of Mrs. LOWELL's article on "Spain and Civil Service Reform," says: "Excellent as it is, it has the same defect that all communications carry coming from the pens of the advocates of civil service reform. They will regard the civil service as they expound it as the panacea for all political and national ills."

By "civil service" our correspondent doubtless means civil service reform, but he has unconsciously adopted the slang of politicians like Gov. BLACK, and the slip suggests associations unfavorable to a clear understanding of the subject he has taken up. His sweeping assertion as to the advocates of the reform is also characteristic of the politicians, and reads not unlike a quotation from one of the Governor's early messages. Yet we do not suppose that "H. B. F." really sympathizes with Mr. BLACK's prejudices or shares his ignorance, but he does not see clearly the essential principle underlying the reform he alludes to, or the bearing of the lesson Spain affords upon our own public life.

What he says of the pride, superstition, cruelty, and illiteracy of large portions of the Spanish race is unfortunately true. It is equally true that the corruption and imbecility of Spain's public service are largely due to these qualities and cannot be corrected without a change requiring a long time. But the immediate cause of Spain's defeat in this war is the condition of her public service, where large expenditure and the great courage of her sailors and soldiers have been made vain by the venality and incapacity of officials in every grade. We need only to turn to the records of the administrative side of our own War Department to see what peril a great, wealthy, progressive, modern nation may incur by the same demoralization of the public service that has wrought disaster for Spain.

On the other hand, the two branches of our own service, the regular army and the navy, which have done such good work so well, are perfect instances of the merit system which the advocates of civil service reform seek to apply. The principle of each is appointment and promotion for tested fitness. The civil service reformers have urged as a preliminary test open competitive examination, but they rely chiefly on the test of actual experience. The main thing is to exclude favoritism, political or personal. In this war the navy and the regular army are the fruit of that principle strictly applied, and the War Department is the fruit of the spoils principle. In Spain the navy, the army, and the civil service are all the fruit, in large measure, of the spoils principle only. In the contrast lies one lesson of the war for us, and it is one that will be heeded.

GOOD CANDIDATES IN PLENTY.

There is plenty of good Governorship timber in the Democratic Party. Any Democrat reasonably familiar with the names of the prominent men of his party could readily mention a score, all worthy of the office and sufficiently strong with the people to be elected to it.

Here is a short list of Democrats whom we put forward, not as candidates for the office, but as worthily representing the type of man the party will be likely to nominate. They are one and all good Democrats and fit to be Governor:

FRANKLIN BARTLETT, New York.
PERRY BELMONT, New York.
GEORGE BRADLEY, Steuben.
CHARLES F. BROWN, Newburg.
FREDERICK COOK, Monroe.
ROBERT EARL, Herkimer.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, New York.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER, New York.
D. CADY HERRICK, Albany.
DAVID B. HILL, Albany.
DANIEL S. LAMONT, New York.
DANIEL N. LOCKWOOD, Erie.
CORD MEYER, Suffolk.
ALTON B. PARKER, Ulster.
ROGER A. PRYOR, New York.
EDWARD M. SHEPARD, Kings.
J. EDWARD SIMMONS, New York.
J. B. STANCHFIELD, Chemung.
FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON, New York.
CHARLES TRACEY, Albany.
SMITH M. WEED, Clinton.
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, New York.

The list might easily be extended. There is no lack of men of brains and character in the Democratic Party. But these names suffice to show that when the nominating convention assembles it will have a wide field for choice, and will be able to put before the people a candidate worthy of their suffrages.

The Democratic candidate this Fall must have three indispensable qualifications. His name must be a uniting one with the leaders and the convention in order that he may be nominated with enthusiasm and unanimity. His candidacy must unite the party in order that he may be elected. And when he takes the office he must have the wisdom and executive ability to purge the State administration of the taint of the wretched and scandalous Republican administration of the past two years.

"A QUESTION OF TASTE."

The Rev. LEONARD WOOLSEY BACON, in the letter that he addresses through the newspapers to Capt. ROBLEY D. EVANS, seems to us to make a serious error, if not in what he undertakes, in the way he goes about it.

If he regards it as his duty to expose and rebuke Capt. EVANS, he must, of course, perform that duty. It is of a sort that falls logically enough to ministers of the Gospel, whose business it is to maintain a high standard of conduct, and who naturally seek to do so by applying the standard to men in conspicuous positions who violate it. But even if we assume that the Rev. Mr. BACON is sure of his facts, (and this is a strong assumption,) he is extremely unfortunate in his manner of dealing with them. His epithets lack dignity, and therefore force. They are not on the level of examples furnished by the Scriptures, old or new. Some of them may fairly be described as merely abusive, others are feeble through excess of emphasis.

Apart from this defect in the Rev. Mr. BACON's letter, we have to note its prevailing tone of elaborate sarcasm, which appears to us not only inappropriate to the serious and delicate task he has seen fit to assume, but also, in a clergyman, offensive. We have no apology to make for "blasphemy" or "profane swearing," and no criticism for any minister who rebukes a person he knows to be guilty thereof. But the effect of such rebuke is lost, or worst than lost, when it is conveyed in a flippant and pretentious style, and such a style invites disrespect for the profession of the clergyman who adopts it. Mr. BACON seems to admit that manifestations of piety or impiety are matters of taste, since they are largely matters of dignity, and he is right. But so is the manner of a clergyman in public discussion, especially when the publicity is of his own choosing, a matter of taste, since it is one of personal and professional dignity. English literature, sacred and profane, from the King JAMES version of the Bible to STEVENSON's letter on Father DAMIEN, is very rich in specimens of strong, simple, direct, and effective writing in the direction the Rev. Mr. BACON has chosen. Surely he would have done well to stay his pen until he had taken time to study them. His letter might then have been much more telling, or it might have been left unwritten.

RUSSIA IN CHINA.

Undoubtedly Russia has, for the moment, won a victory over England at Pekin. She has secured the practical nullification of a railway concession to British subjects. As The London Times justly observes, this action turns into an absurdity Mr. BALFOUR's complacent remarks of the day before upon "the open door."

It is probably true that the officials at Pekin go in more immediate dread of Russia than of England. Russian power is a more palpable thing at the Chinese capital than British. But it is not necessary to attribute such a result as this to that feeling. Neither is it necessary to assume that M. PAVLOFF has outmanoeuvred Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD. In his latest speech upon the subject in the House of Lords Lord SALISBURY intimated not at all obscurely that the representatives of Russia were at liberty to use means in obtaining advantages for their country which were not in accordance with "British traditions." Anything is credible of Chinese official corruption and venality, and it may very well be that the representatives of China have been bribed to nullify a contract.

All the same, it is hard to see how Great Britain can acquiesce in such a performance unless she is prepared to abandon the commerce at least of the Gulf of Pe-chi-li. As we have already pointed out, our own interests are particularly important at the port which Russia aims to convert practically into a Russian port. Our interests are also the same as those of Great Britain. The fact gives us an excellent opportunity, not the first nor the twentieth we have had and refused within the last few months, to announce our sympathy with the British contention.

THE VICE-EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The cautious London press speaks of the appointment of Mr. GEORGE NATHANIEL CURZON as Viceroy of India as an "interesting experiment." One of the things about it that are experimental is doubtless the appointment of a commoner to the Viceroyalty for the first time in the history of India. There is no doubt that if Mr. CURZON had already a handle to his name he would be considered entirely eligible to the appointment. He "has served up to it." He has shown great industry and ability and increasing tact as the representative of the Foreign Office in the House of Commons, and his travels and writings have given him an authority almost unique upon the commercial and political problems of the Far East. "The atrocious crime of being a young man" loses much of its atrocity at thirty-nine. And as for his being a commoner, Mr. CURZON is the heir to the barony of Scarsdale, and his defect of a title can be cured by the Empress of India, if he should deserve it, even in advance of the course of nature.

Of course, the social functions of the Viceroy of India are hardly, if at all, inferior in importance to his political functions, and with regard to these the Viceroy's wife is not less important than the Viceroy. Perhaps the circumstance that the new Viceroy's wife is an American may be considered by the British press to constitute one of the "experimental" aspects of the appointment. The first lady in India, who takes precedence even of royalty in her own Viceroyalty, is evidently a person whose personality is of the utmost concern to the British colony. The appointment of an American to such a post is doubtless adapted to flutter those Anglo-Indian dovecotes of which Mr. KIPLING and his predecessors have told us. But we think we can reassure the doubting Britons in advance of the result of this experiment. Unless the new Vice Empress differs widely from those of her countrywomen whom similar fates have unexpectedly befallen, she will adapt herself to her new duties with an unfailing tact and skill. The simple American faith that what is good enough for home is good enough abroad has generally been vindicated. It was well expressed by that Connecticut lawyer and diplomatist whose daughters made "brilliant matches" in Europe, and who was congratulated upon the admiration which they attracted in Paris. "Sir," answered that simple American citizen, "they have been admired on Litchfield Hill."

The American Protective Tariff League of this city has kindly furnished us in advance some figures collated by Congressman TAYLOR of Ohio showing the enormous benefits of the Dingley tariff as compared with the tariff of 1894. Mr. TAYLOR takes the reports made to his league in March, 1894, and in March, 1898, giving the number of hands employed and the wages paid in some 2,200 establishments in the United States, and credits the increase to the Dingley tariff. He conveniently ignores the effect of the panic of 1893 on the first year, and of the magnificent crops of 1896 and 1897 on the later year. And we do not perceive any notice of the death of the whole blessed protectionist notion in the Harbor of Manila May 1, 1898.

RICHARD OLNEY should be one of the peace Commissioners in behalf of the United States.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Queer things do happen over in New Jersey, as everybody knows, but is it really true, as The Sun asserts, that a contractor who made the lowest bid on some public work at Arlington did not get the job because of "his failure to put a one-cent internal revenue stamp on a deposit check"? There is truth, of course, in the ancient jest which insists that Jerseymen are foreigners, but few of us had supposed them to be so utterly foreign as to avoid half of the war impost on bank checks. We hesitate, therefore, between wonder and doubt—wonder at the eccentricity of our neighbors across the river and doubt as to the accuracy of our neighbor across the street.

—A grave periodical devoted to the advancement of medical and surgical knowledge makes the somewhat startling assertion that not one layman—by which it means people not doctors—out of a million knows the color of negro babies. Then, to relieve our humiliation, it kindly admits that a large majority of "the profession" are equally ignorant. The matter is one of less moment than interest, the grave periodical admits—and here we feel impelled to declare that there is no oblique hint in our use of "grave"—but it realizes that these are days when everybody's knowledge on every topic should be exact, and therefore it hastens to reveal the truth about infantile Africans. Here is the revelation: "The negro baby at the time of its birth is exactly the same color as its white brother, and it shows signs of color only after an interval usually of several days, often extending to many weeks." As English, this is a bit confusing, particularly as to the word "color," but that can be overlooked out of gratitude for the information which, by searching, can be found out. And what is the tint? "The negro baby," we read, "comes into the world a tender pink color; the second day it is lilac; ten days afterward it is the color of tanned leather, and at fifteen days it is chocolate color. The coloring matter in the case of the negro lies between the layers of the epidermis. This pigment is semi-fluid, or in the form of fine granulations; in the Indian it is red, and in the Mongolian yellow. It is influenced not only by sun and by climate, but by certain maladies, and the negro changes in tint just as the white person does." Who would have thought it!

PERSONAL.

—That the army does not always have cause to regret the presence of officers fresh from civil life is demonstrated by an incident, minor but interesting, reported in The Sun's Puerto Rico correspondence. Two companies of the Fourth Ohio were making a reconnoissance to the northward of Guayama, and the search for Spaniards for once proved rather alarmingly successful. The little force was suddenly attacked by a much larger body of the enemy, and for a while its complete extermination seemed probable. To increase the peril of the situation, the Captain of one of the companies was overcome by the combination of heat and excitement, and his men, seeing him fall and supposing him to be dead, were thrown into great confusion. Command of the company was at once taken, however, by Lieut. IRVIN WARDMAN, a member of Gen. BROOKE's staff, who had accompanied the expedition. He quickly restored order and kept up a good fight until the arrival of reinforcements suggested to the Spaniards the wisdom of immediate and rapid departure from the scene. Only a few months ago this officer held the position—unmilitant certainly, and presumably peaceful—of publisher and editor-in-chief of The New York Press. But he was something of a soldier as well, for he belonged to Troop A, and when the members of that organization drew lots to see which of them should have the privilege of going to the war, Trooper WARDMAN was one of the much envied men whom Fortune favored. Some people might not have called it a favor, for in his case active service necessitated the abandonment of a salary which it is safe to say amounted to at least $10,000 a year, but he did not hesitate and was on the way to the front as soon as possible. The front proved hard to reach. Troop A went to Camp Alger and staid and staid and staid—much against its will. Finally Mr. WARDMAN managed to get himself transferred to a regiment that had been ordered to Puerto Rico. His soldierly qualities soon secured recognition in the shape of promotion to a Lieutenancy and a staff position under Gen. BROOKE. His conduct while under fire would seem to indicate that newspaper work is good training for life amid war's perils and hardships.

—Not content with making charges that would be outrageous if they were not ludicrous, Chaplain J. P. MCINTYRE of the Oregon is now adding to his offenses by declaring that he did not mean what he said when he called Capt. EVANS a coward and Admiral SAMPSON a thief. That is all the meaning that even the most charitable could find in the miserable creature's labored explanation of his Denver speech, and people who are not particularly charitable will regret that on first hearing of the slanders they excused them as the ravings of a madman. Evidently Mr. J. P. MCINTYRE is not mad at all. He realizes fully the enormity of his accusations—that is, he realizes fully their possible consequences to himself—and he is doing his poor best to square himself with the men whom he insulted. How such a person secured his appointment or what influence he commands we do not know, but it is impossible that he should continue for many days longer to hold a position which he disgraces. Why, if Mr. J. P. MCINTYRE is to be a Chaplain, Father CHIDWICK and other self-respecting clergymen will have to resign! They couldn't afford to bear the title.

—Many rumors of conduct ranging from disorderly to criminal have come from the volunteer camps, but quite the worst of all the reports is one which has arrived from Manassas. Residents of that town assert that while the Twenty-second Kansas Regiment was on its way from Camp Alger to its new station, some of its members found in the woods the lonely grave of Major J. T. DUKE, a Confederate officer from Alabama, who was killed in the battle of Bull Run and was buried where he fell. The soldiers proceeded to open the grave, and they are said to have carried away as "relics" not only such fragments of uniform as they found in it, but gold-filled teeth from the skull, and such other bits of bone as had withstood the work of the years. Citizens of Manassas laid the matter before Gen. SHEAFE, and he at once arrested the culprits, who included a Surgeon, and ordered their immediate trial by court-martial. In case of conviction, they will be driven out of the army. The case is said to be without a parallel in American annals, and the Kansas soldiers feel keenly the disgrace which has been brought upon them by a few of their companions. Gen. SHEAFE has caused the remains of Major DUKE to be reinterred, the gravestone has been carefully replaced, and a guard of honor has been stationed by it.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Republicans of Indiana intend to open their campaign about Sept. 10. Ex-President Harrison, Senator Fairbanks, and Gov. Mount are among the speakers announced.

* * *

Assistant Treasurer Sloan at Baltimore says that many persons in that city who have received allotments of the new Government war bonds are selling them to others. The price paid is understood to be 104.

* * *

Ex-Senator and ex-Gov. William Pinckney Whyte of Maryland has just celebrated his seventy-fourth birthday, and the Baltimore papers unite in testifying that in health and strength and intellectual activity he is still a young man.

* * *

The Western New York Agricultural Society, which has held a fair annually for nearly half a century, will not hold one this year because of a lack of funds. The public seems to have lost interest in the fairs of late years, and the custom of holding them may be abandoned permanently.

* * *

Mr. Samuel Rhoads and his wife of Arlington Heights, Ohio, celebrated on Sunday the sixty-fourth anniversary of their marriage. Four generations of the family participated in the festivities. The eight children of the aged couple were all present. The oldest great-grandchild is now in his twelfth year.

* * *

The Baltimore Sun notes with pride that "Maryland, My Maryland" and "Stonewall Jackson's Way" were both written by Baltimoreans—James R. Randall and John Williamson Palmer. It calls them "the most effective and lasting of our [presumably Southern] war ballads." But "Dixie" is still being sung.

* * *

"A prominent Democratic leader" is quoted by The Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph as saying that wherever there seems a promise of success the Democrats and Independent Republicans will unite in making anti-Quay nominations for the Pennsylvania Legislature, and if that body is Republican the Democrats will vote for John Wanamaker or whomsoever the Independent Republicans may select for Senator. If the Legislature is Democratic, a Democrat of course will be likely to be elected Senator.

SPAIN AND REFORM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The very readable article in your issue of to-day, "Spain and Civil Service Reform," excellent as it is, has the same defect that all communications carry coming from the pens of the advocates of civil service reform. They will regard the civil service, as they expound it, as the panacea for all political and National ills. It is not to deny its value or importance that I beg to address you, but to refer to the worst defects of the "dying nation," defects which have brought about her humiliation, her civil service being one of several, and not the principal one by any means.

The reasons for Spain's decay before the civilization of the second half of this century should be looked for in her ignorance and her other defects, racial, climatic, and theologic. To briefly sum them up: There are about 70 per cent. of her total population of 17,000,000 of Spaniards who neither read nor write. In other words, there are nearly 12,000,000 out of 17,000,000 who cannot read any language! The Spanish race is thereby as unfit for competition with enlightened Americans as any of the minor powers of Europe. There is a proud and priest-ridden aristocracy of Spain still quite content with this state of things, if we may judge them by their languid efforts to change it. Spain has been a despotism in one form or another for hundreds of years. As recently as 1820 the Inquisition, which began in 1480, was abolished by the Cortes. The Inquisition having been suppressed by Napoleon in 1808, was actually approvingly restored by Ferdinand VII. in 1814. Now, what can you do with such a people? The newspapers of this morning inform us that Madrid does not seem to feel the national disaster; that the bullfight is full and brilliant. The people of Spain have been brutalized from the throne to the hovel by despotism. We passed through a revolution in this country to destroy slavery of the bodies of millions. Spain will probably pass through her revolution to obtain education and hence freedom for the minds of her people. When she obtains it civil service and other reforms will find the soil for their growth.

H. B. F.

Union League Club, New York, Aug. 8, 1898.

OUR CHURCH INTERESTS IN THE CAROLINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems time to call attention to an apparent omission in the President's terms of peace, as thus far made known, of a matter in which the Protestant churches of America are deeply interested. I refer to the Caroline Islands, about which our Government seems to be silent, though requiring the cession of an island in the neighboring group of the Ladrones. This seems singular, as we have never had anything at stake in the Ladrones, while only eight years ago Spain violently dispossessed us of an interest in the Carolines in which American lives and money had been invested since 1852.

If there is a spot in the Pacific to which America has a moral claim it is in the Carolines, which for forty years were cultivated from heathenism into Christian civilization by our self-devoting countrymen and countrywomen. In 1887 Spain came to take possession, and carried prisoner to Manila the Rev. E. T. Doane, who had labored at Panape, the "gem of the Pacific," for thirty years. Our Government interfered, and he regained liberty, but in 1890 a Spanish expedition from Manila undertook the subjugation of Panape, and the missionary buildings were shelled and burned. For this violence, after years of shuffling, Spain paid $17,500 indemnity. But our countrymen were expelled, their work broken up—no more Americans tolerated there. The present year brings the opportunity to redress these wrongs and recover our just rights.

It was telegraphed from San Francisco a month ago that the Monterey had orders to take possession of the Carolines on her voyage to Manila. Whether she did so or not, no mention is made in the first report of her arrival at Manila. This, however, is less disquieting than the silence observed at Washington about the Carolines. It can hardly be supposed that the Protestant churches, whose missionary boards have lately been in conference about the extension of their work into the Philippines, are likely to view without indignation any neglect to give them back what Spain has violently despoiled them of in the Carolines. Missionary interests abroad are, unhappily, as much experience has proved, the last and least cared about at Washington, notwithstanding the fact that our commercial interests flourish in their prosperity. Now that peace negotiations are opening it would be criminal neglect to let our rights in the Carolines go by default.

JAMES M. WHITON.

Marlborough, N. Y., Aug. 10.

CALLS DRUGGISTS' LEAGUE A HUMBUG.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am surprised and grieved that you have given lately, as well as in to-day's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, much space to the grievances of a so-called "Druggists' League for Shorter Hours." Never was there a greater fraud. This so-called league has never yet, although challenged to do so, shown its list of members; and the man at its head is a professional labor agitator. This is the whole inwardness of the movement, and I for one should be sorry to think that to be the reason why these persons can command so much space in certain newspapers. The mischief in publishing their slanders lies in creating a wrong impression about druggists among the public. Druggists and their clerks know better and ignore these attacks.

I presume you would not care to publish anything which is untrue and reflects unjustly on an honored calling, which these people are trying their best to degrade; and I repeat, I am surprised and grieved that respectable newspapers should lend themselves to help these slanderers in their dastardly work.

Why is it that when last Spring these people attempted to interfere with the drug business by legislation, the druggists of Greater New York, as well as their clerks, rose as one man and opposed such interference and successfully, too?

At the meeting of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, held at Rochester last June, that body, which represents the druggists of the whole State, unanimously condemned such interference. Let us have the truth. The drug business is all right. Let it alone; the clerks are perfectly able to take care of themselves, as they always have; and they are the last ones to ask for help. The Druggists' League for Shorter Hours is a humbug.

VERITAS.

New York Aug. 11, 1898.

MONTAUK AND THE TETANUS BACILLUS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit one who has known Montauk for more than fifty years to take exceptions to the statement made by Dr. Frederick A. Castle that "it is the only place in North America, except Nova Scotia, where the tetanus (lockjaw) bacillus may be found." I respectfully submit that Montauk has always been peculiarly exempt from the influence of the tetanus bacillus; so much so that from time immemorial animals that were injured and those which required operations of any kind were sent to Montauk because of this fact, well established in the experience of the people of the Hamptons.

It is admitted that the country from Napeague Beach to a point about forty miles up the island formerly occupied a bad eminence in connection with the much-dreaded disease. It followed even the prick of a tack, and was almost invariably fatal. So great was the dread of the consequences of a wound of any kind that people have been known to run away to other parts of the country. To-day, I say it without fear of contradiction from any one familiar with the facts, tetanus is no more prevalent in this region than it is anywhere else.

The custom of using enormous quantities of menhaden in fertilization of the land passed away about twenty-five years ago, and with it disappeared the bacillus of tetanus in any appreciable quantity.

A physician in active practice in East Hampton for the past fifteen years has seen but one case. If it is a fact that this bacillus is generated for the most part in old gardens, surely Montauk, with its four houses miles apart, should be favorably situated.

J. H. ROGERS, M. D.

East Hampton, L. I., Aug. 11, 1898.

Secretary of State Day.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Secretary Day's just and energetic praise and appreciation by THE NEW YORK TIMES, which we print in another column, expresses the National opinion without distinction of party. This quiet, simple, able man, who has done his duty as it came, fully, completely, and without thought of reward or recompense, content to serve his country, represents the best this country has to give the world, and he has given his country the best a citizen can.

NUGGETS.

Injustice.

"Doan' jump at conclusions," says Brother Watkins; "many a man am unjustly suspicioned when his nose am only sunburnt."—Philadelphia Record.

Seeking Diversion.

"What makes you so anxious to introduce Diggs and Higgs?"

"Higgs always tells conundrums and Diggs hates them."—Detroit Free Press.

A Clean Slate.

"Well, there's one good thing," remarked Sagasta.

"What's that?" asked Don Fakerez.

"We can begin our Government at the beginning once more."—Philadelphia North American.

Enterprise.

Silent Partner—What do you expect to do with all that rusty barbed wire fencing?

Hustling Merchant—Oh, I don't know. There's going to be a demand for pieces of them Cuban trochas for relics after a while, ain't there?—Chicago Tribune.

Effect of Example.

"You know that Millicent Gunn engaged herself to four men this Summer?"

"Yes, she said she did."

"Well, they've all broken with her."

"What one began it?"

"None. They sent her a round robin."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

REUNITED.

From The Boston Transcript.

One happy day—long years ago,
'T was golden summertide,
And near the shore of No Man's Land
Two boats lay side by side.
One was a slender, dainty craft,
Her lines with beauty filled;
The other, broad and deep of draught—
Of rough and rugged build.
And side by side they floated free
On the shimmering Summer sea.

The night shut down, and with it came
A storm o'er sea and land;
The earth was rent, and ocean's depths
Stirred by a mighty hand.
The tempest howled like souls accurst—
Loud was the waves' wild roar,
And soon away the two boats burst,
Thrust from the friendly shore,
Out through the harbor's foaming mouth,
One to the north—the other south.

The years have come and gone—again
'T is golden summertide,
And in mid-ocean's vast expanse
These boats lie side by side.
Many a storm they both have known
As on the waves they tossed,
Drifting about, unseen—alone,
Each to the other lost.
But now they lie—by fortune blest,
Side by side, on the ocean's breast.

PROMOTIONS CAUSE GOSSIP

Advancement of Sampson Over Schley Seems Likely to Result in a Contest.

MANILA HEROES ECLIPSED

Officers Over Whom They Were Raised Outrank Them Again—Evans Will Probably Be an Admiral for Several Years.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Navy Department officers generally assume that the promotions recommended by Secretary Long, and announced as having received the approval of the President, will stand not only the examination of the public, but the criticisms of the Senate, to which all must go before they become effective. Little discussion is provoked as yet by any of the promotions except those of Acting Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley. It was fully expected that both of these officers would be advanced, and much of the talk indulged in at the department has prepared Washington, if not the general public, for some unusual effort in behalf of Admiral Sampson.

To the friends of Commodore Schley who fancy that he was not treated at the outset of the war with the same friendliness that has followed Admiral Sampson in whatever he has been called upon to do, it looks as though the Secretary of the Navy had made a load of all sorts of promotions, in the expectation that the desire of the others to get what has been offered to them would sweep Sampson into the list of Admirals two places ahead of Schley, whereas, unless Schley has done something distinctly discreditable to him and entitling him to be set back, he should have retained the relative position to Sampson that he had when the war broke out—two places ahead of Sampson.

Secretary Long has expressed a determination to be fair in his treatment of both the Admirals who have occupied so much of public attention and interest, but, despite his known fairness, Commodore Schley's friends cannot get away from the belief that there has been operating upon Secretary Long, and against Commodore Schley, an influence in the Navigation Bureau that was distinctly hostile to Commodore Schley.

Officers under the bureau influence have constantly alluded to what they call a "fight" on Sampson. But Schley's admirers do not know what this "fight" is. They have simply objected, since July 4, when Admiral Sampson's report of "his" destruction of Cervera's fleet was published, that he was reluctant to admit that Commodore Schley had any part in that event, and have since remonstrated against the effort on Admiral Sampson's part to eliminate Schley and to convince the public, much as Secretary Long has done, that Admiral Cervera's fleet was destroyed by orders, and not by the presence and energy of living commanders.

Some of the promotions suggested by Secretary Long affect the promotion already made of the Captains who distinguished themselves in the Manila fight. Capt. Coghlan of the Raleigh, who was advanced six numbers, passing Capts. Cook and Clark, is now passed again by both those Captains. Capt. Lamberton was advanced seven numbers for his service at Manila, and now he is passed by Capt. Chadwick, who brought the New York up to the scene of the battle on July 3 in time to approve the surrender of the Cristobal Colon and push the sinking wreck a little harder on shore.

It does not appear that all the promotions have been made for conspicuous action in the battle of July 3. Capt. Taylor of the Indiana did not get his ship into that fight, nor did Capt. Chadwick, and Commander McCalla of the Marblehead, advanced to next after Capt. Goodrich, gained his distinction at Guantanamo.

Capt. Evans's promotion brings him well up toward the list of Commodores, and his advancement makes it pretty certain that he will get to be an Admiral and remain one for six or seven years. He does not retire for age until 1908. In two or three years he may be an Admiral, and before his service is over he will lead the line of Admirals on all official occasions.

The promotion of Admiral Sampson makes sure his enjoyment of the actual rank of Admiral, which he would not otherwise have reached, while Commodore Schley should have become an Admiral without the Presidential advancement out of his order.

All of the advancements made by the Secretary of the Navy and the President need the confirmation of the Senate, but it is understood that the Navy Department will assume that they are all to be confirmed and proceed with succeeding promotions as if those already recommended were to be approved. Should they not be, much confusion would result, and much disappointment.

That there will be a contest over the advancement of Sampson over Schley there is little doubt. Henry Watterson, talking about the matter at Frederick, Md., said yesterday: "The Secretary of the Navy says that he is unable to account for the bitterness of the criticisms leveled against Admiral Sampson. Undoubtedly, these criticisms have their origin in a popular impression that from the beginning of the war its military and naval dispositions have been laid on very narrow and more or less proscriptive lines, that favoritism has been the order of the day, and that Commodore Schley was one of the victims of these proceedings. This may be unjust to some. But it is a direct, uncouth way the pople have of righting wrongs, real or supposed."

THE GUATEMALAN REVOLUTION.

Senor Lazo Learns that the Uprising Has Been Subdued.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 11.—Señor Alonzo Lazo, a prominent Guatemalan, who is spending the Summer here, received a cablegram from the Minister of Foreign Relations of Guatemala to-day, which read: "Revolution quickly suppressed. Peace prevails in Guatemala all over the country." Señor Lazo said this evening that he expects an official letter of the facts later.

The suppression of the revolution, he declared, was quickly forced, but he said he had no further comment to make until he knew all the facts in the matter.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—The steamer San Juan, which arrived to-day from Panama and way ports, brought news of the progress of the revolution in Guatemala. The San Juan carried 350 Government soldiers from San José to Champerico. When the steamer left Morales had informed the insurgents that he would give them twenty-four hours to lay down their arms, and in case of refusal would attack Champerico. Morales, Capt. Brown said, had among his forces 1,500 Mexicans.

Capt. Brown reports that relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua are still very much strained, neither side being satisfied with the decision of the Peace Commission.

OBSERVATORY ON PIKE'S PEAK.

Four Powerful Telescopes to be Mounted in the Tower.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 11.—The Manitou and Pike's Peak Cog Railroad has signed a contract for a large observatory to be built on the top of Pike's Peak, where the tower can be seen for many miles. The structure will be built solidly so as to withstand the terrible wind and snow storms which rage in Winter over the barren top of the Peak.

In the tower will be mounted four large and powerful telescopes for observation purposes. With these it will be possible to see Denver, fifty miles to the north, and to the west Cripple Creek will be more plainly visible.

Minister Angell Coming Home.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—James B. Angell, retiring Minister of the United States to Turkey, has informed the State Department that he has taken his leave of the Sultan and will depart for home on the 13th inst. Minister Straus, who relieves him, was at the State Department yesterday and announced his purpose of sailing immediately for his post at Constantinople.

Mr. Phelps Expected to Recover.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 11.—Considerable improvement was noted to-day in the condition of Edward J. Phelps, who is ill at the home of Gen. McCullough, at North Bennington. The patient was said to be free from pain and resting quietly. The physicians now look for rapid recovery.

RUSSIA'S CLAIM ON CHINA

Great Britain Is Giving the Matter Close Attention, and May Demand a Change.

NEW-CHWANG RAILROAD ISSUE

The Question Brought Up in the House of Commons—British Military Squadron at Gibraltar Receives Orders.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. A. J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader, admitted that the facts set forth in the Pekin dispatch to The London Times to-day were substantially correct.

The correspondent of The Times cabled that the Tsung-li-Yamen had given formal assent to all the conditions proposed by the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, M. Pavloff, regarding the contract for the New-Chwang Railroad extension loan, these conditions being in direct conflict with the terms of the signed contract, and designed to block the completion of the final execution of the contract, the whole movement being designed as a blow at British concessions.

After making the admission referred to to-day, Mr. Balfour added that the matter was "engaging the serious attention of the Government." This statement was received with cheers.

The Pekin correspondent of The Times says: "Baron de Vinck, the Belgian Minister, yesterday sent a dispatch to the Tsung-li-Yamen asserting that M. Pavloff, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, and M. Gerard, the French Minister, had joined him in urging the Tsung-li-Yamen to disregard the attempt of the British Minister, Sir Claude Macdonald, to prevent the ratification of the Pekin-Hankau contract.

"It is confidently asserted that, despite the British endeavor to obtain a revision of the contract, an imperial decree will issue forthwith for its ratification. The unfriendly rôle of the Belgian Minister throughout merits the strongest condemnation."

A dispatch received here to-day from Gibraltar says the departure from that place of the British Military Squadron, which was fixed for to-day, has been countermanded, and the squadron has been ordered to remain at Gibraltar while awaiting further orders. It is not known whether this change in the Admiralty's plans has any connection with the situation in the Far East.

According to a special dispatch from Shanghai, it is reported there that France has obtained China's promise to lease her the Man-Tai district of Foochow, together with the right to repair her warships in the Chinese Government dockyard at Foochow.

All the morning papers, including the supporters of the Government, attack Lord Salisbury for weakness in dealing with the Chinese question.

The Daily Chronicle says: "What is to be the result nobody can say. There is room for the gloomiest forebodings. Does the country realize that for want of a little foresight and firmness Great Britain may ere long be plunged into a colossal war? Such, without the least doubt or exaggeration, is the appalling possibility."

The Daily Mail says: "The door is closed. The proudly boasted British lion does not exist in the Yangtse Valley. It is a mistake, and, looking to what Lord Salisbury has done in Egypt, his failure in China is inexplicable."

The Standard says: "These repeated humiliations are becoming intolerable."

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The papers are full of the significance of the Chinese question. The Matin says: "In China the greatest game in the world is being played, and French intervention should be efficacious and decisive."

The Soir has a sensational article, headed "War Between England and Russia Imminent."

The Journal des Debats says: "England is now seeking an arrangement with Russia. That understanding is impossible, unless Russia remains mistress of the North and England is insured her influence on the Yangtse River. In short, the lines of the section are beginning to be marked along which the disruption would occur whenever China falls to pieces. Clearly neither France, Germany, nor Japan could hold aloof from such an agreement."

The article hints that France would support Russia in the event of war, and says, in conclusion: "France will be content with the southern provinces, bordering on Tonquin."

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 11.—Following in the footsteps of The Novosti, The Novoe Vremya to-day eulogizes the Marquis of Salisbury for "the wisdom with which he keeps in check the Russophobe outbursts of members of his party, and the prudence with which he endeavors to obviate all pretext for a misunderstanding between Great Britain and Russia."

Continuing, The Novoe Vremya says it observes that "unfortunately more than half the British public share Mr. Chamberlain's views." But the Russian paper cannot understand "why the Russophobes are apprehensive of the Russians at Port Arthur."

The Novoe Vremya then remarks: "The results of the cession to Russia of Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan will not show themselves for some time to come. A considerable period must elapse before these ports can serve the purpose for which they were intended by the Russian foreign policy—that of providing a permanent outlet in the Pacific Ocean. Quite otherwise is Russia's position on the Indian frontier, where everything has been long organized for military action if some extreme excess of ill-will upon the part of Great Britain should drive Russia to such action."

AFTER CHINESE CONCESSIONS.

Germany Appears to be Jealous of Japan and England.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 11.—Advices from the East say Germans are busy daily at the Tsung-Li-Yamen pushing the interests of German firms to oust Yung Wing from his concession for the Tien-Tsin Chinkiang Railway, and to put Germans in possession thereof. Many influential Chinese have stated that they would rather this important road should be given to some other nationality to build and control, but as none are apparently competing for it the Germans will probably obtain it.

The Japanese Minister to Korea has entered upon vigorous negotiations with the Korean Government, demanding compensation for failure to grant a charter to the Japanese for the construction of the Seoul Fusian Railway, and for the murders of various Japanese in Korea since 1896.

The Chinese Government has decided to open a new Japanese concession on the coast of Hyakujosi, adjoining the German concession in Mankow. The German Government has protested against the concession, and appears resolute in continuing the protest. Notwithstanding the favorable conclusion of the agreement with reference to the recent Shasi riot, Germany has now lodged a protest with the Chinese Government on the subject.

Better relations exist between China and Japan, and the latter country is urged from Peking to continue to show her friendship by helping China in giving instructions to her people whenever desired, and siding with Great Britain in trying to preserve the integrity of China.

Marquis Ito has gone on a visit to China. He urges the importance of adopting the following measures for improving Chinese conditions: First, establishment of a large bank, with a capital of about 100,000 yen; second, opening of military and naval colleges; third, amendment of the system of conscription.

Our Claim Against Peru.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The case of Alexander McCord, the American mining engineer imprisoned by the Peruvians during a revolution, and whose claim for $50,000 damages was a subject for dispute between the United States and Peru for a number of years, was yesterday referred to arbitration, the case being submitted to the Lord Chief Justice of the Dominion of Canada, under the terms of the arbitration treaty.

Stampede to Australian Gold Fields.

PERTH, West Australia, Aug. 11.—Advices from Kalgoorlie say thousands of persons are rushing to the vicinity of Lake Gwynne, close to Kanowna, where a nugget of gold weighing ninety-five pounds, was recently discovered. The excitement in the mining districts is reported to be intense.

THE REVENUES OF JAPAN.

Proposition to Reduce the Postage Rate and Make Cigarettes.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 11.—The following Japanese news was brought by the Empress of Japan: The officials of the Department of Communications are insisting upon the desirability of reducing the present rate of postage one-half to make it correspond with the penny stamp system adopted in England. They believe that the Government receipts will naturally be reduced for the first two years, but that in the end they will be considerably increased. The Government is said to be inclined to entertain the proposal.

The Japanese Government is considering the advisability of starting the manufacture of cigarettes. The object of this commercial undertaking is to help defray the deficit in the budget. The Government will be able to raise by this means an additional 25,000,000 yen, but the necessary arrangements cannot be completed until 1900.

Lieut. Nijakata Hisaaki, eldest son of Count Nijakata, ex-Minister of the Household Department, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. He was one of the most able military officers in the Japanese army.

On the completion of the railway lines now awaiting Government sanction, railway mileage in Japan will be increased to 10,159.

The Japanese Foreign Office has received the following telegram from the Japanese Consul at Townsville:

"Queensland Government has decided upon prohibiting landing of Japanese at any port within its jurisdiction unless they are in possession of passports for that place. This is owing to the fact that fifty-nine Japanese emigrants with passports for South Australia recently landed at Thursday Island.

A Shanghai despatch says the French cruiser, Jean Bart, which had been dispatched hurriedly from Foo Chow in consequence of trouble over the Ning Po Josshouse, ran into the Hawaiian ship Helen Brewer, which was lying at anchor a few cable lengths from what is known as Red Buoy, knocking in her side. She was taken into shoal water to prevent her going under.

Tendency of Japanese Elections.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 12.—The elections to the House of Representatives of the Imperial Diet promise a sweeping majority for Count Okuma's Government. The estimates for the next fiscal year show a deficit of 50,000,000 yen.

THREATS AGAINST KOREA.

Plot to Overthrow the Government Was Unraveled at Pekin.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 11.—A plan to overthrow the Korean Government has been discovered, and a number of officials implicated have been imprisoned.

Gen. Ahn has fled. The guard at the Palace of Seoul has been largely increased. Great excitement prevails at Seoul.

A Pekin telegram states that the insurgents in Kwang Si, China, are continuing their career of plunder and violence. They have captured several garrisoned stations.

Great Britain has dispatched warships to Wu Chau for protection of British merchants.

The Chinese gunboats Nganchin, Kwonglee, Taicai, Tsanto, Kangmo, and Tangkung have been sent to the rebellious district in Kwang Si, together with 1,000 soldiers from Canton and 600 soldiers from Lukfung.

The situation is very serious and all business is at a standstill. There are 6,000 rebels who are forcing the natives to come to their side, threatening that otherwise their houses will be burned and they will be killed, so that the force of the rebels is gradually increased.

THE POPE IS IMPROVING.

His Sickness Said to be Slight and He Will Soon Recover.

ROME, Aug. 11.—Dr. Lapponi and all the Vatican authorities confirm the statement that the Pope's illness is slight. The doctor did not stay the night at the Vatican.

The Pontiff shows symptoms of gastric inflammation, but he partook of nourishment yesterday evening, and was in excellent spirits. He rose this morning at 5:30 o'clock and celebrated mass. Dr. Lapponi visited the Pope at 8 o'clock this morning.

By Dr. Lapponi's advice the Pope remained up only four hours. In an interview during the course of the day the doctor explained that the Pontiff was fatigued by the preparation of his recent encyclical.

Dr. Lapponi visited the Pope to-night and found him much better, and it is hoped that he will be able to resume his audiences to-morrow, (Friday.) It is understood that the intestinal trouble causes him great weakness, with fainting fits, and, despite the reassuring tone of the official reports, it is felt that the whole truth is being concealed.

DEATH OF W. H. BLANCHARD.

Salesman of the Firm of Clarkson & Ford Dies Abroad.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—An inquest was held this morning into the death of Mr. W. H. Blanchard, a traveling salesman for the firm of Clarkson & Ford, oil dealers, of 224 Front Street, New York, who was found dead in bed in a hotel in this city on Tuesday last. The verdict was that death was due to syncope.

In the absence of the heads of the firm of Clarkson & Ford, oil merchants at 224 Front Street, but little information could be had from those in charge of the office yesterday morning relative to W. H. Blanchard, a traveling salesman for that firm, who was found dead in a hotel in London, England, three days ago. Mr. Blanchard, it was learned, went to London six months ago in a representative capacity for the firm. He was a young man of good habits.

ANARCHISTS AT BRUSSELS.

One Shoots and Wounds a Policeman, and Others Take Part.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 11.—While a policeman was arresting a militant Anarchist named Willems, the latter shot and wounded the officer and then escaped. The Anarchist also shot several persons who attempted to capture him, but he was finally arrested and lodged in jail.

Later the police visited Willems's lodgings, where they found two Anarchists, who promptly opened fire on the officers. A policeman replied to this fire, fatally wounding one of the Anarchists. His companion was captured.

GOVERNOR OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Petition Circulated for Sir Herbert Murray to be Retained.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 11.—A bitter controversy is raging here over a petition being circulated by friends of the Governor, Sir Herbert Murray, praying the Imperial Ministry to permit him to withdraw his resignation and continue in the Governorship.

The petition is promoted by parties favorable to giving Newfoundland the status of a Crown colony, and it is opposed by politicians on both sides, who regard it as an insult to them and the thin edge of a wedge working toward a revocation of the colony's charter. The Government party is especially opposed to the movement, regarding the petition as an unwarrantable interference.

FRANCE AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

Planning to Send Two Expeditions to Offset England.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Brussels correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"Prince Aronberg, President of the French-African Committee, has issued a circular letter inviting subscriptions for the equipment of two missions to Lake Tehad, Central Africa, in place of the ill-fated Cagemajou expedition. The circular refers to 'the English endeavor to seize all unappropriated territory in West Africa,' and to the success similar expeditions have had in forestalling these attempts. It then appeals for French support of similar work in Central Africa, enjoining speed and secrecy, 'so as not to arouse the suspicion of our foreign rivals.'"

The Paris correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, who also refers to rumors of another expedition to Central Africa, and to measures to strengthen the Marehand mission, says: "The present French Government is strongly in favor of a forward policy in Africa, which it is prepared to carry out to the bitter end."

Greece Refuses to Sell Warships.

ATHENS, Aug. 11.—The Greek Government has declined an offer from the Government of Nicaragua to purchase three of the largest ironclads of the Greek fleet.

NAVAL VICTORIES STAGED

Manila and Santiago in Miniature at Madison Square Garden.

FIRST PRODUCED LAST NIGHT

Thousands Cheered Imre Kiralfy's Counterfeit Presentment—A Striking Spectacle—Hobson Present.

Imre Kiralfy, after overcoming many difficulties which necessitated the postponement from Monday night of his naval spectacle at Madison Square Garden, opened last night before an audience which filled every seat and encroached upon the standing capacity of the spacious amphitheatre. It was an audience which grew most enthusiastic at every advantage gained by the American ships.

This timely naval display would seem bound to meet with an enthusiastic reception at the hands of all loyal Americans. The scenes are four, known as "On the Eve of War," "Manila, May 1," "Battle, Morro Castle, and Entrance to Santiago Harbor," and, last of all, "Peace." They are without doubt the prettiest of their kind ever attempted in this country. On the large lake, which occupies the entire space of the arena, the ships are manoeuvred. The vessels represent very nearly all the warship in Admiral Dewey's and Admiral Sampson's squadrons, besides some of the Spaniards. Facing the spectators is the large sheet of water, having as a background a picturesque scene representing a mountainous country. In the foreground are scenes from Manila Bay, and afterward the entrance to Santiago Harbor, with its Morro Castle.

At the opening of the display the combined fleet appears moving in from the wings, a most striking counterfeit. Various evolutions are gone through illustrating naval tactics, target and torpedo practice, and the laying and blowing up of submarine mines. The battle which follows is supposed to be in Manila Bay. First there is a reconnoissance of the enemy by dispatch boats; the early dawn approaches, and Admiral Dewey's advance ships sight the Spanish fleet in the harbor, and quickly return to report that Montejo's complete fleet lies ahead. Soon the American boats enter the harbor, and the battle begins. The attacking force is temporarily repulsed, but makes a second and successful attempt upon the vessels, causing terrible havoc. The action thus outlined is most exciting. A constant fire is maintained by the vessels and the forts, the American ships manoeuvring the whole time and fighting hard.

At the entrance to Santiago Harbor several minor incidents connected with the recent naval warfare are illustrated. Cervera's fleet enters the bay. Admiral Sampson's squadron blockades the entrance, and the forts are bombarded. The Merrimac is blown up in realistic fashion, and then Admiral Cervera's desperate attempt to escape is carefully illustrated, and the battle is over. Most of the ships are illuminated in honor of the victory, then form into line to salute the flagship, and with the band playing "The Star-Spangled Banner," the fleet disappears from view.

Shortly before the spectacle ended Lieut. Hobson made his appearance in a box decorated with American colors, and was heartily received by the people.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Albert Chevalier's new play, "The Land of Nod," was produced in the "provinces" of England some time ago, and, since revised, is very likely to be seen in this country during the coming season. The play deals with the humorous side of occultism and is distinctly a dream piece, or, rather, a fantasia.

Miss Grace Whitelaw, a contralto who returned recently from study in Italy, will shortly make her professional début as a member of the Castle Square Opera Company. Miss Alice Campbell, who was last season understudy to Miss Nella Bergen in "The Bride Elect," has also been engaged for this company.

There will be four changes in the cast of "The French Maid" when the play is revived at the Herald Square Theatre, Sept. 5. W. C. Gillow will interpret Sir Drummond Fife in place of E. S. Wentworth, Richard Ridgely the Prince in place of Henry Leoni, and E. J. Heron the Admiral in place of "Dan" Collyer, and Edward José will appear in place of Henry Norman.

The character which "Sam" Bernard is to play in "The Marquis of Michigan" is that of Hermann Engel, the son of a wealthy German brewer of St. Louis. Young Engel has been educated abroad, and it is on one of his Continental sprees that he acquires the sobriquet of "Marquis of Michigan," an incident which forms the nucleus of the plot.

Stuart Robson has called his company together for rehearsals at Wallack's Theatre Aug. 15, in Augustus Thomas's new play, "The Meddler," which will be presented for the first time Sept. 1. Mr. Thomas, who has been in Europe for the past eight weeks, is expected back on Sunday, and will personally conduct the staging of his latest effort. Miss Marie Burroughs will be Mr. Robson's leading woman. Others in the cast are Mrs. Stuart Robson, Harold Russell, John E. Kellerd, Theodore Hamilton, George Pauncefort, Miss Louise Muldener, and Gertrude Perry.

Miss Viola Allen tells a rather amusing experience while en route to Europe on her voyage over to visit Hall Caine at Greeba Castle, Isle of Man. Miss Allen is free to confess that she is a bad sailor, and consequently she became very seasick, and continued so during almost the entire voyage. However, she spent many hours of the trip on deck, wrapped up in a traveling rug. One day an elderly woman, noticing that she was alone and apparently lacked companionship, sat with her several hours. A day or two later this sympathetic woman said to her: "I hear Miss Viola Allen is on board. I admire her very much and would like to see her off the stage. Do you know her when you see her?" Miss Allen replied, "Yes; I know her." "Will you kindly point her out to me when she passes by?" inquired her companion. "Yes," Miss Allen, with a twinkle, replied. Two days later the woman came to Miss Allen with a rather bashful look and said: "Miss Allen, I've found out who you are. Why didn't you tell me before?" And then both retired to the dining room for tea.

The new production of "Little Miss Nobody," at the Garden Theatre, under the direction of "Al" Canby, who represents Charles Frohman, has given cause for some curiosity as to the source of the play's title. Little Miss Nobody in the play is a governess who, failing the arrival of the invited "quality" at the Scottish castle, helps to repair the deficiency at short notice by her own presence and talents. Miss Ethel Jackson, who has been engaged by Mr. Canby to play this part, comes from the Savoy Theatre, London, where she played minor rôles. It appears some misunderstanding occurred through an error of Low's Exchange, the proprietor of which informed Mr. Canby that he had received a cablegram from London, ostensibly from Miss Jackson, that she found it absolutely impossible to sail for this country on the Majestic, but would leave on the Umbria Saturday. As Mr. Canby considered it necessary that Miss Jackson should be here for a period of rehearsal greater than two weeks preceding the presentation of the play, he immediately cabled her that if she could not sail on the Majestic not to come at all. Receiving no reply, Mr. Canby forthwith opened negotiations with several actresses in this country capable of filling the part, and was about to close arrangements on Wednesday, when, much to his surprise, Miss Jackson announced herself in his office, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Frances Wyatt Jackson, who was recently in the cast of "The Ambassador," at the St. James's Theatre, in London. They were passengers on the Majestic with Mr. Frohman, and, as Mr. Canby had not seen Mr. Frohman since his return, he was in ignorance of their coming. Other passengers on the steamer, members of this same company, were Miss Jessie Merrilees, who came through from South Africa, and William Sampson, formerly a member of Augustin Daly's company, and who during the last season in London played with Miss Annie Russell in "Sue."

Yellow Fever Suspect Aboard.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer Finance, which arrived Wednesday night from Colon, was allowed to proceed to her pier yesterday afternoon with a new crew sent from the city, the steamer having been thoroughly disinfected and her own crew transferred to Hoffman Island for observation. Health Officer Doty found one of the ship's waiters, Thomas Jones, a Welshman, aged forty-one years, suffering from an attack of what may be yellow fever. The patient was taken to Swinburne Island for observation and treatment.

Wire Trust's Manager Resigns.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 11.—Frank Baackes, General Manager of the Wire Trust, has resigned. The resignation is said to have been due to labor troubles in which the trust is now involved.

DIEGO DE VIVO DEAD.

The Most Famous Grand Opera Impresario of His Day Passes Away at the Age of 76.

Diego De Vivo, in his day the most famous grand opera impresario in this country, died at his home, 232 West Seventy-fifth Street, yesterday, of paralysis. He was stricken on Saturday last, and never rallied. De Vivo's life reads like a page from romance, and probably no man ever had so many incidents crowded into even seventy-six years of life.

Diego De Vivo first saw the light in Sarno, Province of Salerno, Italy, in 1822. He was educated by his uncle, and studied for the priesthood, but, becoming infatuated with a young woman early in his career, he forsook his studies, and, after many tempestuous scenes with his mother and his uncle, went to the Grand Museum of Arts in Naples to study architecture. Here again his youthful love affair intruded, and, stung by the reproaches of his relatives, he ran away and enlisted in the army. At this time—about 1847—Italy was torn with revolutions, and De Vivo distinguished himself in many battles against the rebels, winning his straps for bravery. Later he became master of gymnastics in the army. Meanwhile, his inamorata married some one else, and, forsaking the army, De Vivo became an instructor of gymnastics on his own account.

In April, 1849, he became agent for a monthly publication entitled "History of the Italian Martyrs Since 1799," and was so successful that he accumulated a fortune equal to $10,000, on which he gave himself up to a life of luxury, spending most of his time at the Grand Opera in Turin. In December, 1854, his republican proclivities led to his arrest, and he was sent off in a frigate, with several hundred other prisoners, to the United States, landing in New York on March 4, 1855, after a voyage of eighty-four days.

De Vivo's native talent came to his aid at once, although he landed friendless and unknown. He had picked up enough English on the long voyage to make himself understood, and at once started giving lessons in Italian. It was at this time that he met Brignoli, the great tenor of Max Maretzek's opera company, and was engaged as his private secretary. Within a brief interval he also met Signor Albites, through whom he began his wonderful career as an operatic manager.

His first engagement with the famous prima donna, Mme. Marietta Gazzaniga, the wife of Albites, in 1860, came as a result of the failure of the Maurice Strakosch and Bernard Ulman Opera Company. He piloted Gazzaniga through a successful concert tour, and then became manager of the Cortesi Opera Company, the cast of which comprised many of the most famous singers of the day. The following season he was associated with Jacob Grau, and in this company Clara Louise Kellogg made her first appearance.

In May, 1868, De Vivo went to San Francisco as manager of Parepa Rosa, and in seven opera and thirty-five concert nights cleared $50,000. The company traveled in stages over the Sierra Nevada Mountains to Cheyenne and Salt Lake City, and thence by train to Chicago. The season lasted until June, 1869, Parepa Rosa's profits being $89,000. In 1869-70 De Vivo was the manager of the Parepa Rosa English Opera Company, and in 1871 gave a short, unsuccessful season at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

In the following year he managed the Kellogg & State's Opera Company, where he first engaged the basso, Castelmary, who died here last year. In 1870-71 he again managed Parepa Rosa in English opera and the Wachtel German Opera Company. From 1872 he was variously with the Aimée Opera Bouffe Company, Ilma de Murska, Carlotta Patti, Boema, Montague English Opera Company, Kowalski, Wilhelmj, the Poppenheim German Opera Company, Adelaide Ristori, and Salvini.

In 1857, while in Philadelphia as Brigroli's secretary, he met and loved Miss Aurora White, the daughter of a merchant there, with whom he afterward eloped. Mrs. De Vivo survives her husband, and he has a married son and a daughter Leonora, both of whom are living. Speaking of his marriage in his memoirs, De Vivo said:

> I was with Brignoli all the season, and during that time I became infatuated with a Philadelphia belle who was a subscriber. And I am happy to say that a week after we had become acquainted she was as much in love with me as I was with her, and to such an extent that we became engaged to get married at a distant date, for with about $100 a month which I was making I could not support her in the style in which she was living, and I told her so several times. On Easter Monday I left her in tears. For a month she wrote me almost every day. In the middle of May she came to New York and telegraphed me to come to see her at once. I went immediately, and she received me very lovingly and said:
>
> "Now, dearest De Vivo, I came here with the intention that we must get married at once. I cannot live any longer without you, unless you would like to see me in a lunatic asylum. * * * You will not, I know, live on my income. * * * You are such a gentleman. I will give you whatever money you want as a loan, * * * and when you make enough you can repay me."
>
> I was crazy in love with her, as she was with me, and I could not refuse, and with tears of pleasure running down my cheeks, I replied: "Yes, my dearest child in the world. You return at once to Philadelphia, and come back to-morrow, if possible, and I will marry you."
>
> I am unable to describe such a loving scene as that which ensued after my reply, and in half an hour she packed her trunk, and I accompanied her to the railroad station. She came back at noon the day after. I met her at the station, and we drove to Mr. Cummings's church in East Twenty-eighth Street, and he married us. From there we drove to the High Bridge Hotel, where we took our wedding luncheon, and then drove back to a Broadway hotel, where we passed a week or more of the honeymoon. It was the quickest work I ever did. It was love at first sight, a courtship of ten weeks, and a happy married life that in May next will have continued for forty years.

The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been completed.

BIG ADVANCE IN IRON.

Increase Not Expected to Check the Volume of Business.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 11.—The Structural Iron and Steel Manufacturers met in New York yesterday and decided to increase the price on all shapes, including beams, angles, &c., $1 per ton. The trade is just now receiving notice of the advance.

Iron and steel manufacturers say the demand for structural material is the feature of the market at present and that the advance in price will have no tendency whatever to check the immense volume of business that is now moving all iron and steel markets.

Billets, for the first time in months, have shown a disposition to become a more profitable product to the manufacturer. The price since Monday has gone up 25 cents per ton, the quotation now being $15.25, maker's mill in Pittsburg. One large concern in this city has just declined an order for 15,000 tons of billets at the current quotation, delivery to be made through to the end of the year, because higher prices are expected.

DYNAMITE MAGAZINE RIFLED.

Bronx Park Police Believe They Have Captured the Robbers.

The police of the Bronx Park Station believe they have in custody the ringleaders of an organized gang of thieves who, in six months have robbed contractors of hundreds of dollars' worth of dynamite. The prisoners are Salvatore Pasquale, an Italian banker and boarding-house keeper, in Webster Avenue, William's Bridge, and Henry Woodson, a colored laborer. The dynamite was kept in steel-lined boxes, securely locked, and marked "Dynamite." John Masterson, contractor, reported that he had lost $800 worth of dynamite, and W. Leeson said he had been robbed of $700 worth.

Policeman McMahon on Wednesday morning saw a colored man acting in a suspicious manner and carrying a heavily laden sack over his shoulder. He saw him enter the boarding house. He arrested the negro, who was Henry Woodson, thirty-three years old, of 412 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. In Pasquale's house was found about a hundred pounds of dynamite in original packages, hidden under rubbish in the cellar. Pasquale said he bought it from Woodson. His explanation did not save Pasquale his arrest.

The prisoners were arraigned in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday afternoon. One of Masterson's foremen identified a fifty-pound box of dynamite found in Pasquale's cellar as one which had disappeared from Masterson's magazine a few days before. Woodson was held on a charge of larceny and Pasquale on a charge of receiving stolen goods.

The President Takes an Evening Sail.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—President and Mrs. McKinley, accompanied by Postmaster General Smith and Secretary Wilson, went down the river this evening on the naval tug Triton, returning a few minutes before 10 o'clock. Other members of the party were Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen, Mrs. Allen and Miss Allen, Miss Wilson, Col. Bingham, and Miss Barber, who is a niece of Mrs. McKinley.

GARDNER Q. COLTON DEAD

The Dentist Responsible for the Discovery of Anaesthesia Passes Away in Europe.

RECORD FOR PULLING TEETH

Estimated that Nearly a Million Teeth Were Removed by Himself or His Assistants—Recognition for Dr. Horace Wells.

News reached this city yesterday of the death of Dr. Gardner Quincy Colton, the dentist of this city who after a three months' visit to Europe was about to return home from Rotterdam. Death followed paralysis traceable to old age and its complications. Dr. Colton was eighty-four years old. He was the proprietor of the Colton Dental Association at 19 Cooper Union, and had a town residence at 141 East Thirty-ninth Street. The house in East Thirty-ninth Street was found boarded up last night, and inquiry in the neighborhood failed to reveal where any of the relatives reside.

For two reasons, one pertaining only to local residents, and the other touching each human being, Dr. Colton will be long remembered. So long as man suffers from toothache, it will be called to mind that Dr. Colton was the occasion of the discovery of anaesthesia. In local regions Dr. Colton will be remembered as holding the record for extracting the greatest number of torturing molars on record. So far as is known, no dentist of this country or any other has himself or through assistants drawn so many teeth.

A Million Teeth, Perhaps.

Twenty years ago, it is related by friends of the doctor, he estimated his aggregate benefaction on New Yorkers at 300,000 teeth. As his practice grew rapidly year by year, the latest estimate gives a number approaching a million teeth estopped from agonizing their owners through Dr. Colton's efforts and those of his assistants.

Not only in this city, but throughout the country, Dr. Colton had a large circle of friends. He had traveled extensively about the United States, and formed friends readily, to hold them attached to him firmly. For over thirty years he had been in Cooper Union, where his office was known probably to seven out of every ten New Yorkers who ever lost their sleep from troublesome grinders. Dr. Colton also gained considerable repute from devising the first application of electricity as motive power. He was a fine Shakespearean scholar, and had written a brochure, called "Shakespeare and the Bible," that created a stir of interest in literary circles several years ago at the time of its publication.

Walter Colton, one of the pioneer settlers of the State of Vermont, was the doctor's father. The doctor was born in Georgia, Vt., Feb. 7, 1814, and was the twelfth child of his parents. After receiving a common school education, he learned the trade of chair making, at the age of sixteen, continuing at this vocation until he was twenty-one years old. He then came to this city, where, while maintaining himself by means of his trade, he neglected no opportunity for culture. He contributed to the newspapers of the day, and in numerous other ways sought to raise himself out of the sphere of artisan labor.

He Studies Medicine.

Progress was slow, but by 1842 he was able to enter the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and later to study in the office of the late Willard Parker, M. D. Two years later he began to deliver lectures on philosophical subjects and chemical phenomena, also giving exhibitions of electric demonstrations and possibilities, and of the effects of nitrous oxide gas, which he was the first to call "laughing gas." It was during one of these lectures that he stumbled into the discovery of anaesthetic effects.

When he was thirty-four years old, Dr. Colton was still lecturing, and to illustrate the practicability of electricity, at one of his lectures he introduced the first electric motor. It was made from his plans by an instrument maker named Lilly, and was the prototype of the electrical locomotives common to-day.

In 1849 Dr. Colton went to California, and for several months worked in the newly discovered gold fields, and practiced medicine among the miners. Returning to San Francisco late in the year he engaged in various enterprises, and was appointed Justice of the Peace by Gov. Riley. It was the first appointment to that office in California. Through his efforts in the extreme West he gained a competence, and returned East to resume his lecture tours. Roaming from city to city and from town to village in this way until 1860, he then became interested in the publication of a series of war maps that bore his name. In 1863 he established the Colton Dental Association, with headquarters in New York and branches in the large cities of this State. Subsequently he introduced the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas in Paris and London. He was also the author of many tracts and pamphlets relating to philosophical and theological subjects.

How Anaesthesia Was Discovered.

It was chiefly due to his part in the discovery of the use of nitrous oxide as an anesthetic, and his defense in recent years of Dr. Horace Wells as the one to whom belongs the credit of suggestion the use of the gas, that Dr. Colton was so extensively known. By means of numerous letters to the public through the press and otherwise Dr. Colton succeeded in shaking public belief in Dr. W. T. G. Morton, who claimed to have been the discoverer, and it is now generally acknowledged that Dr. Wells deserves all credit for this discovery.

This was the way the discovery of anaesthesia was made: Dr. Colton, at Hartford, Conn., Dec. 10, 1844, was lecturing on the amusing effects of nitrous oxide gas and illustrating his words by the antics of persons affected with the gas. Among those who inhaled the gas was a young man named Cooley, who, under its influence, ran violently against some settees on the stage and bruised his shins badly. On taking his seat next to Dr. Wells, the doctor remarked that the young man must be painfully hurt. Cooley was astonished to find his legs bloody, and said he felt no pain whatever until the effects of the gas had worn off. Dr. Colton claimed that, as the spectators were leaving, Dr. Wells said to him:

"Why cannot a man have a tooth extracted under the influence of the gas and not feel it?"

Further Dr. Wells said he believed it could be done and determined to try it. Dr. Colton the next day took a bag of nitrous oxide gas to Dr. Wells's office, and Dr. Riggs, a neighboring dentist, was called in. Dr. Wells had a decayed molar, and he was put under the influence of the gas and the tooth extracted.

A Great Discovery.

When he recovered and found his tooth gone, Dr. Wells cried out excitedly:

"It is the greatest discovery ever made! I did not feel so much as the prick of a pin."

This, Dr. Colton claimed, was the discovery of anaesthesia. He admits a doctor named Long made two operations with ether in 1842, but claims he did not follow them up nor make publication of the results. At the request of Dr. Wells, Dr. Colton taught him to make the gas, and Dr. Wells three weeks later went to Boston and made known the discovery. He called on this dentist and that, and among others on Dr. W. T. G. Morton, his former pupil and partner. All scoffed at it, and would not use it. Discouraged, Mr. Wells returned to Hartford, where he continued to practice dentistry, using the anaesthetic, Bishop Brownell and forty prominent citizens of Hartford afterward gave their depositions that Dr. Wells extracted teeth from them without causing pain.

It was claimed by Dr. Colton that Dr. Wells's discovery suggested to Dr. Morton the use of sulphuric ether as an anaesthetic, and he tried it with success. A Boston doctor named Jackson also put in a claim to being the true discoverer of anaesthesia, on the ground that he suggested its use to Dr. Morton. Dr. Wells went to Europe for two years, and on his return found that Dr. Morton had got a patent, and claimed to be the true discoverer. A discussion among the three claimants followed, and it was carried on so hotly that all three became deranged. Dr. Wells succumbed first. He committed suicide in January, 1848. Dr. Morton also committed suicide, and Dr. Jackson was put in an asylum and died soon after coming out.

Defended Dr. Wells.

No one used nitrous oxide as an anaesthetic, excepting Dr. Wells, from the time he went to Europe in 1845 until 1863, when Dr. Colton revived its use and demonstrated that it was an anaesthetic, and the best anaesthetic for short operations. It was during these seventeen years that the public allowed the claim of Dr. Morton as the discoverer, but when Dr. Colton revived the use of the gas, the medical and surgical journals of this country investigated, and became converts to Dr. Colton's assertion of the right of Dr. Wells to be called the real discoverer.

On the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of Dr. Wells's discovery a grand celebration in his honor was held at Philadelphia, under the auspices of the United States Dental Association. There were 2,000 persons present, and before them Prof. Garetson, the presiding officer, did Dr. Colton the signal honor of saying, "Had there been no Colton, there would have been no Wells."

A chance meeting and conversation in 1896 reminded Dr. Colton of his electrical motor, which he had completely forgotten. Lawyers engaged in suits involving electrical patents had long before found that a man named Colton had exhibited and lectured on an electrical locomotive nearly a half-century before, but they had never found the lecturer. At least one of the suits was pending, and Dr. Colton was called in to testify. A large amount was involved, the diversion of which depended considerably upon the doctor's testimony.

After his recollection was pricked up, the doctor was still unable to locate the original motor. While visiting relatives in Vermont, he was told an old trunk of his was stored in their garret, and when it was opened the original model was found. With a few repairs, it ran as smoothly as fifty years before.

The doctor brought his invention to New York and set up a small track in his office, where it pleased him greatly to show it to visitors. As originally made, it ran on a wooden track about 8 feet in diameter. The rails were formed of iron bands rising on each side of the circular wooden hoop. When first shown, it ran a train of cars, with dolls at the windows as passengers. Photographs were taken of it for the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, to illustrate the development of electrical propulsion.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Isaac Hill Bromley.

Isaac Hill Bromley, for many years a member of the editorial staff of The New York Tribune, died in the Backus Hospital, at Norwich, Conn., yesterday. He had been in poor health for several years, and went to the hospital in June last, suffering from neuritis. The funeral will take place in Norwich on Monday afternoon.

Mr. Bromley was born in the city in which he died on March 6, 1833. He entered Yale College in 1849, but left the institution at the beginning of the junior year, and received the honorary degree of A. M. from his Alma Mater in 1868. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He was Clerk of the Connecticut House of Representatives in 1856 and 1857, and of the State Senate in 1858. In December of the latter year he established The Norwich Morning Bulletin. He served as Captain in the Eighteenth Connecticut Volunteers in 1862, and was then detailed as Provost Marshal for two years. In 1866 he was a member for Norwich of the Connecticut Legislature.

In the Spring of 1868 he left The Norwich Morning Bulletin to become editor and part proprietor of The Hartford Evening Post, continuing that relation until 1872, when he differed with his partners upon political questions and sold out his interest in the paper. He was then for a short time on the editorial staff of The New York Sun.

In February, 1873, he joined the editorial staff of The Tribune, and continued with that paper for ten years. In 1883 he became editor of The Commercial Advertiser, but as he had previously been appointed a Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, he was obliged to relinquish his editorial work. He held this office until 1884, when he took editorial charge of The Rochester Post-Express, remaining with that paper through the Presidential canvass of that year.

Then Mr. Bromley again entered the service of the Union Pacific Railway, and was appointed assistant to President Charles Francis Adams, holding that place until October, 1891, when he rejoined The Tribune staff, and continued in active service as an editorial writer until a few months ago.

He was a member of the Union League Club and the Loyal Legion of New York, and of Sedgwick Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, of Norwich. His wife, who survives him, was Miss Adelaide Roath of Norwich. Their son, Isaac Bromley of New Haven, is advertising agent of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. A brother, George T. Bromley of San Francisco, and a sister, Mrs. John R. Babcock of Chicago, survive him.

Mrs. Albina Elizabeth Goodspeed.

Mrs. Albina Elizabeth Goodspeed, widow of Henry Stephen Goodspeed, who was a well-known publisher of this city, died Wednesday of heart disease at her home, 62 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. Mrs. Goodspeed was born in Nicholson, Wyoming County, N. Y. Her ancestors were among the first settlers in Northern Pennsylvania, and her father, O. N. Starky, was a well-known merchant of Wyoming County. After her husband's death Mrs. Goodspeed carried on his publishing business up to a month ago, when her health compelled her to retire. Mrs. Goodspeed had long attended Plymouth Church, and was well known in Methodist Church work. She leaves two daughters and one son. The body will be sent to Tunkhannock, Penn., for burial.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. A. A. MOORE, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and father of Gen. Milton Moore of Kansas City, now at Chickamauga with the army, died yesterday at Wellington, Mo. The Rev. Mr. Moore was eighty-seven years of age, and was born in Eastern Tennessee.

ROBERT BEALL, a bookseller known to nearly all public men and scholars who have lived in Washington, died there yesterday aged sixty-one years. He came of an old Maryland family and had been in the bookselling business from his youth until a short time ago, when he retired with a comfortable fortune but seriously ill with consumption.

EDMUND J. GODINE died at his home, 74 West Ninety-second Street, yesterday. He was born in this city fifty-four years ago. Mr. Godine was a member of the dry goods firm of Alva Hall & Co., and had been connected with the business for twenty-five years. He was a member of the Arkwright Club. He leaves a wife.

A SELF-APPOINTED PICKET.

Soldier on Leave Stops Pedestrians in Thirty-fifth Street.

Before the State Arsenal, in Thirty-fifth Street, near Seventh Avenue, a uniformed soldier paced up and down at 10 o'clock last night. A colored man came along, and the soldier, stopping him at ten paces, shouted "Halt!"

"What fo'?" asked the colored man.

"Password," the soldier demanded.

"This mus' be wah, shuh," the man muttered, and he turned and ran down the avenue.

Then three more men came along, and were made to get in the middle of the street because they had no password.

Pretty soon Patrolman Dinegar happened along. He was challenged, and in about half a minute he and the soldier were rolling over and over along the pavement. The soldier had been drinking, and he put up a stiff fight. He was landed in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, where he said that the General had put him on guard. Under further questioning, he admitted that he was Edward Frothingham, private of Company K, Twenty-second Regiment, on twenty-four hours' leave. The soldier wept when they locked him up as a "drunk."

CONFERENCE OF HEALTH BOARDS

Detroit Gathering Discusses Tuberculosis—Annual Election of Officers.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 11.—The conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health opened its session to-day with discussions on tuberculosis. Dr. Hurty of Indiana said one-seventh of all the deaths are caused by tuberculosis. In the same connection William Bailey of Kentucky declared that 1,200,000 people died annually from tuberculosis and said that if sanitarians were but given the opportunity to fight the disease, the saving would easily pay the country's pensions; that in two or three months the interruptions to commerce from the disease represented at least $100,000,000. After tracing the tuberculosis bacilli from the original to the height in its growth in man, the conference discussed means of prevention. Discussions on this point ranged from "Care of Expectoration" to "State and Municipal Care of Consumptives." At the close of the discussion the conference elected the following officers:

Dr. Felix Formento of New Orleans, President; Dr. P. H. Bryce of Toronto, Vice-President; Dr. J. N. Hurty of Indiana, Secretary, and Dr. Eleaser Pelletier of Quebec, Treasurer.

SHE CHANGED HER MIND.

"Old Sport" Campana Had to Postpone His Second Matrimonial Venture.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 11.—"Old Sport" Campana has found it necessary to postpone his second matrimonial venture indefinitely. Yesterday, when he made application for a license to wed Mrs. Edith Turner, he was informed that he would have to bring the woman around before a license would be issued.

This morning he asked to have his $1.50 deposit returned.

"I do not want the license," he explained, "You see, it is this way: The woman promised to marry me yesterday morning, but when I went to see her in the afternoon she had changed her mind. She told me she was married already and had a husband living in the city."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. NAKODAS. E. & W.
The popular Summer collar.

DIED.

DEMOREST.—On Wednesday, Aug. 10, entered into rest after a lingering illness, Ellen Louise Demorest, widow of W. Jennings Demorest of this city, in her 74th year.
Funeral services at her late residence, Hotel Renaissance, 2 West 43d St., on Saturday, Aug. 13, at 11 A. M. Interment at Kensico Cemetery at convenience of family.

GODINE.—On the 11th of August, 1898, at his residence, 74 West 92d Street, Edmund Janes, son of the late Francis and Susan C. Godine.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HANNAH.—On Wednesday, Aug. 10, at his home, No. 27 Strong Place, Brooklyn, Henry Hannah, in his 78th year.
Funeral services at 2 P. M., on Friday, Aug. 12.

LUCAS.—On the 9th inst., at his late residence, 230 West 59th St., Rev. George C. Lucas.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Friday, Aug. 12, 1898, at 3 o'clock. Interment in Greenwood on Saturday.
Newark papers please copy.

RITTER.—On Aug. 9, Angelica Ritter, daughter of the late Peter Ritter of New York.
Funeral services at Church of the Beloved Disciples, 89th St. and Madison Av., on Friday, Aug. 12, at 11 A. M.

SMULLER.—At Williamsport, Penn., Aug. 5, 1898, Amelia H., widow of the Rev. H. W. Smuller, in her 81st year.
Kingston, N. Y., papers please copy.

STEPHENS.—On Aug. 10, Martha J. Stephens, widow of James Stephens.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, corner 146th St. and Gerard Av., on Friday, the 12th inst., at 7 P. M. Interment at South Bethlehem on Saturday, 4 P. M.

WYCKOFF.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Aug. 9, 1898, Peter H. Wyckoff, in the 65th year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 31 2d St., Elizabeth, at 1:30 P. M., at Greystone Presbyterian Church, at 2 P. M., Friday, Aug. 12, 1898.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED AUG. 11.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Aug.
AMUNDSEN, Ruth, 303 E. 101st St.	1	10
ALEXANDER, Walter, 129 W. 29th St.	52	6
BURNES, Mary, 287 Front St.	8	7
BERKELEY, Arthur, 239 E. 97th St.	3	9
BERRY, John, 105 E. 84th St.	74	10
BIBRO, Samuel, 167 E. 108th St.	18	10
BLUST, Mary R., 153 E. 124th St.	28	11
BECK, Mary, Westchester	45	10
CAVANAGH, Ellen, 664 E. 144th St.	44	9
CUOFANO, Florina, 31 Marion St.	26	10
CASSIDY, Bridget, 668 Water St.	62	7
COWPER, Adolph, 346 E. 10th St.	39	10
HASIS, Harris, 122 Rivington St.	70	10
CAULFIELD, Elizabeth, 142 Cherry.	31	10
CAMERON, Percy, 306 W. 11th St.	6	10
CONSTENTORI, Adelaide, 1,559 3d Av.	37	10
DRISCOLL, Margaret, 20 Rector St.	1	10
DOLAN, John, 1,905 2d Av.	3	10
DELIHER, Charles, 611 W. 59th St.	42	10
DROOGAN, John, 204 E. 52d St.	30	9
DULIN, Ella, 827 7th Av.	45	10
DUBBERSTEIN, E., 1,877 3d Av.	11	10
DOMENICA, Mariechi, 33 Cherry St.	22	11
ELLIS, Margaret, Almshouse	73	8
ERGENSINGER, Paul, 84 Gansevoort	38	10
FLICKENSTEIN, Annie, 722 E. 12th	1	10
FRAENZNICK, Margaretta, 433 E. 81st St.	3	10
FRANK, Henry, 545 E. 157th St.	1	10
GRAHAM, Catharine A., 769 Amsterdam Av.	6	9
GOTTFRIED, Dora, 62 Ridge St.	1	11
GORMAN, Ann, 219 St. Ann's Av.	75	9
HUPPSTEIN, George A., 300 E. 45th	8	10
HUNER, Meta, 206 Clinton St.	53	8
HANNON, John, St. Joseph's Hospital	32	10
HOGAN, John, St. Joseph's Hospital.	45	9
ITTERN, John, 185 Avenue C.	40	9
ISAACS, Ruth, 233 W. 121st St.	2	9
JORDAN, Francis W., 126 W. 102d.	40	10
KLEIN, William, 542 W. 29th St.	17	11
KING, Thomas, 2,004 2d Av.	1	11
KLEINOR, Babette, 1,504 1st Av.	84	9
KANE, Michael, 545 W. 46th St.	1	10
LEVOIER, Amede, 344 W. 37th St.	34	10
LATTIMER, Ruben, 505 W. 46th St.	33	10
LUDWIG, E., St. Joseph's Hospital.	29	8
McNICHOL, Helen G., 558 10th Av.	1	9
McCORMICK, John J., 539 9th Av.	34	11
McDONALD, James H., 8 W. 102d St.	87	9
McGUIRE, R., 608 St. Ann's Av.	1	9
MURPHY, John, 516 W. 49th St.	35	8
MENIN, Chale, 332 Cherry St.	59	11
MONCINI, Catharine, Manhattan State Hospital	40	9
MURKGRAF, F. H., 65 Old Broadway	1	11
MELVILLE, Harriet L., 621 E. 144th	76	10
OPPENHEIMER, Molly, Lebanon Hospital	26	10
O'DONNELL, Ellen, 1,040 Kelly St.	75	8
POSNER, Rosa, 218 7th St.	40	10
PONSON, Marie, 158 E. 52d St.	35	10
PEYTON, Francis, 507 W. 29th St.	44	8
PACIFICO, Joseph, 182 Mulberry St.	2	10
RIGONI, Johanna, 504 Canal St.	27	11
RITTER, Angelica, St. Luke's Home	77	9
REINERS, John C., 216 E. 36th St.	75	11
STEWART, Jacob P., 29 6th Av.	77	10
SCHNEIDER, Heinrich, 404 E. 58th.	36	11
SECOLE, Armin, 300 5th St.	31	10
SCARRY, Mary, 342 E. 21st St.	28	9
STANLEY, Mary, 300 W. 40th St.	42	10
SINGER, Morris, 100 Canal St.	35	10
SCHAFFER, Charles, Almshouse	71	9
SHANNON, Florence E., 328 W. 26th	1	10
SHERWOOD, Miles F., 883 E. 169th	56	10
SENZ, Otto, 823 West Chester Av.	1	10
TIBBITS, Sarah A., 132d St. and Boulevard	56	10
THOMPSON, J., 346 W. 59th St.	49	9
VISAUSKA, Julia, 209 W. 141st St.	11	10
VOELKER, W. F., 1,180 Boston Road.	55	8
WHELPLEY, Daniel, 342 E. 52d St.	15	8
WEISS, Frances, 635 E. 13th St.	1	10

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Aug.
BURDICK, Annie, Infants' Hosp.	2	10
BRUNDER, George, St. Cath. Hosp.	29	10
BENSON, William, 1,371 Fulton St.	42	11
BOURIETTE, William, 98 19th St.	37	9
COOK, Mary, 1,403 Gates Av.	1	10
CUMMINGS, Mary, 337 S. 4th St.	70	9
CAMPBELL, John, 170 Classon Av.	24	11
DAVIDSON, John, 18 Tiffany Place.	1	10
GOODSPEED, Albina, 62 Columbia Hts.	47	10
GRAF, Otto, 917 Flushing Av.	46	9
HEWES, Eliza, 87 Ashland Place.	32	10
HALLORHAN, Patrick, Ocean Av.	1	10
HARNETT, Richard, Meth. Epis. Hos.	50	9
HART, Annie, 83 Vanderbilt Av.	23	9
HAYES, William, 1,098 3d Av.	1	10
HANNAH, Henry, 27 Strong Place.	77	10
JONES, Francis, 195 Sackett St.	1	8
KREIG, George, 133 Franklin Av.	1	9
LAHY, James, 387 Atlantic St.	1	10
LABARDO, Frank, 478 President St.	2	11
LYNN, Peter, 930 Atlantic Av.	83	10
MONZIK, Mindel, 320 Thatford St.	1	10
MEYER, Cornelius, 138 Bedford Av.	32	8
MURPHY, Ellen, 355 Marion St.	32	9
MOCK, Emma, 51 Lorimer St.	21	9
MILLER, Nettie, 395 Keap St.	17	8
McCARTHY, James, 31 Luquer St.	1	9
NUTTER, James, Brooklyn Hospital.	65	8
NORKUS, Edna, 334 17th St.	5	10
NELSON, Elizabeth, 147 31st St.	1	10
PALMER, William, 107 Washington Av.	53	9
PELUSO, Vincenzo, 24 Havermeyer.	3	11
QUINLAN, William, Kings Co. Hosp.	33	7
ROLLINS, William, St. Cath. Hosp.	48	11
ROWE, Florence, 802 Grant St.	1	9
ROBINSON, Mary, 325 Lewis Av.	31	10
SKIFFINGTON, Margaret, 120 Union.	29	11
WYLIE, Mary, 87 Irving Place.	1	10

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2d. The bonds, when received in settlement, shall be assessed by the Committee to pay the cost of settlement, but such assessment shall not exceed five per cent. in cash on par of the Certificates originally deposited with the Committee.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

In some quarters of the market yesterday there was continued buoyancy and further advances of consequence were scored; in others a reactionary tendency was manifest. Throughout the market there was enormous profit-taking, which aided the efforts of bear professionals to bring about a decline. Stock Exchange room traders were united on the bear side, and their sales were heavy and aggressive. Despite this persistent selling for the both accounts, however, the market held its own, and recessions large enough to be of consequence were few and far between.

⁂

In contradistinction to the heavy profit-taking, commission house buying was the principal feature of the market. All day there was continued activity by the more important commission firms, and it was apparent that "outside buying" has begun to assume substantial proportions. In all of the standard dividend-paying shares was buying by houses who usually confine themselves to investment business. The more conspicuous bull interests showed some inclination to favor a reaction, confining their buying to the weak periods. The market was broader and more active than at any time during the present movement. Total transactions aggregated nearly 600,000.

⁂

Toward the close of business, "tight money" was trotted out to help along the bear operations. In some way a sudden advance in call money was engineered, rates running up sharply. As high as 5 per cent. was paid for some small loans. Almost immediately, however, funds in large quantity appeared, and were liberally offered, breaking the call rate down again. The sudden advance was generally ascribed to a heavy demand arising from Government bond operations, and from increased commission house needs. But many shrewd observers saw in it the handicraft of Wall Street professionals. But, quite apart from this, it was hard to understand why Wall Street should shudder at the mention of 4 per cent. money at a time like this when 4 per cent. stocks are selling thirty points below par.

⁂

Representative bull interests were in nowise disconcerted by the halting tendencies shown in some market quarters. On the contrary, they expressed much encouragement over the sturdy way in which stocks stood up against the heavy selling. Many of the bull leaders are openly favoring reactions, arguing on their good effects upon the market. But there is reason to believe that a more selfish theory is more or less influential. All the stocks that were wanted were not accumulated before the advance.

⁂

Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $2,000 currency 6s of 1899 at 102¼ and $297,000 threes, when issued, at 104⅝@105.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Flint & P. M. pf.	¾
Am. Malt. Co.	⅝	Great North. pf.	½
Am. Steel & W.	⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Am. Steel & W. pf.	2	National Starch	1
Brook. Rap. Tran.	1	Nat. Starch 1st pf.	13
Canadian Pac.	1⅛	Nat. Starch 2d pf.	11
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	1⅞	N. Y. Air Brake	1¾
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	½	Norfolk & W. pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	Northern Pacific	1½
Consol. Ice	1½	Pacific Coast	¾
Den. & Rio Grande	1¼	St. Paul & Dul.	¾
Den. Rio G. pf.	⅝	St. Paul, M. & M.	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	½	Minnesota Iron	½
Canada Southern	⅝	N. Y. Central	⅝
Chi. & East. Ill.	⅝	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	½
Chi. & Northwest	1⅛	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	¾
Consol. Gas	1½	Penn. R. R.	½
General Electric	½	Pullman Car	1
L. E. & W. pf.	1⅝	St. Paul & Omaha	⅞
Manhattan Con.	1⅛	U. S. Leather pf.	1⅛
Met. St. Ry.	½	West Chi. St.	½

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	F. & P. M., Pt. H. Div. 5s	1½
Balt. Belt 1st	1	Kan. City & Pac. 1st	1
B. & O. 5s, 1925	1¼	Kentucky Cent. 4s	1
Brook. El. 1st, t. r.	1	Or. Sh. L. Con. 5s	1⅜
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	1½	So. Car. & Ga. 1st	1
Erie prior 4s	1	Wilkes. & E. 1st	1½

Bonds Declined.

Om. & St. L. 4s	3½	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1
Stand. R. & T. inc.	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@5 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $140,461,090; balance, $7,463,423; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $679,416.

Money on call in London at ¼@½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1 3-16@1¼ per cent. for short and 1⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84 for sixty days, $4.85¼@$4.85½ for demand, $4.85¾@$4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.83¼@$4.83½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼, less 1-16 for long, and 5.19⅜, less 1-16 for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16@95¼, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40¼@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—6@12½c discount. Boston—5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were higher in the London market. Advanced: Erie first preferred, 1, to 38¼; Reading, ⅜, to 9½; Erie, ⅜, to 14⅜; St. Paul, ¼, to 108¾; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 58⅜. Declined: Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 61¼; New York Central, ⅜, to 123½; Illinois Central, ¼, to 112¼, and Atchison, ⅛, to 14⅜. Canadian Pacific sold at 86⅝. British consols advanced ⅛, to 110 13-16, for money and 110⅞ for the account.

The Bank of England lost £1,600 bullion on balance. The weekly statement shows the following changes from last week: Total reserve increased £352,000, circulation decreased £319,000, bullion increased £33,995, other securities decreased £610,000, other deposits decreased £720,000, public deposits increased £829,000, Government securities decreased £4,000. The proportion of reserve to liability is 45.42 per cent., as compared with 44.50 per cent. last week, against an advance from 49.90 to 51.22 for the corresponding week last year. The rate of discount was unchanged at 2½ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes from last week: Notes in circulation decreased 57,375,000f., Treasury account current increased 6,175,000f., gold in hand increased 1,125,000f., bills discounted decreased 21,400,000f., silver in hand increased 550,000f.

LEATHER AND THE BEARS.

Bearish room traders were aggressive sellers of Leather preferred yesterday. Several times during the day they raided it with a fair measure of success, and at the close of business they had brought about a net decline of slightly more than 1 point in the stock. Stories were put in circulation telling of new opposition shortly to be organized, and others which denied the probability of the payment of past due dividends. Throughout the day, however, Leather Trust bulls were steady buyers of the preferred stock, taking all that was offered by the professionals.

REALIZING IN THE GRANGERS.

Profit taking yesterday was heaviest in the Grangers. All the stocks of that group were sold persistently by speculative interests, who turned into cash some handsome paper profits. Offsetting these heavy sales was buying activity by the big commission houses, which stood firmly absorbing all offerings and preventing any recessions in the prices of the stocks. A large part of these Granger buying orders came from out of town—this was particularly so in Burlington, where Chicago and Boston both bought extensively. Talk of an increase in the Burlington dividend rate at the Directors' meeting next week seemed to be more emphatic than heretofore, and the confidence placed in the rumors in high quarters was significant.

St. Paul led the market in activity, the transactions in it aggregating nearly 50,000 shares. The stock made a new high price, reaching 106⅛. It has not sold that high since January, 1883.

Chicago houses, as well as Wall Street interests identified with the property, were steady buyers of Rock Island. None of the Granger stocks lost ground yesterday, Rock Island's ⅛ net decline being the only loss made by the three. In all of the group there seemed to be "overflow" investment buying.

AS TO MANHATTAN.

Manhattan was one of the weak stocks yesterday, its quotations falling off independent of the raids which were aimed at the general market.

Some traders affect to feel bearish on the stock, for the reason that they claim to have discovered that certificates in the name of members of the Gould family are being delivered on the Street.

Mr. Russell Sage continues to talk bullish on the stock.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO EARNINGS.

Morgan and Vanderbilt interests continued active in Chesapeake and Ohio yesterday. They were steady buyers of the stock, but showed no disposition to act aggressively or to bid up its price. The same brokers who were most conspicuous around the Chesapeake and Ohio post were also responsible for most of the transactions in three. C's.

Chesapeake and Ohio's preliminary annual report is expected to-day. It is understood that 2 per cent. will be shown earned on the stock, even after the charging into operating expenses of large expenditures for betterments and improvements. Friends of President Ingalls who have talked with him recently say that the Chesapeake and Ohio figures for the year will greatly surprise Wall Street.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STRENGTH.

Next to St. Paul, Northern Pacific common was the most active stock in yesterday's market. Transactions in it aggregated between 52,000 and 53,000 shares. The stock sold up close to 34, and made a net gain of 1½ points for the day. Northern Pacific preferred was overshadowed by the other stock, being much less active and making no change in price.

Brokers often used by President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern and his friends were persistent buyers of both stocks, showing much aggressiveness in their operations in the common. Statements from seemingly reliable authorities were in circulation yesterday promising that the Northern Pacific year is to show nearly 3 per cent. earned on the common stock, and there was considerable talk of a 1 per cent. dividend on the stock, probably to be declared at the next Directors' meeting. Morgan houses were also buyers of both the Northern Pacifics.

ATCHISON BULLISHNESS.

Over 40,000 shares of Atchison preferred changed hands yesterday. Houses with Western connections were again conspicuous as buyers of the stock, and there were also further indications of the new bullishness on the part of Wall Street interests identified with the property. There is a dearth of definite news regarding Atchison preferred, dividend rumors being the only interesting gossip upon it. But the bullishness of insiders on the preferred stock gives suggestiveness to their hints of important developments close at hand.

SUGAR TRUST STEADY.

Despite repeated attacks by bear traders, Sugar Trust held up well in yesterday's market, showing at one time considerable buoyancy. The stock closed just where it did on Wednesday, losing its early advance to above 140 before the end of business. Recognized Sugar Trust brokers were not very active in the stock, the trading in it being chiefly professional. There were vague hints of a settlement between the trust and Arbuckle interests, but investigation did no. disclose any ground for a renewal of that talk.

SOME SOUTHERN PROFITS.

Discussing the improvement in the New England cotton-spinning situation as exhibited in recently declared dividends, The Louisville Courier-Journal makes some interesting comparisons, showing the great progress recently made by Southern spinning mills. Says the Louisville newspaper:

"The fact that the great Amoskeag Cotton Mills of New Hampshire declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. a few days ago has amazed New England. It was only a couple of years back that the Hon. Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, President of the mills, solemnly assured the Massachusetts Legislature that the sun of cotton spinning had set in New England, to shine with new splendor in the South. We are all familiar with the tribulations through which the Eastern mills have been passing since then, yet here is this great establishment declaring the largest dividend for many years after declaring 2 per cent. in February. If the Amoskeag Mills, whose management is noted for conservatism, can earn enough money to pay out such sums to its stockholders during a period of bad business, what ought to be done by mills in the South with the exceptional advantages that Mr. Coolidge and all other authorities concede them to have over New England manufacturers?

"The answer can be found in the dividend declarations of three Southern mills. These are exceptionally successful, but as all mills in the South have been found profitable under good management, they are quite as representative of their section as the Amoskeag Mills are of New England.

"At the annual meeting of the Crowder's Mountain Cotton Mills of King's Mountain, N. C., held July 18, a dividend of 25 per cent. was declared. This mill has a capital of $30,000, and is equipped with ninety-three narrow looms and 2,500 spindles. It makes sheeting and hosiery yarn.

"The York Cotton Mills of Yorkville, S. C., did even better at its annual meeting, held the same day. The Directors declared a dividend of 35 per cent. on a capital stock of $52,000. The mill has been operated only a little more than a year. Its equipment is 3,120 spindles, and it makes 24 to 40 yarns.

"The Clover Cotton Manufacturing Company of Clover, S. C., declared a dividend week before last of 25 per cent., paying 12½ per cent. in cash and devoting 12½ per cent. to improvements. The mill has $90,000 capital, has 6,000 spindles, and makes 20 to 40 yarns."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

No change in Bank of England rate of discount.

Meeting next Wednesday of Directors of Illinois Street Company to hear report of committee regarding consolidation with the Minnesota Iron and a third company not yet named.

Retirement of Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company's floating debt by the sale of $3,000,000 fifteen-year 5 per cent. gold debenture certificates.

No decision yet rendered by Corporation Counsel on questioned legality of some of the bids for the New York City bonds.

Approval by State Railroad Commission of Metropolitan Street Railway's application for permission to increase its capital stock from $30,000,000 to $45,000,000.

Southern roads showing prosperity by placing large orders for new equipment.

Vote of Commercial Cable stockholders to increase capital stock from $10,000,000 to $10,400,000.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in August showed increases:

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	$12,808
Central Branch	2,000
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	22,700
Cleveland, Canton & Southern	6,849
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	11,746
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	12,591
Mexican Central	51
Mexican National	1,280
Minneapolis & St. Louis	1,824
St. Joseph & Grand Island	1,483
Wabash	18,161
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16,024

⁂

The following showed decreases:

Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern	$2,116
Canadian Pacific	19,000
Chesapeake & Ohio	19,364
Kanawha & Michigan	1,920
Lake Erie & Western	6,358
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	32,465
Missouri Pacific	21,000
New York, Ontario & Western	7,490
Texas & Pacific	2,081
Wisconsin Central	3,015

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	213	214
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El., common, when issued	24	25
Brooklyn El., pf., when issued	57	59
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110⅝	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	80
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112⅝	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	5	7
Kings County inc.	7¾	8¼
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	43	43½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam common	31½	31¾
Amsterdam preferred	75½	76
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	22½	23
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95¾	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	335	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y & E. R. Gas Co. 1st ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	106	107½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	143	146
Standard Gas preferred	158	165
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas, ex div.	84	85½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	103½	105

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders'	38½	40
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	75
Glucose common	61	61½
Glucose pf.	109	109½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	53½	55
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	90	92½
International Paper common	35	36½
International Paper pf., ex div.	84	86
Lorillard Company pf.	115	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	8	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	418	420
Trenton Potteries	7	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	7½	9
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	101	105
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
Wagner Car Company	175	176½

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central & South American Tel.	104	106
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅜	1⅝
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	352	Mech. & Traders'	100
American Ex.	170	Mercantile	167
Broadway	228	Merchants'	149
Chatham	290	Merchants' Ex.	116
Chemical	3700	New York	235
City	1000	New York County	1000
Commerce	200	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Continental	125	Park	310
East River	130	Phenix	80
Garfield National	950	Republic	155⅞
German-American	112	Seaboard National	176
Greenwich	165	Second National	450
Importers & Trad.	490	Seventh National	115
Leather Mfrs'	180	State of New York	103
Lincoln National	750		

There were sales of 25 shares of Phenix at 85 and 2 shares of Commerce at 200½.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. is to be paid on Sept. 2 by the Mexican Northern Railway Company, 27 William Street, New York.

It is announced that 90 per cent. of the Baltimore Belt Railroad Company 5 per cent. first mortgage gold bonds have been deposited under the plan of reorganization. Brown Brothers & Co. here, in Philadelphia, and Boston, and Alexander Brown & Sons, in Baltimore, will continue to accept deposits until and including Aug. 15.

For the half year ended June 30, 1898, the following dividends are payable by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company: On the preference stock, 2 per cent., Saturday, Oct. 1, for which warrants will be sent from the London office of the company, and on the common stock, 2 per cent., warrants for which will be mailed on or about Oct. 1. The common stock transfer books close in London on Friday, Aug. 26, and in New York and Montreal Sept. 9. Preference stock books close Sept. 2.

At the request of holders of a large amount of the Virginia deferred certificates, (representing the debt allotted to West Virginia on the creation of that State,) John Crosby Brown, George Coppell, J. Kennedy Tod, and Clarence Cary have agreed to act as a committee, and in conjunction with R. P. Chew of West Virginia, Virginius Newton of Virginia, and other citizens of the two States, to make an effort to obtain a compromise and settlement of this inter-State debt. Mr. Brown is Chairman, and Robert L. Harrison Secretary, and Cary & Whitridge are counsel of the committee. Holders of certificates who desire to take part in the movement should deposit their certificates or trust receipts representing them, with Brown Brothers & Co., so that arrangements may be made in time to submit a proposition to the next Legislature of West Virginia. The agreement under which deposits are invited provides that when a majority of them have been secured, the committee shall formulate a practicable plan of settlement and submit it to an Advisory Board, consisting of Thomas F. Bayard, William Pinkham Whyte, Edward J. Phelps, and George G. Williams. If this board recommends the plan it will be published for thirty days, and if accepted by a majority in value of the deposited certificates, it will be presented to the Legislature. The cost of the settlement, if effected, is to be assessed on the bonds that are received, and is not to exceed 5 per cent. of the par value of the certificates originally deposited.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58⅞@59½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London nominal, 27⅜d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 335,028.85 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

⁂

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .03, 400 Consolidated California and Virginia at .37, 800 Creede and Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09.

On the Mining Exchange, 1,200 shares of Rocky Mountain sold at .10⅝@.10¼, 2,000 Justine at .02, and 20,000 Sentinel at .003½ cash.

⁂

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.65	Ophir	.14
Belcher	.09	Occidental	.40
Best & Belcher	.11	Plymouth	.12
Breece	.35	Potosi	.10
Brunswick Con.	.08	Quicksilver	1.25
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Savage	.03
Chollar	.15	Sierra Nevada	.50
Crown Point	.08	Standard	1.45
Chrysolite	.09	Small Hopes	1.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	.90	Union Con.	.14
Com. T. Co. stock	.02	Utah	.05
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Victor	5.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.02	Yellow Jacket	.14
Deadwood Terra	.25	Argentum Juanita	.18
Eureka Consol	.10	Alamo	.03
Father De Smet	.16	Anaconda	.33
Gould & Curry	.10	Cripple Creek Con.	.08
Hale & Norcross	.80	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.08
Homestake	45.00	Golden Fleece	.20
Horn Silver	1.15	Isabella	.23
Iron Silver	.70	Mollie Gibson	.18
Kingston & Pem.	.14	Mount Rosa	.10
La Crosse	.14	Pharmacist	.04
Leadville Con.	.08	Portland	1.15
Mexican	.08	Union	.18
Moulton	.20	Work	.05
Ontario	2.75		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.001	Elkton	1.00
Havana	.75	Gold Coin	.75
Japan	2.50	Garfield Con.	.11
Lagonda	.30¼	Golden Fleece	.22
Miami	.41	Isabella	.23
Pilgrim	.001	Jefferson	.07
Rocky Mountain	.10½	Lillie	.98
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Mollie Gibson	.20
Alamo	.02½	Mount Rosa	.11¾
Anaconda	.37	Old Gold	.002
Anchoria	.70	Portland	1.20
Cripple Creek Con.	.08	Sentinel	.003
Cannon Ball	.002	Union	.15
Copper Rock	.001	Work	.04

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wed'day.
Alta	.08	.07
Alpha Con	.04	.04
Andes	.03	.04
Belcher	.11	.11
Best & Belcher	.12	.11
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.16	.16
Challenge Con	.13	.12
Chollar	.16	.17
Confidence	.37	.35
Con. Cal. & Va.	.30	.32
Con. New York	.01	
Crown Point	.09	.10
Gould & Curry	.13	.13
Hale & Norcross	.79	.70
Justice	.05	.05
Kentuck Con	.04	.05
Mexican	.11	.11
Occidental Con	.51	.52
Ophir	.16	.17
Overman	.04	.04
Potosi	.15	.15
Savage	.09	.09
Scorpion	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.50	.49
Silver Hill	.12	
Standard	1.50	1.55
Union Con	.17	.17
Utah Con	.05	.06
Yellow Jacket	.19	.17

Silver bars, 58⅝; Mexican dollars, 46@46½; drafts—sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 11.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday.		Wednesday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3⅜
Anaconda	35	40	37	39
Anchoria	70	71¼	70	71¼
Argentum	21¼	22	21½	22½
Battle Mountain	37½	40	36	37
Columbine Victor	17	17½	15⅝	17
Consolidated	8¼	8⅜	8	8½
El Paso	8¼	8⅝	8⅝	8½
Elkton	100¾	101	100¾	100⅞
Gibson	20	21	20¼	21
Gold Coin	98	99	97¾	99
Gold King	52	59	56½	59
Golden Fleece	22	24½	22	24¼
Garfield	11	12	11	11⅞
Isabella	23	23¼	23	23⅝
Independence	60	60¼	60	61
Jackpot	9	9½	8⅞	9
Jefferson	7	10	7	10
Lillie	97½	100	97½	99½
Matoa	22	22⅝	22½	23
Moon Anchor	107	107½	108	108¼
Pharmacist	4½	4⅝	3⅛	3¼
Portland	120	122	120	120⅝
Rawlings	23	23⅝	22⅝	23
Rosa	11⅞	12½	11⅞	12¼
Union	14½	15	15⅛	15¼
Work	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC DEBT.

An Arrangement Made by Which All of It Is Retired.

The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company has retired its floating debt and its officers yesterday authorized this statement:

The Directors of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company have authorized the issue of $3,500,000 fifteen-year 5 per cent. gold debenture certificates, and yesterday sold $3,000,000 of such issue. Coupons mature January and July. The Mercantile Trust Company is trustee. The company has placed these certificates without creating any mortgage upon its assets, the company simply covenanting that it will not hereafter create any lien upon its property.

The proceeds of the sale will retire outstanding floating and bonded indebtedness of the company, returning to its treasury as available assets stocks and bonds in various lighting and power companies yielding an annual income exceeding one-half of the interest charge of the debenture certificates. The saving in interest to the company will be important, but inconsequential as compared with the strong position the company will hereafter occupy in the rapidly increasing electrical trade, to care for which the company will have ample resources.

FINANCIAL.

TO HOLDERS OF

Baltimore Belt Railroad Co.

FIVE PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS

Antecedently to the issuance of the Plan of Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which has been formulated and with which you are doubtless familiar, we requested a deposit of your bonds with us, to be held by us under the terms of a Bondholders' Agreement of 1st November, 1897, which was to be executed by you at the time of such deposit.

Under this request, a deposit of such bonds has been made with us, representing over

90 Per Cent.

of the total issue, which we are now prepared to deposit with the Depositary, to be stamped as assenting to the proposed Plan of Reorganization.

If that Plan be declared operative with reference to the Baltimore Belt Railroad Company bonds, it will (unless by consent of the Reorganization Managers and upon such terms as they may impose) only inure to the benefit of those holders who assent prior to the 16th day of August, 1898, to the terms we have secured for them.

Thereafter, it will be necessary for those who have not assented to protect their interests, without any aid from those who have assented.

We will, until and including the **15TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1898,** accept deposit of bonds which any holders who have not heretofore deposited may desire to deposit with us, under the terms of said Bondholders' Agreement, and we will add such bonds to the number of those deposited as assenting to the Plan of Reorganization. After that date we will receive no more bonds for deposit.

If the Plan be declared inoperative, your bonds will be held and dealt with by us under the terms of said Bondholders' Agreement.

Brown, Shipley & Co.

HOLDERS IN THIS COUNTRY MAY AVAIL OF THE ABOVE BY DEPOSITING THEIR BONDS WITH US, AND WE RECOMMEND THEIR DOING SO PROMPTLY.

Brown Brothers & Co.,
New York, Philadelphia and Boston.
Alexander Brown & Sons,
Baltimore, Md.

Glucose Sugar Refining Co. Stocks
DEALT IN BY
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1928) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1	7649	13885	18891	32092	37677	45398
217	7650	13893	18897	32127	37685	45410
225	7654	13925	18937	32184	37704	45415
278	7686	13934	18938	32259	37829	45416
280	7704	13935	18952	32261	37830	45419
288	7758	13950	18976	32268	37839	45422
293	7762	13953	18980	32283	37847	45423
297	7768	13990	18990	32288	37849	45455
302	7825	14006	19003	32310	37851	45457
337	7924	14028	19007	32340	37855	45458
371	7951	14035	19015	32359	37901	45567
374	7994	14036	19032	32360	37911	45570
382	7996	14045	19034	32361	37914	45571
400	7997	14081	19038	32371	37947	45572
412	7998	14091	19041	32413	37948	45604
417	8040	14125	19049	32614	37949	45607
420	8048	14159	19144	32615	37950	45625
571	8067	14167	19151	32657	37952	45633
612	8074	14168	19247	32681	37955	45687
616	8105	14173	19249	32721	37975	45838
618	8106	14174	19267	32773	37988	45855
619	8121	14175	19276	32848	37989	46280
621	8147	14192	19317	32858	37991	46286
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

7042	12936	18319	31478	37096	45091	[illegible]
7068	12965	18321	31479	37185	45097	[illegible]
7070	13056	18332	31480	37296	45100	[illegible]
7128	13070	18333	31481	37302	45115	[illegible]
7129	13088	18357	31491	37303	45133	[illegible]
7174	13089	18380	31516	37307	45179	[illegible]
7196	13089	18404	31517	37313	45212	[illegible]
7198	13097	18416	31628	37316	45214	[illegible]
7213	13115	18431	31642	37318	45215	[illegible]
7216	13126	18466	31650	37389	45226	[illegible]
7239	13130	18492	31651	37391	45237	53142
7249	13159	18501	31655	37467	45252	53153
7250	13171	18548	31656	37470	45259	53194
7263	13180	18602	31664	37514	45260	53200
7264	13196	18688	31672	37536	45292	53204
7265	13202	18724	31730	37537	45295	53205
7266	13205	18738	31731	37538	45296	53296
7272	13212	18739	31734	37539	45330	53298
7274	13578	18742	31799	37540	45332	53304
7294	13588	18745	31810	37541	45333	53308
7327	13710	18780	31826	37542	45341	53311
7334	13744	18791	31830	37545	45347	53312
7393	13794	18814	31881	37546	45370	53331
7505	13795	18829	31923	37575	45387	
7530	13797	18835	32034	37624	45390	
7531	13803	18836	32074	37629	45391	
7604	13814	18889	32084	37664	45393	

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.
NEW YORK, July 14, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1,928) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION.

To the Holders of the following Bonds, Stocks, and Coupons:

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Bonds, Loan of 1853, Extended to 1935 at Four Per Cent.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company 100-Year Five Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of 1888.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Six Per Cent. Loan of 1872, Due March 1, 1902.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Six Per Cent. Loan of 1874, Due May 1, 1910.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Loan of 1879, Due April 1, 1919 (Account Parkersburgh Branch Railroad Company).

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Five Per Cent. Bonds, Loan of 1885 (Account Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company).

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Four and One-half Per Cent. Terminal Mortgage Bonds of 1894.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Four and One-half Per Cent. Loan of 1883, Philadelphia Branch.

Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co. Sterling Five Per Cent. Loan of 1877, Due June 1, 1927 (Account Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago R. R. Co.).

Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co. First Preferred Stock.

Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co. Second Preferred Stock.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. Common Stock.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds, Extended to 1946 at Four Per Cent.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Co. First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, Due July 1, 1898.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Akron and Chicago Junction Railroad Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds.

Akron and Chicago Junction R. R. Co. Preferred Stock.

Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Bonds.

Unpaid coupons (and claims for interest on registered bonds) matured prior to July 1, 1898, appertaining to any of the above named bonds except those of the Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company.

Over 93½ PER CENT. of the above-named outstanding bonds, and over 73 PER CENT. of the above-named stocks, having been deposited under the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, dated June 22, 1898, the undersigned hereby give notice that the said Plan is declared operative.

The time for further deposits of the above-named bonds and stocks, without additional charge, has been EXTENDED TO AND INCLUDING AUGUST 20, 1898, after which date (but only for such time as the Managers may fix by notice) deposits of said bonds and stocks will be accepted ONLY UPON A CASH PAYMENT OF TWO PER CENT. OF THE PAR VALUE OF BONDS, AND AN ADDITIONAL CASH PAYMENT OF $2 PER SHARE OF STOCK DEPOSITED.

Unpaid coupons (and claims for interest on registered bonds) matured prior to July 1, 1898, must be deposited on or before August 20, 1898. After that date, deposits of such coupons (or claims for interest) will be accepted, if at all, only upon such terms as the undersigned may impose.

New York, August 3, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
80 Broad Street, New York.
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27 Pine Street, New York.
SPEYER BROTHERS,
7 Lothbury, London,
Reorganization Managers.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE,
EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN,
New York;
FRESHFIELDS & WILLIAMS,
London,
Counsel to Reorganization Managers.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIVE PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY, GUARANTEED BY THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, ISSUED UNDER MORTGAGE DATED NOVEMBER 21ST, 1885:

A majority of the above described bonds having been deposited under a certain Agreement, dated July 5th, 1898, (copies of which can be obtained at our office or at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street,) notice is hereby given that the time within which further deposits of bonds will be accepted has been limited to Monday, August 22, inclusive. After that date bonds will be accepted, if at all, only upon such terms and conditions as the undersigned may impose.

Dated New York, August 1st, 1898.

Hallgarten & Company
28 BROAD STREET, N. Y.
TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Counsel.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorising and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 10, 1893, conferring special powers on this company. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Aug. 25th and opened at 10 A. M. Sept. 16, 1898. By order of the Board of Directors.

JNO F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co.
(of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1½% has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on Aug. 25th, 1898.

The transfer books will close in New York on Aug. 12th, 1898, at 3 P. M., and will reopen Aug. 26th, 1898, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Treasurer.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Aug. 11, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
30	30¾	3,150	Am. Malting Co.	30	30¾	29¾	30½	[illegible]
85	85½	5,067	Am. Malting Co. pf.	85	86	84½	85½	[illegible]
28¼	28⅜	2,330	American Cotton Oil	27⅞	28¼	27⅞	28¼	[illegible]
83	83¾	365	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	83½	83¾	82½	82⅝	[illegible]
131	135	37	American Express	134½	136	134½	136	[illegible]
13¼	13½	830	Am. Spirits Mfg.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	[illegible]
37⅞	38	125	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	38	38	38	38	[illegible]
138½	138¾	37,815	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	139	140¼	138⅜	138¾	[illegible]
114½	115	140	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	114½	114½	114½	114½	[illegible]
38⅛	38¼	2,360	Am. Steel & Wire	38¼	39	38	38½	[illegible]
91⅞	92½	295	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	92½	92¼	92½	92½	[illegible]
129⅝	130½	11,677	American Tobacco	129½	131½	129	129¾	[illegible]
125	131	10	Am. Tobacco pf.	130½	130½	130¼	130½	[illegible]
37¼	38¼	466	Ann Arbor pf.	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	[illegible]
14⅛	14¼	5,040	At., T. & S. F.	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	[illegible]
35⅞	36	38,300	At., T. & S. F. pf.	36½	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝	[illegible]
16	17	57	Baltimore & Ohio	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	[illegible]
6	7	200	B. & O. Southw. pf.	6½	6½	6½	6½	[illegible]
3⅝	3⅞	1,600	Bay State Gas	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	[illegible]
63⅝	63¾	28,283	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	63⅞	64¼	62⅞	63⅞	[illegible]
127	128½	170	Brooklyn Union Gas	127½	127½	127½	127½	[illegible]
11¼	12½	580	Bruns. City	12	12⅞	12	12⅞	[illegible]
54⅛	54⅝	470	Canada Southern	54⅝	54⅞	54	54	[illegible]
84	84¾	600	Canadian Pacific	85	85	84⅝	84⅝	[illegible]
17¼	17½	800	Central Pacific	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	[illegible]
24⅝	24¾	8,150	Chesapeake & Ohio	25	25	24⅝	24⅞	[illegible]
114⅝	114¾	33,122	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	114¾	115⅝	114	114⅝	[illegible]
58½	59	500	Chi. & East. Ill.	59	59	58½	58½	[illegible]
107⅝	108	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	[illegible]
15⅛	15¼	4,160	Chicago Great West.	15½	15¾	15¼	15¼	[illegible]
40½	41	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	40⅞	41⅛	40⅜	41⅛	[illegible]
9½	10	125	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	[illegible]
105⅝	105¾	56,439	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	105¾	106½	105¼	105⅝	[illegible]
154	154½	330	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	153½	153½	153½	153½	[illegible]
133¼	133½	1,854	Chicago & Northw.	134½	134½	133¼	133¼	[illegible]
102⅝	102¾	24,966	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	103¼	103½	102½	102¾	[illegible]
44¾	45	8,558	C., C., C. & St. L.	45	45⅞	44⅝	45	[illegible]
14⅝	14⅞	402	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	[illegible]
168½	..	25	Cleveland & Pitts.	172	172	172	172	[illegible]
23½	24	1,565	Colorado Fuel & Iron	22¾	24	22¾	24	[illegible]
4¾	5½	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	[illegible]
198	199	819	Consolidated Gas	200⅞	200⅞	199	199	[illegible]
39¼	40	200	Consolidated Ice	39	39½	39	39½	[illegible]
108	109	16	Delaware & Hudson	109¼	109¼	108½	108½	[illegible]
..	152½	10	Del., Lack. & West.	152¼	152¼	152¼	152¼	[illegible]
..	13½	100	Denver & Rio Grande	13¼	13½	13¼	13½	[illegible]
52⅛	52⅝	8,171	Denver & R. G. pf.	51¾	52⅞	51½	52¼	[illegible]
17	18	400	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	17	17⅞	17	17⅞	[illegible]
13⅞	14	410	Erie	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	[illegible]
36⅝	36¾	2,502	Erie 1st pf.	37	37	36⅝	36⅝	[illegible]
..	..	200	Flint & P. M. pf.	36¾	37½	36¾	37½	[illegible]
40⅝	40⅞	4,910	General Electric	41½	41⅞	40½	40½	[illegible]
131½	132½	406	Great Northern pf.	132½	132⅞	132	132	[illegible]
26⅝	26⅞	1,700	Hawaiian Sugar	26½	27½	26⅝	26⅝	[illegible]
108⅝	109¼	1,360	Illinois Central	109¼	109¼	109	109	[illegible]
63½	65	2,300	Illinois Steel Co.	65	65⅞	64½	64½	[illegible]
9⅛	9¾	200	Iowa Central	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	[illegible]
36	36½	200	Iowa Central pf.	36½	36½	36½	36½	[illegible]
17	17¼	600	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	17⅞	17⅞	17	17	[illegible]
53½	54	1,150	Laclede Gas	54	54	53¼	53½	[illegible]
14	15	100	Lake Erie & West.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	[illegible]
71½	72	245	Lake Erie & West. pf.	72½	72½	72	72	[illegible]
56½	56¾	9,825	Louisville & Nashville	56¾	56⅞	56⅛	56⅝	[illegible]
105	105½	14,945	Manhattan Con.	106	106¼	105	105¼	[illegible]
158¼	159	1,893	Metropolitan St. Ry.	159½	159½	158¼	158½	[illegible]
..	..	100	Michigan Central	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	[illegible]
28¼	29	50	Minneapolis & St. L.	27½	27½	27½	27½	[illegible]
60¼	61¼	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	61	61	61	61	[illegible]
76½	77½	1,050	Minnesota Iron	78	78	77	77	[illegible]
11⅞	12	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	[illegible]
36¾	37	8,555	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	36⅝	37½	36⅝	36⅝	[illegible]
37⅞	38	7,295	Missouri Pacific	38½	38⅝	37⅞	37⅞	[illegible]
32¼	33¼	8,560	National Biscuit	32¾	33¼	32½	32½	[illegible]
98½	99⅞	5	National Biscuit pf.	99	99	99	99	[illegible]
36⅞	37⅞	1,004	National Lead Co.	37¼	37½	36⅞	36⅞	[illegible]
7½	8	400	National Linseed Oil	8	8	8	8	[illegible]
7⅛	8	800	National Starch	7	7½	7	7½	[illegible]
74	83	100	Nat. Starch 1st pf.	73	73	73	73	[illegible]
27	30	880	National Starch 2d pf.	25	27	25	27	[illegible]
92	92½	825	New Jersey Central	92⅝	93	92½	92½	[illegible]
71½	72	2,700	New York Air Brake	69⅛	72¾	69	71	[illegible]
119⅝	119⅞	4,594	New York Central	120	120½	119¾	119¾	[illegible]
195	197	50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	195⅛	195⅛	195⅛	195⅛	[illegible]
55⅝	55¾	2,990	Norfolk & West. pf.	55¼	55⅞	55¼	55½	[illegible]
6½	7	310	North American	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	[illegible]
33¼	33⅜	58,095	Northern Pacific	32	33¾	32	33½	[illegible]
73⅜	73⅝	10,170	Northern Pacific pf.	73⅞	74	73¼	73½	[illegible]
15⅞	16	4,662	Ontario & Western	16¼	16¼	15¾	15⅞	[illegible]
52	53	650	Oregon R. & Nav.	53¾	53¾	52	52	[illegible]
74	75	1,240	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	74	74¼	74	74	[illegible]
37½	38	1,863	Pacific Coast	37¼	38	37¼	37¾	[illegible]
84	88	70	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	83½	84	83½	84	[illegible]
57	59	120	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	57	57	57	57	[illegible]
32¾	33	5,665	Pacific Mail	32¾	33½	32⅝	32⅝	[illegible]
119	119¼	480	Pennsylvania R. R.	119½	119½	119	119	[illegible]
102⅝	102¾	26,455	People's Gas, Chicago	103	103¼	101⅜	102⅝	[illegible]
42½	45	200	P., C., C. & St. L.	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	[illegible]
65	65¾	283	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	66	66½	66	66½	[illegible]
189	190	447	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	190	190	189	189	[illegible]
18	18¼	2,300	Reading	18½	18½	18¼	18¼	[illegible]
42½	43	3,840	Reading 1st pf.	43⅜	43½	42½	42½	[illegible]
21⅜	21½	714	Reading 2d pf.	21½	21⅝	21¼	21¼	[illegible]
7⅞	8	500	St. L. & San Fran.	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	[illegible]
66	67½	165	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	[illegible]
31¼	31½	2,660	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	31⅛	31½	31⅛	31½	[illegible]
12¼	12½	1,251	St. Louis Southw. pf.	12⅞	12⅞	12½	12½	[illegible]
26	27½	810	St. Paul & Duluth	26½	27	26¼	27	[illegible]
90	92	200	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	90	90	90	90	[illegible]
161½	163	500	St. P., Minn. & Man.	162¾	163	162¾	163	[illegible]
84⅛	84½	1,850	St. Paul & Omaha	85½	85⅛	84	84	[illegible]
22	22½	200	Southern Pacific	21⅜	21¾	21⅜	21¾	[illegible]
8⅞	9	250	Southern Railway	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	[illegible]
33⅜	33½	5,628	Southern Railway pf.	33¾	33¾	33¼	33⅝	[illegible]
5	6	100	Standard R. & T.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	[illegible]
27½	28	7,880	Tenn Coal & Iron	28	28½	27⅞	27⅝	[illegible]
13	13¼	8,155	Texas Pacific	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	[illegible]
[illegible]	180	50	Third Avenue	179	179	179	179	[illegible]
25⅜	25½	5,282	Union Pacific	25⅝	25½	25⅝	25⅝	[illegible]
63½	63⅝	19,445	Union Pacific pf.	63⅞	64½	63⅝	63⅝	[illegible]
4¾	5	610	U. P., D. & G. t. r.	5⅛	5⅛	4¾	4¾	[illegible]
[illegible]	44	50	United States Express	44	44	44	44	[illegible]
7¾	8	755	United States Leather	7⅞	8	7¾	7¾	[illegible]
69⅞	70	22,566	U. S. Leather pf.	71½	71½	69½	69⅝	[illegible]
41⅛	41¾	7,990	United States Rubber	42	42½	41¼	41⅝	[illegible]
98⅝	98¾	1,305	U. S. Rubber pf.	99	99¼	98¾	98⅝	[illegible]
7¾	7⅞	210	Wabash	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	[illegible]
20¼	20⅝	2,591	Wabash pf.	20½	20⅝	20¼	20¼	[illegible]
[illegible]	93½	100	West Chicago Street	93½	93½	93½	93½	[illegible]
93⅞	94¼	17,618	Western Union Tel.	94⅞	94⅛	93⅝	94	[illegible]
Sales.....		584,668						

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s
5,000......102
7,000......102
Am. Spirits M. Co. 6s
1,000......85
Am. Tobacco Co. scrip.
8,000......
3,000b3......98⅝
Atch. Top. & Santa Fe adjustment 4s......99
40,000......
20,000......72½
30,000......73
25,000......73¼
5,000......73
15,000......72⅞
25,000......73
10,000......72⅞
12,000......73
50,000......72⅞
10,000......73⅛
12,000......73
General 4s......72⅞
10,000......
126,000......96
20,000......95⅞
5,000......96
11,000......95⅞
4,000......96
5,000......95⅞
5,000......96
Baltimore Belt. 1st gtd.......95⅞
10,000......101
Baltimore & Ohio 5s 1885-1925
2,000......
Eng certificates......118½
2,000......118⅝
Baltimore & Ohio 1st Parkersburg Branch
10,000......114½
35,000......114⅝
Brooklyn Elevated 1st Trust Co Certfs
10,000......
5,000......92½
Brooklyn Rapid Tr 5s......93
5,000......104⅝
1,000......104½
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
1,000......115
Buff R & P G M 5s
10,000s20f......107
Cent Ga Ry Con 5s
100,000......
1,000......90½
9,000......90⅝
2,000......90½
Cent Ga Ry 1st Inc......90¼
27,000......
5,000......43
Cent Ga Ry 2d Inc......42⅞
3,000......
5,000......13¼
10,000......13¼
10,000......13⅞
10,000......14
6,000......13¾
1,000......14
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s......13⅞
22,000......
7,000......89
2,000......89½
20,000......89½
14,000......89¼
8,000......89⅜
6,000......89
2,000......89⅜
22,000......89¼
Ches & Ohio Con 5s......89½
12,000......
Chic, Bur & N 5s......115⅝
1,000......
Chic, B & Q Conv 5s......110½
11,000......
19,000......117

Flint & Pere Marq Port Huron Div 5s
3,000......
2,000......93
Ft Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s......93½
5,000......
Galv, H & H 5s......62⅝
1,000......
Genl Elec Co Deb 5s......96½
2,000......
Hous, E & W Tex 5s......108
2,000......
H & Tex Con Gen 4s......93⅝
1,000......
9,000......83¼
Ill Cent 4s, 1953......82⅞
10,000......
Iowa Cent 1st 5s......101¾
2,000......
Kans City & Pac 1st......103½
10,000......
1,000......75
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st......76
10,000......
12,000......76
1,000......76½
Kentucky Cent 1st 4s......76
2,000......
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s......91
5,000......
5,000......104⅞
Lehigh Val Term 5s......105
2,000......
3,000......112
Lehigh & W B Cons Assented......111
4,000......
Louisville & Nash. Gen. Mtge 6s......100½
2,000......
Louisville & Nash Unified Gold 4s......118¼
1,000......
Manhattan Ry Con 4s......91¼
12,000......
Met St Ry Gen 5s......96½
3,000......
Mex Inter 1st 4s......113⅝
11,000......
4,000......77½
Mil, L S & W'n 1st......77⅝
5,000......
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s......135½
500......
500......92
20,000......92
10,000......92
5,000......92⅛
11,000......92
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d......91⅞
10,000s20f......
10,000......65½
10,000......65⅝
10,000s20f......65⅞
30,000......65¾
5,000......65⅞
3,000......66
7,000s20f......65⅞
30,000......65¾
10,000s20f......66
15,000......66
50,000......66⅛
5,000......66
10,000......65⅞
3,000......66
10,000......65⅞
5,000......66⅛
2,000......66¼
10,000......66
10,000......66⅛
15,000......66
Mo, Kan & East 1st......65⅞
1,000......

Oreg R R & Nav 4s
2,000......100
Oregon Short Line 1st Con 5s
2,000s20f......107½
2,000......108
Inc A 5s
10,000......80¼
Inc B & Col Trust
5,000......57⅛
5,000......57¼
8,000......57
Pac Coast 1st 5s
1,000......103½
5,000......103⅝
15,000......103¾
Pittsburg & West 1st
6,000......93
Reading Co Gen 4s
21,000......83¾
10,000......83⅝
Rich & Danv 6s
5,000......122½
Rio Grande Wn 1st
25,000......90
6,000......90⅛
Rome, W & Og Cons
7,000......124½
St L & Iron Mn Gen 5s
5,000......99½
St L & San Fran 4s
20,000......79⅝
10,000......79¾
5,000......79⅞
St L & S F G M 5s
9,000......106¼
St L & S F G M 6s
2,000s20f......119¾
2,000......119⅝
5,000......119⅞
3,000......120
3,000......119⅞
St L Southwestern 1st
6,000......80½
1,000......80⅜
20,000......80½
10,000......80⅜
St. L Southwest'n 2d Inc
11,000......33
9,000......32¾
14,000......33
San A & Ar Pass 4s
15,000......69⅝
10,000......69½
20,000......69¾
10,000......69⅝
1,000......69½
3,000......69⅝
20,000......69⅝
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
7,000......97
So Pac of Ariz 1st
5,000......108
5,000......108¼
4,000......108½
So Pac, N Mex 1st
10,000......109
Southern Ry 1st 5s
16,000......98
5,000......97¾
6,000s20f......97⅞
9,000......97⅞
2,000......98
Standard R & T Inc
20,000......14½
Tex & N O Con 5s
10,000......100½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
12,000......
1,000......107⅞
Tex & Pac 2d Inc......107
20,000......
15,000......43⅝
1,000......43½

LONG ISLAND for the quarter ended June 30—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	$1,180,239	$1,340,447	Increase. [illegible]
Op. expenses	749,269	710,369	[illegible]
Net earnings	380,961	330,081	28,905
Surplus	106,061	75,021	27,179

MEXICAN NATIONAL—

Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
1st week Aug	$105,860	$105,700	$92,539
From Jan. 1	3,629,018	3,547,669	2,848,190

TEXAS PACIFIC—

Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
1st week Aug	$106,464	$109,547	$94,545
From Jan. 1	4,096,608	3,628,508	3,351,350

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JOHN A. SIELKIN.—Schedules of John A. Sielkin, dealer in furniture at 876 Alexander Avenue, show liabilities of $9,733, nominal assets of $9,307, and actual assets of $4,455.

L. BUCKI & SON LUMBER COMPANY.—The Sheriff received an attachment yesterday against the L. Bucki & Son Lumber Company of 11 Broadway for $3,516 in favor of the Hanover National Bank on a note.

CYCLISTS' REVIEW PUBLISHING COMPANY.—The Sheriff has received an execution against The Cyclists' Review Publishing Company of 5 Beekman Street for $465 in favor of Howard Lockwood & Co., and put a keeper in the office at 5 Beekman Street and in a bicycle repair store at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street. The company was incorporated on Jan. 31, with a capital stock of $5,000.

HENRY OTTENS.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss received two attachments yesterday against Henry Ottens, grocer, at 125 Avenue A, corner of Eighth Street, from Cromwell G. Macy for $1,756, one in favor of William H. Duckworth for $1,333, and the other in favor of the J. H. Mohlman Company for $423, which were obtained on the ground that he had disposed of his property. It was alleged that he had made a transfer of the business to his milkman without consideration, and to put it out of the reach of creditors. He has given a bill of sale to F. A. Lowe for $1,000. Mr. Ottens has been in business since 1889.

N. & S. GERBER.—N. & S. Gerber, dealers in auction dry goods, underwear, and hosiery, at 314 Church Street, sold out yesterday, and most of the stock was removed during the day. Frank & Levi, their attorneys, said that they had sold out the entire stock to Ferdinand Ehrlich for cash, and he had resold the stock to Charles Jacobs & Co., auctioneers of 24 Lispenard Street. They estimate the liabilities at $12,000—half for merchandise and half for borrowed money. They said that the trouble was due to dull business and poor collections. The partners were formerly employed by David M. Gerber, and succeeded to his business after his death, in July, 1894. Their sign reads "N. & S. Gerber, Split-Dollar Cash Bargain House."

Out of Town.

NATIONAL LINSEED OIL COMPANY.—The Sheriff received an attachment yesterday against the National Linseed Oil Company of Chicago for $19,800, in favor of Robert K. Waller, on an assigned claim from the Toledo Linseed Oil Company for differences on a contract for 198,000 bushels of flaxseed. The contract, it was stated, was made on July 16, the National Linseed Oil Company to purchase of the Toledo Linseed Oil Company 198,000 bushels of flaxseed at 95 cents a bushel, deliverable in October next. On July 28 the market price had declined to 85 cents, and the difference of 10 cents a bushel was demanded. The attachment was served on two brokers here.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

Joseph B. Read filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $2,952, and no assets. P. A. Hargous, his attorney, said yesterday that Mr. Read was formerly interested in the New York Condensed Soap Company, and had contracted some debts which he was not able to pay. Mr. Read was the Secretary-Treasurer and active manager of the company, whose office was at 260 West Broadway.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, yesterday by Alexander B. Upshaw. Mr. Upshaw, who gave his residence as Rosebank, Staten Island, filed a long schedule of liabilities and assets. The total liabilities are $91,898.84 and the nominal assets $307,243.93. The assets are made up of securities in several companies, the Drawbaugh Telephone and Telegraph Company being represented by nearly $290,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

BALDWIN, Theron—Bank of the Metropolis	$530
BRILL, Abraham—James G. Johnson and others	1,150
BANKAUF, Adolph—E. Unger	145
BRUNHILD, Henry—A. E. Powers and another	197
BRODHEAD, Edward H.—C. P. Pearson	250
BACON, Jeremiah J.—N. Schelling	125
BARTLETT LAMP MANUFACTURING Company—Waterbury Manufacturing Company	91
BALDWIN, Theron, and James Dawson—Bank of the Metropolis	844
CONLIN, Peter—Adolph W. Eckhardt	525
CHARLES F. PARKER & CO.—E. Reiser	461
CHELLBORG, Albert—Thomas B. Leahy	338
DONAHUE, Benjamin S.—George Dormeuil and others	908
DE FESTETICS, Gus—H. Moore	193
DAVIS, J. Marvin—Mary M. Benedict, executrix, &c.	523
ENGLISH, Michael—Z. Lemieux	77
GUTTMAN, Jacob—Joseph Stern and others	210
GRECO, Cosimo—The Goodsell Fruit Company, costs	134
GOULD, John H.—J. R. Foley	121
HEROLD, Mark—H. Bandix and others	59
HOLMES, Daniel M.—George W. Nelson	2,189
HIGGINS, Edward E.—J. B. Craft	283
HAVERLEY, John H.—L. G. Quinlin	1,733
JEROLEMON, Nicholas H., individually, &c.—Irving National Bank	1,272
JENKINS, George—J. Jordan and others	873
KAMSLER, Julius—William L. Wolfe and others	803
MURPHY, John—E. Seidenberg, Stiefel & Co., costs $15 and	381
MEADE, Susannah P.—E. S. Conkling	325
MILLER, Oscar—L. Stern, costs	114
McENROE, William H.—James McCreery and others	462
NISSEN, Charles—George Schaefer	147
ORGAN, John J.—P. Gaffney	101
PULVER, John C. and Charles—Steel Tube Company	156
PAGE, Allen H.; Pitt J. Baker, and Frederick B. Geuge—Hitchcock Lamp Company	277
PLOCH, Charles; Frederick F. Steinbach, and John L. Murray—W. W. Vaughan	266
PECKHAM, Mary F.—L. Schwegler	177
PAYN, Elijah L.—John M. Felts	556
RUHLING, Frederick E., Jr., and Adolph A. Watson	175
RANDOLPH, Arthur D. F.—A. H. Wood	1,628
RAWLINGS, Frank M.—Horatio D. and Frank T. Mould	611
ROSE, Joseph G., and J. G. Rose Company—Jacob Appell	170
SCHWAB, Gabriel—M. Cohen and others	67
SOLOMON, Herman—T. Solomon	137
SCHOENFELD, Marks—C. N. Lee and others	223
SHEA, John—J. Chr. G. Hupfel Brewing Company	182
SAXE, Simon P.—W. H. H. Carter	135
STERRIT, Louis S., and Arthur H. Grant, executors, &c.—M. L. Lee, administratrix	59
SEEDORF, Martin—Jacob Appell, (2 judgments)	608
THILL, Nicholas E.—Catharine Biehn	1,752
TREU, Leopold R.—Smith Woodwork Company	979
THILL, Nicholas E.—Catherine Biehn	1,335
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Hugh W. Adams	492
WASHBURN, Evelyn S.—S. S. Sargent	40

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Colonial Insurance Company of New Hampshire has been incorporated, with a capital stock of $50,000.

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held to-day.

J. Perley Munroe, formerly city editor of The Worcester Spy, has been appointed General Agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society for the State of Massachusetts.

The recently organized Philadelphia Indemnity Registry Company has chosen the following officers: President—William D. Shuster; Secretary and Treasurer—Harrison Townsend; General Manager—Henry Hall.

C. S. Warburton, Superintendent of the loan department of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, at Indianapolis, has been elected a Director of the company, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Gideon Wells.

The London correspondent of The Chronicle says that in the Cripplegate fire in London last Winter fire-proof materials fared badly. Iron girders curled and twisted, stone pillars cracked, and perforated bricks crumbled up. On the other hand, little structural damage was done where wooden beams and stock bricks had been used. The statement is based upon the report of the committee of experts on building materials appointed by the Kent and Essex Brickmasters' Association to view the ruins.

The next meeting of the Newark committee of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department, which will be held on Monday, Aug. 15, will probably develop friction, as the result of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company's filing notice at the last meeting of its intention to withdraw from the agreement at the expiration of sixty days. The New York managers generally discount the importance of the event, however, saying that it is only the appearance upon the surface of a difficulty which has long complicated Newark business. While many condemn the step of the Niagara as ill-advised and calculated to injure the general situation, others say that no one company can be charged with all the bad faith in Newark, and that the dissolution of the Newark board, if it should come, would have no importance save locally.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.38⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.70
Cotton, middling	.06 1-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅛@.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05⅝
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	21.75
Tallow, prime	.03 5-16
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.70
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.19

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Flour easy. No. 2 Spring wheat, 70@72c; No. 2 red, 72c; No. 2 corn, 32⅝@32⅞c; No. 2 yellow, 33@33¼c; No. 2 oats, 22c; No. 2 white, 26@28c; No. 3 white, 25@27c; No. 2 rye, 45@45½c; No. 2 barley, 38@45c; No. 1 flaxseed, 88c; new, 90c; prime timothy seed, $2.55; mess pork, per bbl., $9.15@$9.20; lard, per 100 lb., $5.35@$5.37½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.25@$5.50; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅝@4⅞c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.60@$5.80; sugars, cut-loaf unchanged.

COTTON.

Early cables reflected less disposition on the part of the English cotton trade to place a bearish construction on Wednesday's Government report than was expected. A good many traders here looked for a decline of 3@5-64d in yesterday morning's Liverpool cables; the actual decline, however, was only about half that, while sales of spot cotton jumped to 12,000 bales at well-supported prices. The fact that reports have been generally unfavorable from private as well as from public sources since August 1st, the date of Wednesday's official report, seems to have been considered abroad more than it has been considered here; and if the English spot buyers continue to show a disposition to anticipate wants there is some encouragement, it is claimed, to buy cotton despite the bureau's showing, especially as the next few weeks continue the critical condition for cotton in important territories. The Government report, according to Thoman's views, was misleading and more or less unreliable. He says: "Misleading, because the average date of the returns to the department was not later probably than July 28, which was not explained; unreliable, because it is not believed that the report reflects the true condition of the crop on that date. This is a reasonable and just conclusion, in view of the fact that it disagrees surprisingly with the Weather Bureau report, which is issued weekly by the same department, and with all other authorities whose sources of information are undoubtedly more varied and just as reliable as the bureau's."

Yesterday's market was not particularly active, and after advancing 3@4 points on the call prices eased off 2@4 points, after which the local situation was inactive and featureless, showing a tolerably steady undertone. The close was quiet and steady, with the net gain a matter of 2@4 points.

Spot cotton in the local market ruled quiet and steady, closing steady with prices unchanged, on the basis of 6 1-16c for middling upland, and 6 5-16c for middling Gulf, as compared with [illegible] and 8¼c, respectively, last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: New Orleans, 5 11-16c; Galveston, 5 11-16c; Mobile, 5⅝c; Savannah, 5⅝c; Wilmington, 5½c, ⅛c lower; Norfolk, 5⅞c; Baltimore, 6⅜c; Augusta, 6 1-16c, partially 1-16c higher; Memphis, 5⅝c.

The export movement thus far this season has been as follows:

	Great Britain.	France.	Cont't.
Total yesterday	2,504	....	588
Thus far this week	3,638	....	13,654
Since Sept. 1st	3,491,149	815,308	2,982,429

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	5.84	5.85	5.84	5.86@5.87
September	5.88	5.89	5.87	5.88@5.89
October	5.91	5.93	5.89	5.91@5.92
November	5.94	5.95	5.92	5.93@5.94
December	5.98	5.98	5.94	5.96@5.97
January	6.01	6.01	5.97	6.00@6.01
February	6.01	6.03	6.01	6.03@6.04
March	6.07	6.07	6.04	6.06@6.07
April	6.09	6.10	6.09	6.09@6.10
May	6.12	6.12	6.12	6.12@6.14

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 11.—Middling uplands, 3 17-32d; January and February, 3.19½s; February and March, 3.20b; March and April, 3.21s; May and June, 3.22½s; August, 3.25s; August and September, 3.23½s; September and October, 3.21b; October and November, 3.20b; November and December, 3.19½s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	70¼	71⅛	70⅛	71
December	68¾	69⅛	68 7-16	69⅛
Corn—				
September	37	37⅛	36 1-16	37⅛
December	37½	37½	37¼	37½
Oats—				
September	..	..	..	25⅝
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	$5.67

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	65	66½	65	66¼
December	63¾	64 7-16	63½	64¼
May	66⅛	66⅛	65⅞	66⅞
Corn—				
September	32⅝	32 9-16	32	32½
December	32⅝	32¾	32 5-16	32⅝
May	35	35 1-16	34½	34⅞
Oats—				
September	20¼	20⅜	20¼	20⅝
May	23 7-16	23½	23⅛	23⅜
Lard—				
September	$5.35	$5.42½	$5.35	$5.40
October	5.40	5.45	5.40	5.45
Ribs—				
September	5.30	5.35	5.30	5.35
October	5.32½	5.37½	5.30	5.35
Pork—				
September	9.12½	9.20	9.10	9.17½
October	9.10	9.20	9.10	9.17½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

In response to a more bearish Government report than the trade had figured on, wheat struck a bearish gait at the opening yesterday and held it with few exceptions until the last half hour, when an active recovery took place, which left final prices ¼c net higher on September and ⅛c lower on December. The main features of the crop report were the high condition of Spring wheat and prospective large yield, aggregating for both crops a total of 607,180,000 bushels, against the 1891 record crop of 611,780,000 bushels. The August condition of 96.5 for Spring wheat is the highest reported in a dozen years and over. Supplementing this bearish report was a weaker Liverpool market, closing ⅞@1⅛d net lower, and reports that weather abroad was more satisfactory. Shorts were the sellers during the early session, and, as events prove, operated too recklessly on the bear side. Stimulated by exceptional strength in outside markets, notably Kansas City and St. Louis, the bull crowd took hold with vigor near the close and forced active covering. From the lowest point of the day prices advanced fully a cent, with September increasing somewhat its premium over December. Receipts at all Western points were small as usual again yesterday. Arrivals at Duluth were only one car. On top of this was a heavy outward movement, clearances of wheat alone aggregating 563,700 bushels. So far this week clearances have exceeded those of last week by 174,000 bushels, wheat and flour.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 11.—August, 88c; September, 64⅜@64½c; December, 61⅛c; No. 1 hard, 90⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 88⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 84⅛c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 11.—Nothing doing in No. 1 Northern; No. 2 Northern, 84½c; September, 67c.

DULUTH, Aug. 11.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 87c; August, 71c; September, 67c; December, 63½c.

Oats.

No. 2, 28½@29c; No. 3, 28c; No. 2 white, 32⅛@33¼c; No. 3 white, 32c; track, mixed, 28½@30c; track, white, 32@38c; No. 2 white, clips, 33½c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 50½@51c, late August; 49@49½c free on board, afloat, October delivery; 44@44½c cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; State rye, 46@47c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. BARLEY—Malting, 46@49c, and feeding 33½@34½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $4.50@$4.85; Winter straights, $3.85@$4.20; Winter patents, $4@$4.40; Spring clears, $3.40@$3.60; Extra No. 1 Winter, $3.10@$3.25; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.75@$3; no grade, $1.80, to arrive. RYE FLOUR—$2.40@$2.90. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.20@$2.30, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85@90c; fine yellow, 80@85c; coarse, 75@76c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb. Winter, in bulk, 70@75c; Spring, bulk, 67½@70c; to arrive, 67½c; middling, bulk, 80@90c; rye feed, 70c; city feed, 70@75c; hominy chop, 65c; oilmeal, $25@$26; screenings, 40@90c.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9.50@$10; family, $12@$12.50; short clear, $11.50@$12.50. BEEF—Mess, $9.50; family, $10@$11; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $15@$16.50. BEEF HAMS—$21.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¼@5⅝c; 180 lb., 5⅛@5⅝c; 160 lb., 5⅝@5¾c; pigs, 5⅝@5⅞c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 6¼@7c; 10 lb. 6⅛@6⅝c; 12 lb. 6⅛@6⅝c; 14 lb, 6@6⅛c; pickled shoulders, 4@4⅛c; pickled hams, 7½@7¾c; Western green, 16 lb, 7c; Western S. P., 6⅛c. TALLOW—City, 3 5-16@3⅜c; country, 3⅜@3⅝c. LARD—$5.70; city lard, $5.05@$5.25; refined, South American, $6.30; Continent, $5.90; Brazil, kegs, $7.40; compound, city, 4⅛c; Western, 4½c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard stearine, 6¼@6⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 11.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 65c; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 37s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 27s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 32s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 30s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 33s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 25s. Lard—Prime Western, 27s. Cheese—American, finest white, 36s 6d; American, finest colored, 37s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 19s 6d.

COFFEE.

There was a much slower market for Brazilian coffee futures, and a somewhat weaker one; some months sold off 15 points. Liquidation was the feature, so far as it went. But trading at best was slack. The recent indications of a concerted bull movement have disappeared, at least for the time being. Cables from Europe and from Brazil were unsatisfactory. The spot demand in this country was not energized to any considerable extent when speculation the other day was at its best. The spot buyers were evidently impressed by the fact that the American visible supply is on the increase, notwithstanding the fact that the movement of new coffee at Rio and Santos is smaller this year than it was last year. Moreover, the warehouse deliveries of Brazilian coffee in this country have latterly shown a subsiding tendency. Our market, after opening steady at a decline of 5 points, increased the decline to 10@15 points, ruled speculatively inactive, and closed steadily at a net loss of 5@15 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	5.65	5.65	5.60	5.50@5.60
September	5.70	5.70	5.55	5.55@5.60
October	..	..	..	5.60@5.65
November	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.60@5.65
December	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.80@5.85
January	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.85@5.90
February	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.90@5.95
March	6.00	6.05	6.00	5.95@6.00
April	..	..	..	6.00@6.05
May	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.05@6.10
June	..	..	..	6.10@6.15
July	..	..	..	6.15@6.20

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos, good average, 7$900. Hamburg, ¼ pfennig lower to net unchanged prices. Havre unchanged to ¼f net lower; January, 38.25; February, 38.25; March, 38.50; April, 38.75; May, 38.75; June, 39; July, 39; August, 37.50; September, 37.50; October, 37.75; November, 38; December, 38.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4¼c; muscovado, 3⅞c; molasses sugar, 3½c.

METALS.

Iron, Northern No. 1 Foundry, $11.25; iron, Southern No. 2 Soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $1.75; lake copper ingot, 11.90c; tin, 16.25c; lead, 4.05c; spelter, 4.55c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.85@$1.95; tar oil, barrels, $3.62½; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine, 28¼@28¾c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.35; E, $1.45; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.80; M, $1.85; N, $2.20; W G, $2.40; W W, $2.75.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 11.—Spirits turpentine, 26¾c. Resin—A, B, C, D, $1; E, $1.05; F, $1.15; G, $1.30; H, I, $1.40; K, $1.45; M, $1.50; N, $1.75; W G, $1.90; W W, $2.35.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 11.—Turpentine, 25½c. Resin—A, B, C, D, E, $1; F, $1.10; G, $1.25; H, I, $1.30; I, $1.35; K, $1.40; M, $1.45; N, $1.60; W G, $1.80; W W, $2.20.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 11.—Spirits turpentine, 25½@26c. Resin unchanged. Crude turpentine unchanged.

WOOL.

Current quotations of pulled wools (scoured) based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Fine A, 48@51c; A supers, 45@46c; B supers, 40@42c; C supers, 32@35c; fine combing, 45@48c; combing, 40@41c; California, finest, 48@50c; California, second, 46@48c; Western, extra, 46@47c; Western, super, 38@40c, and Western, low, 28@30c.

OILS.

Prime crude, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 23½c bid; off Summer yellow, 23@23½c; butter grades, 27@28c; prime Winter yellow, 28@29c; linseed, American, raw, 33@34c; American, boiled, 35@36c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 47@50c.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Live cattle, 9½@10½c; tops, 10¾c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8¾c per lb.

CALVES—Veals, $5@$6.85; buttermilks, $4; city-dressed veals, 8@10c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.25@$4.90; export sheep, $5; lambs, $6.75@$7.75.

HOGS—$4.20@$4.45.

CHICAGO ELECTRIC COMBINE.

Eleven Concerns Absorbed by the Edison Electric Light Company.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—The Chicago Edison Electric Light Company has completed the absorption of every important corporation now furnishing electric light inside the city limits of Chicago.

The names of the companies which have been absorbed by the Edison are Hyde Park Thomson-Houston Light Company, Hyde Park Electric Light and Power Company, People's Light and Power Company, (Hyde Park,) People's Electric Light and Motor Power Company, (town of Lake,) Mutual Electric Light and Power Company, (Hyde Park,) Englewood Electric Light Company, West Chicago Light and Power Company, Western Light and Power Company, (Lakeview,) Edgewater Electric Light and Power Company, Chicago Sectional Electric Light Underground Company, and Commonwealth Electric Light Company.

The only electric light company not included in the deal is the Cosmopolitan Company. While it has a franchise and some wires laid, it has not yet got a plant. Arrangements have been made with a local syndicate to take the $2,500,000 of first mortgage bonds to be issued by the Commonwealth Company under the terms of the trust deed to the Northern Trust Company.

Of the money to be obtained by the sale of these bonds, disposition of which was made at par, $2,000,000 is to go to pay for the first nine companies given in the above list. Of the $500,000 remaining, $350,000 is to be used in construction work and $150,000 to pay off the old indebtedness of the Commonwealth Company.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE IN JULY.

Import and Export Statistics Furnished by the Government.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The advance statement of sugar imports issued by the Bureau of Statistics shows that the total imports of dutiable sugar during July were $5,299,870, as compared with $2,281,287 for July, 1897. The amount of sugar withdrawn for consumption amounted to $3,926,545.

The wool imports during July amounted to $495,832, a little more than half being for immediate consumption. During July, 1897, the wool imports amounted to $3,868,205. The tea imports during July were practically the same as during July, 1897, viz., $777,593.

The July exports of breadstuffs, provisions, cotton, and mineral oil from the principal customs districts of the United States are reported by the Bureau of Statistics in the statement just issued as $37,183,721. Of this sum, breadstuffs alone amounted to $16,737,128; provisions, $9,973,607; cattle and hogs, $2,922,244; cotton, $2,828,669, and mineral oil, $4,722,073.

While these figures for the month of July fall $20,000,000 below those of the month of June, they equal those of July, 1897, and exceed those of July in the years 1896, 1895, and 1894, and are $2,000,000 greater than the average July exportation of these articles since 1890. The exportation of breadstuffs in July, 1898, is in value 20 per cent. larger than in July, 1897; 25 per cent. larger than in July, 1896, and practically double that of July, 1895.

The July exportations of provisions is less in value than in the corresponding months of 1897, 1896, and 1895, as is also mineral oils, though in the latter case the reduction is evidently due to the lower prices, the number of gallons exported during the month being slightly in excess of July, 1897, though the total value for the month is less in 1898 than in 1897.

A Meeting of Gas Men.

The points at issue between the People's Gaslight and Coal Company of Chicago and the Indiana Natural Gas and Oil Company were further discussed and considered yesterday at a meeting at the Aldrich Court Building. No settlement was arrived at, and the subject will be dealt with next week, when Commodore Benedict will have returned from his yachting cruise. Frank S. Hastings, manager of the Indiana Gas Company, would not talk of the conferences, but persons identified with People's Gas interests said that they had been of a nature to pave the way to a settlement.

The Commercial Cable's Capital.

The stockholders of the Commercial Cable and Telegraph Company voted yesterday to increase its capital from $100,000 to $500,000.

Chic, B & Q 5s S F
6,000......104¼
Chic, G L & C Co 1st
5,000......105⅝
Chic, Mil & St Paul Chic & Pac W'n 5s
10,000......116¾
Chic, R I & P Gen 4s
68,000......105¼
125,000......105½
Chic, St L & N O 5s
5,000......123
Chic Term Tran 4s
20,000......88¾
6,000......88⅞
Clev, C, Chic & St. L Cairo Div 1st
5,000......90⅝
Col Coal & Iron 6s
1,000......100
Col, H Val & Tol 5s J P M & Co Ctfs $65 paid
10,000......81
Del & Hudson 1st Penn Division
10,000......145
Denv & Rio Grande 5s
3,000......97½
2,000s20f......97½
1,000......97⅞
Detroit City Gas 5s
14,000......94
Det, Mack & M L G
4,000......18¾
East Tenn, Va & Ga Con 5s
5,000......111¼
2,000......111⅜
2,000s20f......111⅝
Erie Gen Lien 4s
12,000......75
Erie 4s, prior bds
5,000......93½
18,000......93⅜
34,000......93½
60,000......93⅜
36,000......94
10,000......93⅞
35,000......94
5,000......94⅜
10,000......94¼
Ft Worth & D C 1st
50,000......74
5,000......74¼
17,000......74½
20,000......74¼
45,000......74½
10,000......74¼
20,000......74[illegible]
5,000......74⅜

Mo Pac 1st Cons......99½
10,000......106½
3,000......106
4000......106¼
10,000......106
Mo Pac Trust 5s
5,000......86½
5,000......86
Mo Pac 1st Col 5s
23,000......78½
Mob & Ohio G M 4s
13,000......80¾
N Y Cent & Hudson Lake Sh Col 3½s
10,000......95⅝
7,000......95¾
84,000......95⅞
Mich Cent Col 3½s
10,000......95
8,000......94⅞
N Y Cent Deb 4s
10,000......105
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certfs
1,000......159½
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s
10,000......106¾
N Y, Ontario & W Refunding 4s
5,000......101
5,000......101⅛
N Y, Sus & W'n G M
6,000......89½
Norf & W Ry Con 4s
20,000......87¼
5,000s20f......87½
2,000......87
3,000s20f......87
14,000......87
5,000......86¾
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s
5,000......65½
1,000......65¼
1,000......65⅛
75,000......65¼
20,000......65⅛
143,000......65
5,000b3......65
25,000......65
5,000......65⅛
Nor Pac Ry Pr Lien 4s
8,000......100¾
15,000......100⅝
5,000......100½
23,000......100⅝
7,000......100⅝
Ohio & Miss Con
33,000......104
Ohio & Miss 1st Springfield Div
2,000......107½
Omaha & St L 1st
1,000......75

10,000......43⅝
4,000......43⅜
11,000......43¾
20,000......43⅞
10,000......43¾
10,000......43⅝
1,000......43⅞
11,000......43⅝
20,000......43¾
Union Pacific 4s
1,000......98⅞
9,000c......98⅞
30,000......98¾
22,000......98⅞
96,000......98⅞
10,000......98¾
5,000......99
7,000......98⅞
500......99¼
500......99⅛
500......99⅛
55,000......98⅞
10,000......98¾
6,000......98⅞
U P, Den & Gulf 1st Trust Co Certfs
12,000......76¾
5,000......76⅞
25,000......76⅝
73,000......76
Wabash 2d 5s
4,000......89⅞
5,000......89½
Wabash Deb. Ser A
29,000......29½
5,000......29¼
20,000......29
W'n N Y & Pa Gen
14,000......59
W'n U Col Trust 5s
6,000......111½
Wilkes & East 1st
1,000......99½
Wiscon Cen Co 1st Trust Co Certfs
5,000......53½
10,000......53⅝
4,000......53¼
35,000......53
20,000......52⅞
6,000......52⅞
5,000......53¼
30,000......53
5,000......52¼
10,000......52½
5,000......52½
5,000......52¼
20,000......52¼
5,000......52¾
5,000......52⅝
10,000......52⅞
15,000......52⅝
5,000......52½

Total sales......4,015,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	97	..
3s, 1918, when is'd.	104⅞	105
3s, 1918, small, when issued	104½	105½
4s, r., 1907	111½	112½
4s, c., 1907	111¾	112½
4s, r., 1925	127½	128½
4s, c., 1925	127¼	127½
5s, r., 1904	112	113
5s, c., 1904	112	113
Currency 6s, 1899	102¼	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116½	..
Adams Express	103	106
Alb. & Sus.	190	220
American Coal	120	140
Am. Dist. Tel.	25	40
Am. T. & C.	96	97½
Ann Arbor	10	12
Boston A. L. pf.	105	108
Buff., R. & P.	27	29
Buff., R. & P. pf.	66	67
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	..
Chi. & Alton	159	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..
Chi. Gt. W., pf. B.	29⅛	29½
Chi. Gt. W., deb.	70	72
Chi., Ind. & Ls. pf.	33	36
Chi. & N. W. pf.	175½	..
Chi. Term. Tr.	7½	8½
Chi. T. Trs. pf.	29	30
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	49
C. C. & I. Dev.	¼	½
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2¼
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	75
Col. & H. Coal	4¾	5¼
C., H. V. & T. pf.	21½	24

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Com. Cable	170	..
Consol. Coal	40	..
Consol. Ice pf.	90	91½
Col. Midland	5½	6½
Col. Midland pf.	15	17
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	100
Detroit Gas	58	60
Eastern Elevator	..	60
Ed. E. Ill. of N. Y.	130	133
*E. E. Il. of Bkln.	122	..
Eighth Ave.	350	..
Erie 2d pf.	18	19¼
Ev. & T. H.	25½	26
Ev. & T. H. pf.	52	55
Ft. Worth & R. G.	13¼	14
Homestake	52	..
Ill. Cent. l. l.	96	100
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kan. & Mich.	5½	6½
Keok. & D. M.	4½	5
K. & D. M. pf.	17	19
Keokuk & West.	29	32
King. & Pem.	4	9¾
Laclede Gas pf.	95	96
Lake Shore	194	200
Long Island	56	60
Manhattan Beach	3	6
Md. Coal pf.	45	52
Mexican Cent.	5	5½
Mex. Nat. certfs.	½	1
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	89½	90
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	6	..
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	18	..
Mobile & Ohio	27¾	28½
Mor. & Essex	170	175
Nat. Lead pf.	111	113

	Bid.	Ask'd.
New Cent. C.	35	42
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13½	14
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	78
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	36½	37
Norfolk So.	60	66
Nor. & West.	14½	16
Ont. Mining	4	5
Oregon S. L.	29	31
Penn. Coal	340	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1¼
Peo. & East.	3½	6
Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	172	..
Pitts. & West. pf.	5	7
Quicksilver	1¾	..
Quicksilver pf.	5⅝	..
Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Rio Grande W.	28	29½
Rio Grande W. pf.	67	68½
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6½	7½
St. Jo & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	58	60
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	18	20
St. L. S. W.	5¾	6
St. Paul & O. pf.	155	160
Sil. bull. certfs.	58¾	59½
Sixth Avenue	200	..
Tol. & O. C.	..	20
Tol. & O. C. pf.	20	40
Wells-Fargo Ex.	119	..
W. & L. E., $2 ass't paid	1⅞	2
W. & L. E. pf., $3 ass't paid	12⅝	13
Wis. Cent.	2	2½
Wis. Cent. pf.	5	8

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
50	Am. Sp. Mfg.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
32,260	Am. Sug. Refs.	139	140½	138	138⅝
660	Am. Tobacco	129⅝	131¼	129⅝	130½
80	A., T. & S. F.	14½	14½	14¼	14⅜
2,150	A., T. & S. F. pf.	36½	36⅝	35⅝	35⅞
6,620	Brook. R. T.	63⅞	64¼	62⅞	63⅞
20	Bay State Gas	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
12,510	C., B. & Q.	114¾	115⅝	114	114⅝
12,480	C., M. & St. P.	106	106½	105⅝	105⅝
4,610	C., R. I. & Pac.	103⅛	103½	102⅝	102⅝
40	Central of N. J.	93	93	92⅝	92⅝
50	Chi. Gt. West.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜
190	Ches. & Ohio	24⅞	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝
10	C., St. P., M. & O.	84½	84½	84½	84½
490	Gen. Electric	41½	41½	40⅝	40⅝
2,250	Louis. & Nash.	56⅞	57	56¼	56⅝
3,770	Manhattan	105⅞	106¼	105	105¼
1,470	Mo. Pacific	38½	38⅝	37⅞	37⅞
10	N. Y. Central	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛
1,756	Nor. Pacific	32⅜	33⅜	32	33⅜
1,230	Nor. Pac. pf.	74	74	73¼	73½
60	Pacific Mail	33¼	33¼	33	33
7,508	People's Gas	103¼	103⅜	101⅜	102⅝
90	Reading	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
10	Southern Ry.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
130	Southern Ry. pf.	33¼	33⅜	33¼	33⅜
210	Tenn. C. & I.	28¼	28½	27⅞	27⅞
320	Texas Pac.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛
100	Union Pac.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
2,270	Union Pac. pf.	63⅞	64½	63⅝	63⅝
100	U. S. Leather	8	8	8	8
990	U. S. Leather pf.	71⅝	71½	69⅞	69⅞
20	U. S. Rubber	42	42	42	42
50	Wabash pf.	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20½
740	West. Union	94⅝	95	94	94¼
96,224					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
7,000	A., T. & S. adj.	73	73	72⅞	72⅞
20,000	Nor. Pac. 3s	65¼	65¼	65⅛	65⅛
5,000	Texas Pac. 2d	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
3,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	76½	76½	76½	76½
6,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
41,000					

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$265,584,741
Gold reserve	194,452,677
Net silver	11,719,393
[illegible]. S. notes in the Treasury	49,808,532
Treasury notes of 1890	4,514,492
[illegible]otal receipts this day	1,583,656
[illegible]otal receipts this month	17,298,846
[illegible]otal receipts this year	61,145,955
[illegible]otal expenditures this day	3,116,000
[illegible]otal expenditures this month	28,545,000
[illegible]otal expenditures this year	97,808,475
[illegible]eposits in National banks	60,056,722
[illegible]ational bank notes received for redemption	261,143
[illegible]eceipts from customs	694,048
[illegible]nternal revenue	869,093
[illegible]iscellaneous	19,679

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—The market opened strong, but dull. Pennsylvania Manufacturing was in good demand at 20¾, but on the appearance of orders to sell several thousand shares at best prices, after the demand had been satisfied, the stock declined to 20¼, where support was met. Union Traction was a strong feature of the opening, at 20½. United Gas Improvement opened steady at 123, later it declined to 121⅜, from which it rallied to 122¼. Welsbach declined from 52 to 50. Philadelphia Traction advanced fractionally to 94¼. Choctaws were steady. The steel stocks took on renewed activity in sympathy with the advance in like stocks in the New York market. Cambria Iron was quite active, and advanced to 46½. Pennsylvania Steel common advanced to 18, and the preferred, after sales at 80, advanced to 83 bid. Electric and People's 4s were sold at 95 and 95½, and Philadelphia Electric 5s at 103½.

The close was steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	20¾	21
Northern Pacific common trust ctfs.	33⅛	33½
Northern Pacific pf.	73½	73½
Pennsylvania	59⅜	59½
Reading trust certificates	9⅛	9 3-16
Reading first preferred	21 9-16	..
Reading second preferred	10⅜	..
St. Paul	105½	106
Cons. T., Pitts.	16⅛	16½
Cons. T., Pitts., pf.	52½	52¾
Western New York & Penn	3⅛	3⅜
Metropolitan Railway	158	159
Philadelphia Traction	94⅛	94¼
Baltimore Consolidated	22⅞	23
Union Traction	20½	20⅝
Electric Storage	83¾	84
Electric Storage pf.	40½	41
United Gas Improvement	121⅞	122¼
Welsbach Light	50	51
New Jersey Traction	51½	52
Marsden	5½	5⅝
Pennsylvania Manufacturing 5s, pf.	20⅜	20½
Choctaw	24⅜	24½
Choctaw pf.	40½	40⅝
Reading general 4s	83¾	84
Electric & People's 4s	94⅞	95
Equitable Gas 5s	107	107½
Philadelphia Electric 5s, t. c.	103¼	104

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Biscuit, in common with the remainder of the list, was higher to-day. The common stock opened at 32½ and showed much activity during the day. It touched 33, but closed at the starting point. The preferred was strong at the opening, selling at 99, but closed ½ point off. Match reached 140¼ after opening at 140. The lowest price was 139⅝. North Chicago sold at 212 when it opened, and closed ⅝ higher. Steel and Wire preferred brought 92, and the common sold for 38½@38¾. West Chicago had one sale—93⅞. South Side Elevated closed at 61¾, a quarter point off the opening.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	29
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	59½
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	140
National Biscuit Co. com.	32⅞
National Biscuit Co. pf.	98⅝
Brew. & Malt. Co.	6⅛
Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	32
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	7
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	35
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	38
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	49
N. Chi. St. R. R.	212½
W. Chi. St. R. R.	93⅞
South Side Elevated R. R.	62
Lake St. Elevated	12⅞
Lake St. Elevated t. ctfs.	10¼
Street's W. S. C. Line	18¾
American Steel & W. com.	38½
American Steel & W. pf.	92

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—Copper shares displayed considerable strength to-day, on the better trade reports concerning the copper market. Boston and Montana and Tamarack advanced nimbly. Butte was better supported and advanced. Centennial was up, on orders supposed to be from the lake. In the railroad list, Boston and Albany sold at 240 and 245, Boston and Maine held at 165, West End Street was firm at 87½, the preferred holding at 105; New Haven sold up from 194¾ to 195⅛. There was active trading in Atchison preferred at the opening, some 1,500 shares changing hands in the first quarter of an hour, the price advancing ½, to 36⅝. Call loans, 2@3; time money, 2½@4; commercial paper, 3½@5½.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	240	242
Boston & Lowell	225	..
Boston & Maine	164	165
Boston & Providence	..	280
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	124½	125
Chicago Junc. & Stock Yards pf.	119	120
Fitchburg pf.	20	..
Maine Central	131	..
Old Colony	193	195
Oregon Short Line	30	30¼
West End	87⅜	87½
West End pf.	105	105½

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	4¼	4½
Arnold	17½	17½
Atlantic	26½	27½
Boston & Montana	211	212
Butte & Boston	26¼	26⅜
Calumet & Hecla	580	..
Centennial	16¾	17
Franklin	13¼	13½
Gold Coin Mines	..	.90
Napa, (quicksilver)	5	5¼
Osceola	52¾	53
Pioneer, (gold)	5½	5¾
Quincy	114½	115
Santa Ysabel	4⅞	5
Tamarack	163	..
Tecumseh	1⅝	1⅞
Wolverine	24½	25

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	280	282
Dominion Coal	22¼	22¾
Dominion Coal pf.	110	111
Edison Electric Illuminating	183½	185
Erie Telephone	71½	72
General Electric pf.	99	100
Illinois Steel	64	65
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21½	22½
Philadelphia Company	34	36
Pullman Palace Car	188½	190
United States Oil	14½	15
Westinghouse Electric	30⅝	31½
Westinghouse Electric pf.	57½	59

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	5⅞	6⅛
Old Dominion Copper Mining	27¼	27½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
1st week Aug.	$125,925	$128,041	$117,545
From July 1	635,483	663,808	449,120
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	339	340	340
1st week Aug.	$78,680	$66,081	$67,056
From July 1	410,879	392,637	330,383
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,568	6,476	6,444
1st week Aug.	$468,000	$487,000	$423,000
From Jan. 1	14,088,275	12,305,694	12,369,432
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
1st week Aug.	$294,782	$224,146	$198,290
From July 1	1,159,925	1,181,346	1,035,343
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	648	521
1st week Aug.	$86,500	$63,800	$74,900
From July 1	402,700	337,700	383,880
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	210	210	210
4th week July	$21,487	$14,638	$21,088
From July 1	59,758	42,330	66,266
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
1st week Aug.	$29,434	$17,688	$22,525
From July 1	146,782	105,259	142,488
COLORADO MIDLAND—			
Mileage	350	350	350
Month July	$140,953	$148,507	$143,904
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	173
1st week Aug.	$9,901	$11,821	$8,470
From Jan. 1	321,244	308,346	276,021
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	815	673	839
1st week Aug.	$67,231	$54,640	$16,607
From Jan. 1	1,866,585	1,142,322	396,032
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
1st week Aug.	$68,328	$69,686	$62,092
From Jan. 1	1,973,820	1,970,928	2,036,801
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,956	1,956	1,860
1st week Aug.	$230,758	$239,705	$192,544
From Jan. 1	7,883,037	7,743,464	5,878,290
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,197	2,060
1st week Aug.	$179,625	$212,090	$199,956
From July 1	932,429	1,020,008	1,007,024
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,849
1st week Aug.	$460,000	$481,000	$407,000
From Jan. 1	14,724,554	13,020,312	12,448,000
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	370	370	370
1st week Aug.	$41,580	$39,706	$34,996
From July 1	190,859	219,192	192,614
Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
1st week Aug.	$23,000	$20,000	$14,000
From Jan. 1	772,062	590,490	416,000
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	481	477
1st week Aug.	$79,322	$86,312	$86,115
From July 1	437,695	473,198	497,783
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
1st week Aug.	$23,584	$22,103	$21,800
From July 1	101,745	106,480	80,300
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,936	1,936	1,936
1st week Aug.	$265,788	$247,627	$243,674
From July 1	1,345,001	1,314,288	1,389,403
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
1st week Aug.	$31,331	$15,307	$32,914
From July 1	144,497	86,753	149,453
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	934
1st week Aug.	$90,600	$98,621	$101,583
From July 1	497,404	532,029	537,276

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Chicagos Win in Fourteen Innings in Brooklyn and Regain Fifth Place.

THE NEW YORKS BREAK EVEN

Seymour Puzzled the Washingtons in the First Game and Killen Kept the Locals from Winning the Second.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	65	35	.650
Boston	61	35	.635
Cleveland	59	36	.621
Baltimore	53	38	.582
Chicago	55	44	.556
New York	53	43	.552
Pittsburg	50	44	.532
Philadelphia	43	49	.467
Brooklyn	36	57	.387
Louisville	36	61	.371
Washington	33	61	.351
St. Louis	29	70	.293

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 6; Washington, 3, (first game.)
Washington, 7; New York, 4, (second game.)
Chicago, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
Baltimore, 7; Cleveland, 1.

Games To-day.

Chicago in New York.
Cincinnati in Brooklyn.
Pittsburg in Baltimore.
Cleveland in Boston.
St. Louis in Philadelphia.
Louisville in Washington.

Some of the best baseball witnessed at Washington Park this season was crowded into the fourteen innings required to decide the game between the Brooklyns and Chicagos yesterday afternoon. The visitors won by a score of 3 to 2.

There was a double bill arranged, but the threatening weather kept all but about 1,000 of the faithful away.

The Chicagos won by timely and somewhat lucky hitting. In the fourteenth inning Ryan led off with a clean base hit to centre field. Connor tried to sacrifice. His bunt to LaChance resulted in a hit because Dunn failed to cover first base. Donahue then tried the same play and reached first, filling the bases. Wood was retired at first on a hot grounder, while Ryan crossed the plate with what proved to be the winning run. The Brooklyns got a man on first base in the fourteenth inning, but he failed to score.

It was raining when the game ended and the second game was postponed.

Both Dunn and Woods pitched well, and the fielding was remarkable for a rainy day and a slippery diamond.

McCormick's inexcusable error in the eighth inning enabled the Brooklyns to score the tying run. Dunn hit a slow grounder. McCormick stopped it, then slipped, and while in a sitting position threw at first. He threw wildly and Dunn reached third and scored on Griffin's two-base hit.

Dahlen practically saved the game for Chicago in the thirteenth inning. Griffin hit and reached second on a sacrifice. Hallman then hit a hard bounder toward left field, which Dahlen cleverly stopped and got to third in time to shut off Griffin, who would otherwise have scored on Sheckard's hit which followed. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	0	3	3	0	0	Ryan, lf	0	2	2	0	0
Jones, rf	1	2	1	0	0	Everitt, 1b	0	1	14	1	1
Hallm'n, 2b	0	0	6	3	0	Thornt'n, cf	0	0	4	0	0
Sheck'rd, lf	0	1	6	0	0	Dahlen, ss	1	0	2	5	0
Magoon, ss	0	2	2	5	0	M'Cor'k, 3b	1	1	3	5	1
LaCh'ce, 1b	0	0	12	0	0	Mertes, rf	1	2	6	0	0
Shindle, 3b	0	1	3	6	2	Connor, 2b	0	3	4	5	1
Ryan, c	0	0	9	0	0	Donahue, c	0	1	5	2	0
Dunn, p	1	1	0	1	0	Woods, p	0	0	2	3	0
Total	2	10	42	15	2	Total	3	10	42	21	3

Brooklyn .0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Chicago .0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1; Chicago, 1. Stolen bases—Ryan, 2; Dahlen. Two-base hits—Jones, Magoon, and Griffin. Double play—Dahlen, Connor, and Everitt. Sacrifice hits—Mertes, Woods, and Jones. First base on balls—Off Dunn, 2; off Woods, 4. Struck out—By Dunn, 1; by Woods, 2. Passed ball—Donahue. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 10; Chicago, 13. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Warner.

SEYMOUR WAS IN FORM.

His Pitching Helps to Win the First Game in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The two postponed games played off to-day resulted in an even break. Seymour took a conspicuous part in the New Yorks' victory in the first game, while Killen, who pitched his first game for the Washingtons to-day, was the main cause of the New Yorks' defeat in the second game. The visitors' batting in the first game, and the splendid fielding of Davis and Gleason in the second were notable features. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf	1	3	4	0	0	V.Halt'n, cf	2	2	2	0	0
Wagner, ss	0	1	1	6	0	Tiernan, lf	1	1	0	0	0
Anders'n, cf	0	1	3	0	1	Joyce, 1b	2	2	7	0	0
Maguire, c	0	0	3	1	1	Davis, ss	1	0	1	3	0
Farrell, 1b	0	1	11	0	0	Gleason, 2b	0	0	2	2	0
Reitz, 2b	0	0	2	3	0	Doyle, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Smith, 3b	1	0	1	2	0	Hartm'n, 3b	0	3	2	2	1
Gettman, rf	0	1	2	0	0	Grady, c	0	1	0	0	0
Dineen, p	1	0	0	3	0	Warner, c	0	0	11	2	0
						Seymour, p	1	2	0	3	0
Total	3	7	27	15	2	Total	6	12	27	12	1

Washington.. .. ..0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2—3
New York.. .. ..2 0 2 0 1 1 0 0 0—6

Earned runs—New York, 4. Stolen bases—Smith, Van Haltren, Tiernan, and Gleason. Two-base hit—Anderson. Three-base hit—Hartman. Home run—Seymour. Double play—Davis and Joyce. First base on balls—Off Dineen, 4; off Seymour, 9. Struck out—By Dineen, 1; by Seymour, 5. Wild pitch—Dineen. Left on bases—Washington, 11; New York, 6. Umpires—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Snyder.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf	1	1	6	0	0	Van H'n, cf	2	3	1	0	0
Wagner, ss	1	2	3	3	1	Tiernan, rf	2	0	1	0	0
And'son, cf	1	2	3	0	0	Joyce, 1b	0	1	12	1	0
Maguire, c	0	1	7	1	0	Davis, ss	0	2	3	7	0
Farrell, 1b	0	1	5	0	0	Gleason, 2b	0	0	5	5	1
Reitz, 2b	1	2	0	1	0	Doyle, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Smith, 3b	1	2	1	1	0	Hartm'n, 3b	0	1	0	1	1
Gettman, rf	1	0	1	0	0	Warner, c	0	0	1	0	0
Killen, p	1	0	1	1	0	Doheny, p	0	0	1	5	0
Total	7	11	27	7	1	Total	4	7	*23	19	2

*Wagner declared out for interference.

Washington ......0 0 5 0 2 0 0 0 .—7
New York ....1 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0—4

Earned runs—Washington, 5; New York, 2. Stolen bases—Davis, Van Haltren, (2,) Joyce, Gettman, Reitz, Smith. Two-base hit—Wagner. Three-base hit—Anderson. Double plays—Hartman, Davis, Doheny, and Gleason. First base on balls—Off Killen, 2; off Doheny, 5. Struck out—By Killen, 3. Left on bases—Washington, 8; New York, 6. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Baltimore, 7; Cleveland, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—Baltimore and Cleveland played another transferred game here to-day, the former winning the game easily. Maul pitched excellent ball, allowing the Clevelands only four hits. Both teams played a poor fielding game. Score:

Baltimore ....3 0 1 0 0 1 0 2 0—7
Cleveland ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Earned runs—Baltimore, 2; Cleveland, 1. Base hits—Baltimore, 13; Cleveland, 4. Errors—Baltimore, 2; Cleveland, 4. Batteries—Baltimore, Maul and Robinson; Cleveland, Powell and O'Connor. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Other Games.

In Syracuse—Montreal, 9; Syracuse, 4.
In Toronto—Wilkesbarre, 3; Toronto, 2.
In Allentown, Penn.—Allentown, 3; Newark, 2.

Metropolitan League Team Wins.

Despite the disagreeable weather of yesterday, the long-expected game between teams of the Metropolitan Cricket League and the New York Cricket Association took place at Staten Island, and was brought to a satisfactory conclusion from a league standpoint. The game fully demonstrated the league's superiority, for its team won with surprising ease by no less than 222 runs and 8 wickets. The score was: New York Cricket Association, 109; Metropolitan District Cricket League, 331 for two wickets.

CYCLISTS AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Results of the League of American Wheelmen Bicycle Races at Newby Oval Yesterday.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 11.—More record breaking and more sensational finishes marked the second day of the National meet of the League of American Wheelmen. A serious accident knocked Arthur Gardiner out of the final of the great American one-thousand-dollar handicap race, and nearly placed plucky Bill Martin hors de combat.

This happened at the close of the second heat of the contest, Martin being at the front of the bunch, and apparently a winner, when he slipped over the pole and slid along the track. Gardiner went over him, Ed Stevens followed, and then Lou Cobuurn went down in the heap. Cooper and McFarland were in the finish, but escaped from a spill, Cooper dismounting. Gardiner could not ride in the great finals. Martin did ride to show his pluck. From sixty yards he gained fourth, leading the back bunch over the tape.

Bald, Foreman, Becker, and Cooper followed Martin, who took his hands off the bars and sat up to relieve his strained back as he made the finish. After encircling the track part way he dismounted, for he could ride no further. Martin was the hero of the meet, for he came out as badly a cut and jarred man as has been seen on the track this year.

Fred J. Costello, the St. Louis amateur who qualified to-day for the great five-mile amateur championship, took the Great American Handicap, with Maya of Erie second and L. S. Hall of Philadelphia third. The same trio made the back mark men look foolish in the third heat by working together and keeping out of the way. Owing to the withdrawal of Gardiner, Bald went from scratch alone, his great rival, Cooper, having twenty yards.

The race was a pretty one, but the generosity of the handicapper toward the ex-amateur who has beaten Peabody in giving him 250 yards enabled the limit men to prevail, and to prevent the back men closing in the time they cut out. Bald finished fifth in 4:09, a new handicap record by 0:9 4-5. He broke it also in the heat, doing 4:15 2-5 very handily. The new rule allowing handicap records in a class by themselves is the explanation why these are handicap records.

Collett, the New Haven amateur, fell in the five-mile championship through the foul riding of C. S. Porter, the Detroit amateur. Porter was disqualified for the meet, and censured by the Chairman. Collett, however, took the quarter-mile championship, his third win in the championship contests, and with his partner he made it four by cleverly winning the handicap championship for tandem teams at the mile distance.

Earl Peabody, the Chicago amateur, took the five-mile championship by a good, clean win, and Ertz and Kraemer followed him across the tape.

It was the Eddie Bald of old that shot into the lead in the final half-mile championship, his first win of a championship race at a national meeting since 1895, the starting of his career, over three years ago. Gardiner claimed to have been crowded over the pole by McFarland, who took second, with Freeman third and Cooper fourth, and protested the Californian to the Chairman of the Racing Board. The protest was not allowed.

In the second day's racing Kimble of Louisville did nothing and Taylor failed to qualify for the championship. Stevens and John S. Johnson and Tom Butler again failed to show in the races of the day, and Cabanne did nothing.

At the close of the great day of sport Harry Gibson did a mile in 1:45 3-5, the quarter in 0:26 2-5, half in 0:25 3-5, and three-quarters in 1:09 3-5. He was paced poorly by a tandem and a quad.

QUARTER-MILE NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.—TWO SEMI-FINALS—First Heat—J. P. Rogers, Philadelphia, first; F. S. Robbins, Middletown, Ohio, second. Time—0:34 1-5.

Second Heat, (six starters)—E. W. Peabody, Chicago, first; E. C. Hansman, New Haven, Conn., second. Time—0:34 3-5.

Third Heat, (four starters)—E. Llewellyn, Chicago, first; Harry Gibson, Cincinnati, second. Time—0:34 2-5.

Fourth Heat, (five starters)—G. H. Collett, New Haven, Conn., first; Charles S. Porter, Detroit, second. Time—0:38 3-5.

Fifth Heat, (five starters)—F. L. Kramer, Newark, N. J., first; George Schofield, Brooklyn, N. Y., second. Time—0:33 2-5.

HALF-MILE PROFESSIONAL, (five starters.)—First Heat—Tom Cooper first, O. S. Kimble second. Time—1:22 2-5.

Second Heat, (six starters)—F. A. McFarland first, Gardner second. Time—1:22 1-5.

Third Heat, (seven starters)—E. C. Bald first, Joe Vernier second. Time—1:10 4-5.

Fourth Heat, (seven starters)—H. B. Freeman first; Earl Stevens second. Time—1:14 4-5.

Fifth Heat, (six starters)—Major Taylor first, W. E. Brecker second. Time—1:29 2-5.

Sixth Heat, (four starters)—John Fisher first, John S. Johnson second. Time—1:45. Nat Butler was shut out.

Summaries for the afternoon races were as follows:

First, Final—E. C. Haussman, first; F. L. Kraemer, Newark, second. Time—0:32 4-5. Last eighth—0:12 3-5. Also ran J. P. Rogers, Philadelphia, and C. S. Porter, Detroit.

Second, Final—George Schofield, Brooklyn, first; Edward Llewellyn, Chicago, second. Time—0:32 3-5. Last eighth—0:13 3-5.

Final Heat—G. H. Colett, New Haven, first; F. C. Haussman, New Haven, second; Ed Llewellyn, Chicago, third. Time—0:31 4-5. Last eighth—0:13 3-5. Also ran, Kraemer.

Semi-final, (Half Mile Professional National Championship.)—First Heat—McFarland, California, first; Cooper, Detroit, second; Major Taylor, Indianapolis, third. Time—1:02 2-5. Last eighth—0:13 3-5.

Second Heat—Bald, Buffalo, first; Gardiner, Chicago, second; Freeman, Portland, Oregon, third. Time—1:01 3-5. Also ran in order named, Ed Stevens, Buffalo; John S. Johnson, Minneapolis; Joe Vernier, Philadelphia. Last eighth—0:12 3-5.

Final—Bald, first; McFarland, second; Freeman, third; Cooper, fourth; Gardiner, fifth. Time—1:00 3-5.

ONE-MILE TANDEM CHAMPIONSHIP, (Amateur.)—Haussman and Collet, New Haven, first; Peabody and Llewellyn, Chicago, second; Ertz and Kramer, third. Time—2:05.

THE GREAT AMERICAN HANDICAP, distance two miles, for purse of $1,000, of which $500 to first, $200 to second, $75 to third, $25 to fourth, and special prize for the heat to make up the balance.—First Heat—Bald, (scratch,) first; H. B. Freeman, (20 yards,) second; Eaton, (40 yards,) third; Oldfield, (100 yards,) fourth; McCarthy, St. Louis, (80 yards,) fifth. Time—4:15 2-5, world's record. Also ran: Tom Butler, (60 yards,) Mertens, (80 yards,) Fisher, (100 yards,) Bird, (105 yards,) Coburn, (140 yards,) David, (150 yards,) Stevens, (175 yards,) Vannest, (200 yards,) Hall, (250 yards.)

Second Heat—Gardner, (scratch,) first; Tom Cooper, (20 yards,) second; Martin, (60 yards,) third; McFarland, (40 yards,) fourth; Ed. Stevens, Buffalo, (125 yards,) and W. L. Becker, (80 yards,) dead heat for fifth. Time—4:19 1-5. Also ran: Cabannes, (60 yards,) Kimble, (80 yards,) Poutsch, Memphis, (100 yards;) Gadke, (125 yards;) Dougherty, St. Louis, (140 yards;) Lavine, Chicago, (150 yards;) Lou Coburn, (125 yards;) Mus, Milwaukee, (175 yards;) Wing, (200 yards;) Phillips, (250 yards.)

Third Heat—Otto Maya, (250 yards,) first; Costello, (225 yards,) turned professional to ride in this race, second; L. S. Hall, Philadelphia, (275 yards,) third; L. O. Watson, Indianapolis, (150 yards,) fourth; Glen Willey, (125 yards,) fifth. Time—4:07 3-5. Also ran:—Major Taylor, (scratch;) John S. Johnson, (20 yards;) O. L. Stevens, (40 yards;) Nat Butler, (60 yards;) Bowles, Chicago, (80 yards;) Hadfield, (80 yards;) Aker, (100 yards;) Brown, Chicago, (125 yards;) Vernier, (140 yards;) Meyerstein, Sioux City, (175 yards;) McKeef, Greenville, Ohio, (200 yards.)

Final Heat—F. J. Costello, St. Louis, (225 yards,) first; Otto Maya, Erie, Penn., (250 yards,) second; L. S. Hall, Philadelphia, (275 yards,) third; "Plugger Bill" Martin, Lowell, (60 yards,) fourth; Eddie Bald, (scratch,) fifth; H. B. Freeman, Portland, (20 yards,) sixth; Becker, (80 yards,) seventh; Cooper, (20 yards,) eighth. Time of race—4:06 1-5. Time of Bald—4:09, (new handicap record.)

FIVE-MILE NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP, (AMATEUR.)—Peabody, Chicago, first; Ertz, New York, second; Kraemer, Newark, third; Rodgers, Philadelphia, fourth. Time—11:18 1-5.

FINAL, ONE MILE, AMATEUR HANDICAP.—C. V. Brown, 125 yards, won; J. W. Donnell, 100 yards, second; Herbert Singler, 100 yards, third. Time—2:05.

MICHAEL DEFEATS TITUS.

But the Sympathy of the Spectators Was with the New York Boy.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 11.—After three postponements necessitated by the elements, Jimmie Michael, the little Welsh champion, and Fred Titus of New York met to-night at the Coliseum in their fifteen-mile paced bicycle race. Michael won easily by about 700 yards.

It was the general impression from the start that Michael would win, but early in the contest the sympathy of the 4,000 spectators went almost unanimously to the New York boy. While the latter was paced badly, he rode hard and made several strong bids for the race. On several occasions his pacemakers lost him entirely, and Titus was compelled to take hold behind his opponent's workers. On the other hand, Michael's men were as smooth and even as clockwork. Michael had the advantage also in having a triplet among his pacers, while Titus depended entirely upon tandems. Time—28:48 1-5. The fastest mile was covered in 1:49 4-5, the slowest in 2:12 3-5. First five miles, 9:19 4-5; ten miles, 19:34.

SARATOGA RACING RESULTS.

SARATOGA, Aug. 11.—The feature of the racing at Saratoga to-day was the Munn Handicap, which was contested by nine two-year-olds. It was won in good shape by Ethelbert. Alpin, the favorite, finished sixth. Weather good; track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Lillian Bell, 111 pounds, (D. Maher,) 9 to 5 and 1 to 2, won by two lengths; Lord Zeni, 121, (Knapp,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by one length; Lady Mitchell, 116 (Irving,) 9 to 5 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:14¼. Ruskin and Island Prince also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Turvey Drop, 109 pounds, (Clawson,) 4 to 1 and 4 to 5, won by half a length; Francis Booker, 100, (D. Maher,) even and 1 to 3, second by three lengths; Flavius, 112, (Grey,) 9 to 5 and 2 to 5, third. Time—1:09. Semper Leon also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. Flax Spinner, 109 pounds, (Clawson,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won by a length and a half; Bardella, 107, (Irving,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by half a length; Dutch Comedian, 115, (Tarai,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:28. Joe Miller, Knight of the Garter, Manchester, and Captain Smith also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Munn Handicap; six furlongs. Ethelbert, 115 pounds, (Cunningham,) 5 to 1 and 6 to 5, won by a length; Ways and Means, 97, (D. Maher,) 9 to 2 and 6 to 5, second by a length; Satirist, 104, (Clawson,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:15¾. Ellerdale, The Bouncer, Alpen, Belle of Troy, Water Girl, and Galahad also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Protus, 148 pounds, (Mr. Smith,) 2 to 1 and out, won by a length and a half; Shillalah, 153, (Mr. Paget,) 9 to 10 and out, second by six lengths; Iranian, 153, (Mr. Hayes,) 5 to 2 and out, third. Time—1:45.

The entries for to-morrow's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Marble, Izimir, Right of Way, 113; Corcique, Roundsman, 116.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Diva, 91; Warhead, 92; Two Forks, Garrabrant, Five o'Clock, Valdivia, 94; Menu, 97; Bettie Gray, 100; Chappaqua, 103.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a furlong. Martha II., 102; Twinkler, 104; Sir Gawain, 107; Handball, 110; Sir Vassar, 114.

FOURTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Miss Smith, 107; Brecken, La Flaveuse, Sheik, Bangor, 110; Roysterer, 112; Ahon, 122.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Ma Angoline, 96; Valid, 98; Nigger Baby, L. B., Hats Off, Oxnard, 101; G. B. Cox, 107; Donation, 108; Stray Stop, Hurns, Manassas, 111.

Chicago Race Betting Stopped.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Betting at Hawthorne Race Track ceased suddenly to-day by order of Judge Burke of the Circuit Court, who issued an injunction restraining the officers of the Chicago Racing Association from permitting pool selling or bookmaking at the course. John Brenock and J. C. Burke secured the order as the latest and most effective move in the race-track war. They charge that their interest in the property, as stockholders of the corporation, is endangered by repeated violations of the gambling laws, and they made affidavit to support their contention that wagers on horse racing were being laid at the Hawthorne track.

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 11.—To-day's racing in the Western New York Circuit meeting drew out a crowd of about 5,000, and furnished excellent sport. Summaries:

2:27 Class, Pacing, Purse $400.—Dower, ch. m., by Briarman-Jane Wilkes, (Spence,) won in straight heats; Charlie Vitelle, b. g., second; Adsing, b. g., third. Time—2:17½; 2:18½; 2:19½. Lucy Posey, ch. m.; Baltic, dun g.; Susie I., b. m.; Prince Otto, b. g.; Bessie Orr, b. m.; D. Maud Dillard, b. m.; Grover C., ch. g., also started and finished as named.

2:40 Class, Trotting, Purse $400.—Ildice, b. m., by King Wilkes, (McDonald,) won third, fourth, and final heats. Time—2:23¼; 2:20; 2:21¼. Fostin, br. m., (Robinson,) won first heat and second place. Time—2:20¼. Mindora, b. m., (Markham,) won second heat and third place. Time—2:25. Dolly Patchen, b. m.; Sibley, br. g.; Inter Ocean, b. g.; Burtina, blk. m.; Lady Reid, b. m.; B. B. A., b. g., also started and finished as named.

2:18 Class, Pacing, (unfinished,) Purse $400.—Furiosa, br. s., by Sunrise Patchen, (Lyman,) won two heats. Time—2.13¾; 2:13½. Cynthie E., ch. m., second; Addie D., ch. m., third. Tony M., blk. g.; Water Lily, blk. m.; Edward, b. g.; Ashwood, g. s.; Queen Lil, blk. m.; Esteem, Mary Wilkes, g. m.; and Ned Sheldon, b. g., also started.

At Fort Wayne, Ind.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 11.—To-day's Grand Circuit races resulted as follows:

2:14 Class, Pacing.—Purse, $2,000.

Argretta, ch. m., by Greystone, by Hambrino, (Berry)	6	1	1	1
Bellwood A., b. m., (Hersey)	1	2	6	8
Anne Lee, br. m., (Hudson)	2	6	5	2
Harry Omar, (Douglass)	5	5	2	4
Fairview, b. g., (Bogash)	3	3	3	5
McBride, b. h., (Double)	4	4	4	6

Time—2:07½; 2:08¾; 2:10; 2:08.

2:10 Class, Trotting.—Purse, $2,000.

Tommy Britton, br. h., by Liberty Bell, dam by Pancoast, (Geers)	1	1	1
Pilot Boy, g., (Meil)	2	2	2
Oratorio, b. h., (Hukel)	3	3	5
Little Edgar, br. g., (Derider)	4	4	3
Rilma, b. m., (Kinney)	5	5	4

Time—2:09¼; 2:12¼; 2:10.

2:05 Class, Pacing.—Purse, $1,500.

Frank Bogash, br. h., by Atlantic King, dam by Almont Pilot, (Bogash)	1	1	2	1
Ananias, br. s., (Keyes)	3	3	1	2
Bumps, br. g., (Wilson)	2	2	3	3

Time—2:08; 2:06¼; 2:08; 2:09¼.

At Elmira.

ELMIRA, Aug. 11.—Summary of to-day's races:

2:17 Class, Trot, (unfinished Wednesday.)—Bert Sheldon, blk. g., George O. Smith, Orange, N. J., won the second, third, and sixth heats and race; L'96, b. g., L. B. Cummings, Harrisburg, Penn., the fourth and fifth heats and second place; Little Dick, b. g., W. H. Coville, Three Bridges, N. J., the first heat and third place. To-day's time—2:19½; 2:21½.

2:14 Class, Pace.—Dariel, b. m., Potter Brothers, Greenfield, Mass., won in straight heats; Time Piece, b. g., Eugene Snow, Knoxboro, second; Marl, ch. g., S. R. Featherolf, Mahanoy City, Penn., third. Other starters: Prestoria Wilkes, Highland Lassie, Maud L., Prince T., Brooks. Time—2:15½; 2:14¼; 2:16¼.

2:20 Class, Trot.—Stambold, b. h., Bellemeade Stock Farm, N. J., won in straight heats; Baron Wood, b. g., M. M. White, Hartford, N. C., second; Billy Patterson, Vancey Nichols, Glenville, Ohio, third. Other starters: Harry T. and Medico. Time—2:24¾; 2:21½; 2:21½.

No Races at Old Orchard.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Aug. 11.—The races were postponed until to-morrow on account of bad condition of the track. The four remaining races will be run off to-morrow, the horses being called at 1 o'clock.

OTSEGO GOLF TOURNAMENT.

Contest for the Cooperstown Cup Has a Good Beginning.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The Otsego Golf Club's scratched tournament was successfully opened to-day. The feature of the day's play was the fine game by William Festus Morgan of the home club, who made his two rounds in 172, thereby defeating S. D. Bowers by three strokes and W. D. Vanderpool by five strokes. W. D. Vanderpool made an excellent showing, and if he maintains his form, should appear in the finals. Paul B. Cooke of Harbor Hill made the fifth hole in 2, the only 2 of the day. The following qualified for the Cooperstown Cup:

Player and Residence.	Score.		Total.
William Festus Morgan, Otsego	87	85	172
S. D. Bowers, Otsego	91	84	175
W. D. Vanderpool, Morris County	91	86	177
L. Schwartze, Lakewood	90	93	183
W. Chadwick, Richfield	98	90	188
Paul B. Cooke, Harbor Hill	102	87	189
Otis L. Williams, Richmond Co.	94	96	190
J. P. Browning, Harbor Hill	98	94	192

The following qualified for the Susquehanna Cup:

Player and Residence.	Score.		Total.
G. Hyde Clarke, Otsego	93	100	193
F. M. Corse, Otsego	95	99	194
A. D. Compton, Otsego	98	96	194
H. Erben, Schnectady	97	99	196
G. P. McCullagh, Essex County	101	96	197
H. Van Rensselaer, Albany	104	99	203
G. W. Dorland, Westchester	100	105	205
Lynn J. Arnold, Otsego	109	97	206

To-morrow the first and second rounds for both cups will be played, the drawings for which are as follows: Cooperstown Cup, Cook vs. Chadwick, Vanderpool vs. Browning, Bowers vs. Schwartze, and Morgan vs. Williams; Susquehanna Cup, Dorland vs. Corse, Erben vs. Compton, Hyde Clarke vs. Van Rensselaer, and Arnold vs. McCullagh.

Senator Vest Recovering Health.

CAPRON SPRINGS, West Va., Aug. 11.—Senator G. G. Vest of Missouri, whose health has been a source of anxiety to his friends, is improving rapidly. He expects to remain here until the 1st of September, and is displaying a lively interest in the war.

Town Officer Accidentally Shot.

CARLISLE, Penn., Aug. 11.—While cleaning a revolver in his office to-day, Chief Burgess W. E. Fought of Carlisle fatally shot himself. The ball penetrated near the heart and lodged in the back.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Private Contract—East Side Corner Makes Good Bidding at Auction.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for Carlton R. Fish of Boston, to a client, the four-story building, 61 East Fourth Street, 25 by 96.2.

It is reported that Wesslau & Hogenauer have sold to a builder, with a loan, the lot on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue.

Lyons & Co. have sold for J. R. Perlhefter, for $6,000, the plot on the west side of the Southern Boulevard, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 50 by 100; also, for the same seller, at $6,000, the plot of five lots at the northeast corner of Briggs and Fourth Avenues, William's Bridge.

Elkan Kahn has sold the four-story double flat on the east side of St. Ann's Avenue, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 25 by 100.

Henry Morgenthau has sold to Frederick Holzenberg, for $36,000, the lot, 64 First Avenue, 23.10 by 95.

It is reported that the four-story dwelling, 3 West Eighty-ninth Street, 18 by 100.5, has been sold.

Operators in east side property furnished some of the liveliest bidding that has been heard in the salesroom in some time when the tenements at the northwest corner of Grand and Willett Streets were offered yesterday morning. The immediate corner, 25 by 100, was knocked down to Lowenfeld & Prager, for $37,250, and the adjoining property on Grand Street, of the same size, was sold to Mandelbaum & Levine for $21,000. It is understood that the two purchasers will pool their interests, and that the two plots will be placed in the market as one parcel.

William M. Ryan sold, in partition, to Amelia F. and Harriet Foster, parties in interest, for $12,200, the three-story brick dwelling, 319 East Eighteenth Street, 20 by 92; also, to Amelia F. Foster, for $15,000, the three-story brick dwelling, 226 East Nineteenth Street, 21.4 by 92; also, to Harriet Foster, for $13,500, the three-story brick dwelling, 232 East Nineteenth Street, 21.8 by 92 and irregular.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to William Ellis, for $3,650, all title and interest of John Fleming, in the five-story brick tenement, with store, 51 Little West Twelfth Street, 25 by 103.3, Astor leasehold.

There are no sales at auction scheduled for to-day.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Forty-third Street, south side, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, for a five-story brick and stone tenement, 25 by 84; J. W. Kierst of 255 Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn, owner; J. J. Kierst, architect; cost, $16,000.

One Hundred and Eighth Street, northwest corner of Central Park West, for two seven-story brick flats, 60 by 95 and 40.11 by 86.4; the W. W. Graham Company of 307 Madison Avenue, owner; Angell & Higginson of 108 Fulton Street, architects; cost, $200,000.

Third Avenue, east side, between Quarry Road and King's Bridge Road, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 25 by 25; Home for Incurables, premises, owner; Robert E. Rogers of 25 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

No. 35 East Sixty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; John B. Snook, owner; John B. Snook & Sons, architects; cost, $1,050.

No. 347 Fourth Avenue, to a five-story brick storage house, with store; Palmer estate, premises, owner; A. G. Rechlin, architect; cost, $400.

No. 193 Mott Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Rocco Marasco, owner; A. G. Rechlin, architect; cost, $2,000.

Arthur Avenue, west side, 384.7 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, to a three-story frame dwelling, with store; Giovanni Raggio, owner; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $350.

One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, northeast corner of Courtlandt Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Katherine Schwenk, owner; F. J. Miller of 3,438 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $600.

Topping Street, west side, 200 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Isabella Peters, owner; Charles S. Clark of 722 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Aug. 11.

BROOK AV, s e corner of Westchester Av, runs e 328.3 ft to Port Morris Branch Railroad x s — to St. Ann's Av x 524.4 to Brook Av x 361.3; Arthur Janes to Henry E. and Herbert Janes	$1
CROTONA AV, s e corner of Fairmount Place, 40.6x90; James T. Williamson to Henry Mahnken	1,500
DE MILT AV, n e corner of Pell Place, 34.1x—x33.4x91.4; George E. Hanson to Walter B. Dixon	1
HENRY ST, 28, s s, 25x100.6; Jacob Klingenstein to Jacob Wohlberg	1
HUDSON ST, 615, w s, 24x½ block; James Boyd to Joyeuse L. Gray, one-fourth part	1
LOT 358, map of 370 choice lots of McGraw estate; Otto Dederer to Oswald Piering	300
RYER AV, Lot 13, map of building lots at Fordham, 25x161.6; Anne White to Peter J. Everett	100
SHERMAN AV, e s, from 164th to 163d St; Albert B. Parker to Charles A. Peabody, Jr.	1
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, at n e s of Garden Av, 22.5x70.9x irregular; Southern Boulevard, w s, 21.3 ft s of Garden Av, 90.8x40.10x81; West St, w s, Lot 14, map of Wardsville, 50x126x50.1x129; Bridget Nagle to Catharine Gleason and another	2,000
WEST END AV, 892, e s, 20x67; Alexander Walker to Siegfried Willershausen	100
3D ST, 59 East, 25x96.2; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another	1
4TH ST, s w s, 72 ft s e of Perry St, 22.5x60; James Boyd to Joyeuse L. Gray	1
5TH AV, 557, 25x100; John M. Connor to Patrick J. Carlin	1
8TH AV, n w corner of 148th St, 99.11x100; William Rankin to George Brown	42,000
8TH AV, 517 and 519, s w corner of 36th St, 39.4x74; Thomas B. Hidden to Michael L. Fane	90,000
47TH ST, 629 West, 25x100.5; Mary A. Gore and others to Susan A. and Eugene C. Ludin	5,000
89TH ST, n s, 96.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 103.4x100.8x100x100.10; Siegfried Willershausen to Alexander Walker	100
123D ST, 245 East, 27x100.11; Isidor Berkowitz to Hannah Frankel	1
182D ST, n s, 216.8 ft e of 11th Av, 16.8x79.11; John Schreyer to Daniel T. Garrie	1

Recorded Leases.

ATWATER, Elnathan R., executor, to Daniel Eichner; 2,337 1st Av, 5 years	$1,100
BERKOWITZ, Isidor, to David Klein; 245 East 123d St, 3 years	1,900
FOSTER, Thomas K., trustee, to Judson C. Smith; 228 East 19th St, 1¼ years	1,300
OWENS, William G., agent, to Peter Cetano; 327 East 106th St, 5 years	1,272
SCHNITZER, Hyman, to Frank Brack; 1st Av, 2,274, s e corner of 117th St; 117th St, 402 East, 3 years	1,920
STAUF, Andrew, to Leonard Blumenthal; 908 2d Av, 5 years	600

Recorded Mortgages.

BARRY, Sarah, to Susan R. Wiggins; s s of 175th St, 25 ft e of Wadsworth Av, 3 years	$1,500
BELDING, Claudine G., and another to John Hillyard; 62 and 64 Gold St, 3 years	1,500
BLISS, Clara E., to Edmund Coffin; e s of Edgecombe Av, 66 ft s of 140th St, demand	3,000
BRINTZINGER, William F., to Annie R. Bauerdorf; s s of 175th St, 19 ft e of Audubon Av, 2 years	1,000
BROWN, George, to William Rankin; n w corner of 8th Av and 148th St, 1 year	22,000
CELANO, Peter, to India Wharf Brewing Company; 327 East 106th St, lease, demand	495
EVANS, George S., and wife to Max Schoenfeld; s s of 144th St, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years	5,000
FANE, Michael L., to Thomas B. Hidden; 517 and 519 8th Av, s w corner of 36th St, ½ year	50,000
FANE, Michael L., to Thomas B. Hidden; 517 and 519 8th Av, s w corner of 36th St, 1 year	48,000
FRANCK, Carl, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of Houston St, Lot 12, map of David Dunham, 1 year	30,000
FUNCK, Charles, to John T. Brady; n s of 115th St, 175 ft e of 2d Av, leasehold, secures bond	7,800
GORDON, Louis, and others to Emilie J. Murray; 274 and 276 Mott St, 1 year	10,000
GUNNING, John T., to Warren B. Sammis; e s of Marion Av, 50.2 ft s of Summit St, 5 years	500
HANNEMANN, John and Caroline, to William A. Boeger; n s of 5th St, 74.3 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years	3,000
HESS, Jacob, to William M. Seymour and another; w s of Audubon Av, 35.10 ft n of 184th St, 1 year	963
HOGAN, James F., to Sarah L. Boynton; w s of Trafalgar Place, 150 ft s of Woodruff Av, 1 year	2,250
HUNT, Emily C., and Susan H. Cudner to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; n s of 63d St, 375 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year	15,000
KAUFMANN, Leopold, to William A. Perry; 59 East 3d St, 4 years	28,000
KNIGHTON, Fanny, to German-American Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore; 64 West 10th St, 1 year	3,500
MURPHY, Catharine A., to J. Sergeant Cram and another, executors, &c.; 98 Lexington Av, 3 years	12,000
NORMAN, Frank O., to Alfred Gutwillig; 22 West 4th St, demand	6,400
NORMAN, Frank O., to William M. Levering and William A. Garrigues; 22 West 4th St, demand	4,000
NORMAN, Frank O., to Don A. Gaylord; 22 West 4th St, demand	1,415
NORMAN, Frank O., to John M. and George F. Halsted; 22 West 4th St, three-fourths part	985
NORMAN, Frank O., to Ralph F. Shropshire; 22 West 4th St, one-half part, demand	7,500
NORMAN, Frank O. and Engrey F., to the City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia; 22 West 4th St, secures bond, &c.	3,671
REILLY, Mary A., and another to William W. Van Valsa; w s of Southern Boulevard, at n e s of Garden Av, 1 year	2,100
ROSE, Frank W., to Henry H. Jackson; 33 Morton St; also s s of Morton St, 273.2 ft e of Hudson St, 1 year	1,000
SCHLOBOHM, Henry, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of Perry St, 122.4 ft e of West St, 1 year	24,000
TESORO, Joseph, to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 337 and 338, Block I, amended map of Mapes estate, 3 years	272
TROMAN, Annie and Joseph, to Samuel Keeler; n e corner of White Plains Road and 10th Av, 5 years	5,000
TURK, Henry M., to Bowery Savings Bank; n s of 103d St, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years	8,500
UNGERLAND, Aloesius, to Krezensia Baumann; 311 East 78th St, 2 years	2,000
WEISMANTEL, Daniel, to Manhattan Savings Institution; w s of 4th Av, 64 ft n of 19th St, 3 years	10,000
WOHLBERG, Jacob, to Jacob Klingenstein; 28 Henry St, installments	8,800
WRIGHT, Jessie A., to P. Frederick and Henry J. Bruner, executors, &c.; n s of 75th St, 115 ft w of Madison Av, 2 years	14,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

GRIFFIN, George W., to William R. H. Martin and another, trustees	$30,000
KNOX, Effe V. V., to Lizzie N. Watson, 4-5 part	2,000
MANDELBAUM, Harris, and Fisher Lewine to the Corn Exchange Bank	Nom.
ORR, William C., trustee, to Mary H. Lawrence and another, executors	35,646
SALOMON, Gustav, to David Bieler, guardian, &c.	4,000
WESTHEIMER, Jacob H., to Morris and Henry Samuel and Jacob Kahn	3,710

Mechanics' Liens.

FOREST AV, w s, 150 ft n of West Farms Road, 72x100; William D. Grant against Rachel Greer, owner; Charles Rice, contractor	175
LOT 87, map of Westchester Terrace, 25x123.11x25.1x123.7; Charles C. Manger against Catharine Duane, owner and contractor	1,750
WEBSTER AV, 1,477; George W. Martin against Thomas Morris, owner and contractor	250
6TH AV, 271; Frederick C. Zobel against John N. Tunnele and another, owners; John Sachs, contractor	15
11TH ST, 58 East; The United States Mortar Supply Company against Frederick, or Frank, Brettell, owner; Frank Brettell, contractor	371
106TH ST, n s, 25 ft e of Manhattan Av, 30x86; Clinton Wire Cloth Company against Louis Rossi, owner; Antonio and Pietro Carucci, contractors	51

Lis Pendens.

LOTS 402 and 403, map of Harlem Commons by Charles Clinton, 12th Ward; Jane E. Oothout against Robert Johnson and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Miller, Peckham & Dixon.

OLIVER ST, 56 and 58, and 46 to 48½ Oak St; Department of Buildings against Louis Perelstein, (violation of building law;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 73.6 ft s of centre line of 147th St, now closed, 30x60; Maria A. Gelston and others against Fredericka A. Goetz and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Fletcher, McCutchen & Brown.

WEST END AV, s w corner of 68th St, 100.5x100; Mugler Brothers Company against Gottfried Johnson and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, G. L. F. Rohan.

4TH AV, n e corner of 54th St, 50.5x90; Ellen O'Brien against Thomas Beattie, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Dos Passos Brothers & Mitchell.

62D ST, s s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 100x100.5; Albert W. Ohayon and another against Eva and Morris Mandelstein, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, N. J. O'Connell.

118TH ST, 18 West; Department of Buildings against Morris Tintner, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

167TH ST, s s, 41.8 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 16.8x90; George M. Smith and another against William Halperin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. S. Truax.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Schwarz vs. Schwarz.
2—In re Kelley.
3—Van Beuren vs. Wotherspoon.
4—Lyon vs. Rogers.
5—Dingeldine vs. Johnson.
6—In re O'Brien.
7—Olsen vs. Albinger.
8—Bertelsen vs. Southold.
9—Shaver vs. Int. Stand. Gas Mfg. Co.
10—In re Morgenthau.
11—Cobe vs. Coler.
12—Garrison vs. Int. Stand. Gas Mfg. Co.
13—Anderson vs. Interman.
14—Trohan vs. Trohan.
15—People ex rel. Boyd vs. Kersle.
16—In re Kinsella.
17—Oyker vs. Glover.
18—Beukben vs. Isaacs.
19—Ryan vs. Howe.
20—Fornam vs. Yoost.
21—Wulfson vs. Krellman.
22—Fisher vs. Louwenberg.
23—Klausner vs. Caesar.
24—In re West.
25—People ex rel. Flannigan vs. Coler.
26—In re Vorsatz.
27—In re Clark.
28—In re Yearance.
29—In re Moerling.
30—In re Skidmore.
31—In re McKay.
32—Grenner vs. Grenner.
33—Davies vs. Racer.
34—Vogel vs. Vogel.
35—Metzger vs. Edson.
36—People ex rel. Boose vs. Coler.
37—Poole vs. Poole.
38—Eno vs. Eno.
39—In re Garrett.
40—Costello vs. Costello.
41—Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Read.
42—H. Koehler & Co. vs. Reinheimer.
43—Roby vs. Davis.
44—Hall vs. Sherry.
45—People, &c., vs. Schottler.
46—Kitching vs. Shear.
47—D'Avilla vs. D'Avilla.
48—Hillenstein vs. Goldrich.
49—Calhoun vs. Pettit.
50—Oppermann vs. Oppermann.
51—Lyman vs. Kramer.
52—Lyman vs. Holland.
53—Lyman vs. Manzoni.
54—Levine vs. Levine.
55—Merges vs. Ringler.
56—Bush vs. Coler.
57—In re Guthbert.
58—Henriques vs. Sterling.
59—In re Brandon.
60—Ellwanger vs. Ellwanger.
61—In re Bingham.
62—Beal vs. N. Y. Carbon Works.
63—Mogues vs. Dupont.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Regina Rosenberg,
Moritz Mertzel,
August Brock,
Mary Smith,
John J. Mee,
Mathilda Haagen,
John P. Crystal.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Olcott, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Cowan for the People.

1—George Schey.
2—James H. Jordan.
3—Edward C. Yorks.
4—John Travinski.
5—Edward Dorgan.
6—James Lane.
7—Diego Spinelli, Alessandro Sisca.
8—Meyer Goldberg.
9—Albert Koopman.

Pleadings.

1—Thomas Sloan.
2—Myer Markowitz.
3—William Murray.
4—Vincenzo Daloso.
5—Mark D. Anthony.
6—Timothy Deronin, John Sullivan.
7—Louis Klezmer.
8—Jacob Hersherowitz.
9—John Egan.
10—Meyer Solnick.
11—Louis A. Smith.
12—Martin Remenschneider.
13—Annie Brown.
14—Richard Geraghty.
15—Angelo Gabriele.
16—Raphael Risci.
17—Lottie Smith.
18—Eugene E. Graham.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and O'Connor for the People.

1—Jacob Dorf.
2—John Taster.
3—Lillie Cole.
4—Frank Dawson.
5—George Henderson.
6—Thomas Coffey.
7—Jacob Pasternick.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV. adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Matter of J. Johnston & Co.—Lewis L. Delafield.

SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J.—Matter of Howe—John E. Bullwinkel. Ferris vs. Voth—William B. Hornblower.

Impatient Pair Elope and Wed.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.—Charles R. Drummond, youngest son of the late James Drummond, the millionaire tobacco manufacturer, and Miss Maud Ringen, daughter of R. Ringen, the wealthy stove and hardware man of this city, left here on an early train for Alton, Ill., to-day, and were there married by Squire Querdon. The young people were engaged, and the wedding day had been set for an early date in December. Preparations were being made for a fashionable wedding, but the couple hastened the day by eloping. They returned home after the ceremony.

Columbia Salmon Fishery Closed.

ASTORIA, Oregon, Aug. 11.—The salmon fishing season on the Columbia River closed at midnight. The season's pack amounts to 315,000 cases, which is 75,000 cases below the pack of last year.

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENS SCHOOL.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
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COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF the Ethical Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av., opens Oct. 3; terms, $200; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MILITARY ACADEMY, West Lebanon, N. H.—Prepares for all colleges and business. Major B. F. HYATT, A. M., Principal.

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Stuttgart, August, 1898.

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SUMMER RESORTS.

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Somerset Inn,
& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

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Miscellaneous.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,
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N. S. HOWE, Manager.
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AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.
LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR
SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,
8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.
FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P.M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P.M., 7:30 A.M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:13 A.M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
STEVENS HOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM, ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.
PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.
PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.
LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL,
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
CAPACITY, 1,200.
Altitude, 3,000 feet. 4 hours from New York.
Address W. H. PARKE, Manager,
Kaaterskill, New York.

EXCURSIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
DAILY
Seashore Excursions
August 11 to September 10.
Round Trip Rates:
From New York, $1.00; Children, 75c.
From Brooklyn, $1.10; Children, 85c.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK,
OCEAN GROVE, SEA GIRT,
POINT PLEASANT,
And Intermediate Stations.
SPECIAL TRAINS WILL LEAVE DAILY FROM 23D ST. 7:50 A. M., AND FROM CORTLANDT AND DESBROSSES STREETS 8:00 A. M. BROOKLYN, 7:45 A. M. RETURNING, LEAVE POINT PLEASANT 6:35 P. M.
TICKETS VALID ON SPECIAL TRAINS ON DAY OF ISSUE ONLY IN EACH DIRECTION.

CONEY ISLAND
Culver Route.
From Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery), N. Y.
Via 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Boats connecting with EXPRESS TRAINS. No stops.
LEAVE DAILY (6:30, 7:40 except Sunday,) 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 12:40 (except. Sun.,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:36 P. M.
FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH
TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Week days 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M.
LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.; Week days 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, (1:50 Sat. only,) 2:20, (2:50 Sat. only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10, (9:40 Sat. only) P. M. Leaves L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH
THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES, FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.
FARE 15c.
VIA BROOKLYN ELEVATED AND LONG ISLAND R. R.
Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station.
Trains leave Broadway ferries, week days, hourly, 6:04 to 9:04 A. M.; half hourly, 9:34 A. M. to 9:34 P. M.
Sundays, 6:04, 7:04, 8:04, 9:04, 9:34 A. M.; every 20 minutes, 10:04 A. M. to 9:04 P. M. Time from Broadway Ferry to Myrtle Av., 10; Gates Av., 14; Manhattan Beach Crossing, 19; Van Siclen, 22, and Rockaway Beach 54 minutes.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE:
Cortlandt St. Piers, 8:45, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9:05, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50 P. M. East 32d St., 9:30, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. Leave Glen Island 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00 P. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 5:30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
Special Boat From East 32d St. Only. ONE HOUR TO GLEN ISLAND.
9:00 A. M., 12:15 and 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 10:30 A. M., 1:30, and 5:30 P. M.
Special Boat From East 96th St. Only.
9:15 A. M., 12:15, and 3:15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 2:00 and 7:30 P. M.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.......9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Saturday Afternoon Excursion
TO WEST POINT
STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., W. 22d St. 2 P. M. RETURNING on any WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAIN. This gives ample time to see DRESS PARADE, Government buildings, &c. FARE, round trip, $1.

[illegible] TO GLORY.

Why the Post Office Department Honored the French Explorer.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The question as to the right of Father Marquette to figure as a leading actor in the history of this country has arisen again, in connection with the fact that a picture of Marquette sailing down the Mississippi is borne on the one-cent Omaha Exposition stamps.

A correspondent of the Post Office Department recently wrote that he had made search to ascertain what claims Marquette had to the distinction thus given him, with the result that history showed him to have been a foreigner and a Jesuit, but not mentioned as a man of note, either in literature or science. Information was asked as to what his great merit was.

John P. Merritt, Third Assistant Postmaster General, has written a letter showing why the design was adopted. He says that the object of the promoters and managers of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition is to give encouragement to a commendable pride on the part of the inhabitants in the progress of their section and to demonstrate its growth, and anything pertaining to the men who were most conspicuous and helpful in blazing the way to these sections and laying the foundations of civilization is fraught with great interest. It may be claimed, he says, that Marquette did not discover the Mississippi, but, like Americus Vespucci, he continued the explorations, and America is named after the latter.

"As to the religious belief of Marquette," says Mr. Merritt, "it never entered into or influenced the selection of the device, one way or the other.

"As to the fact of Marquette being a foreigner," continues the reply, "he performed services enough as a pioneer to earn his citizenship, and his bones still lie buried on the west shore of Lake Michigan. Columbus was also a foreigner, for that matter."

New Minnesota Homesteads.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Three hundred and sixty-seven thousand acres of land will be restored to the public domain in Minnesota. On Oct. 5 next entries for homestead titles can be made. The land is in the Duluth and Crookston districts, and is a part of the Red Lake reservation. The area of ground involved comprises sixteen townships.

Pilot Drowned in Owasco Lake.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 11.—George Cushman, aged twenty-four, married, pilot on the steamer Owasco, fell off that boat early this morning while it was carrying an excursion party on Owasco Lake and was drowned.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ANTONIO MINALDI, (carrying on business as A. Minaldi & Co.,) plaintiff, against ACHILLE ALESSI, fu Salvatore, defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant, Achille Alessi, fu Salvatore:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 20th, 1898.

W. K. VAN METER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Post Office address and office, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To Achille Alessi, fu Salvatore, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of July, 1898; filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, in said State, which complaint was filed there on June 23d, 1898.—Dated New York, July 22d, 1898.

W. K. VAN METER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and P. O. address No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—THORNTON N. MOTLEY, Plaintiff, against FRANCIS FARMER FOX, Defendant.—In pursuance of an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled action by the Honorable Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, bearing date the 26th day of July, 1898, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, receiver of all the copartnership assets and effects of the firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, will sell at public auction at the late place of business of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, Number 43 John Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 5th day of August, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all the property, assets, and effects of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, including the good will of the said firm, and all the outstanding contracts in which the said firm has any interest, together with all stock on hand, furniture, fixtures, and chattels of every name and nature belonging to the said firm, and also all accounts, bills receivable, claims, demands, leases, and all personalty of every kind and nature whatsoever and wheresoever the same may be situated, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer. The said assets and property of the said firm are to be sold in one lot, and the said business formerly carried on by the said firm is to be sold as a going concern at an upset price of $50,000 over and above all the debts and liabilities of the said firm, the purchaser to assume all the outstanding debts and liabilities of the said firm appearing upon the books of the said firm, and to give a bond for the payment of the same, and is also to assume the carrying out of all the contracts in which the said firm is interested. The purchaser will be allowed to inspect all the books, papers, and contracts of the said firm in the possession of the receiver upon the premises aforesaid.

Special attention is directed to the terms of the said order of Mr. Justice Bookstaver, which may be inspected at the office of the receiver, as to the manner of the sale.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver,
52 Broadway, N. Y. City.
BENJAMIN N. CARDOZO, Attorney for Receiver, 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The sale of the property specified in the foregoing notice is hereby adjourned to the 10th day of August, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the same place, by order of Mr. Justice Dugro.—Dated August 5th, 1898. ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver.

The sale of the property mentioned in the foregoing notice is hereby further adjourned to the 11th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock at noon at same place.—Dated New York, August 10th, 1898. ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver.

The sale of the property specified in the foregoing notice is hereby further adjourned to August 12, 1898, at 12 o'clock at noon at same place. ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver.
N. Y., August 11th, 1898.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of Anson G. McCook, as receiver of THE AMERICAN ASPHALT PAVEMENT COMPANY, for authority to sell the remaining assets and choses in action of said corporation in his possession, or vested in him as said receiver.

In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, made by Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of said court, and entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 3d day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, as receiver of The American Asphalt Pavement Company, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, located at No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, on the 30th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, each, every and all the property or assets of The American Asphalt Pavement Company that have come into, and now remain, in my possession as said receiver; and also all claims, demands, cause and causes of action of whatever kind, name or nature, at law or in equity, that may now or at the time of such sale exist in favor of The American Asphalt Pavement Company, or of its stockholders, or of myself, as said receiver of said company, to recover damages for any and all infringement or infringements of certain United States Letters Patent No. 211,318, granted to William W. Averell January 14th, 1879, and also of certain United States Letters Patent Nos. 103,581 and 103,582, granted to Edward J. De Smedt May 31st, 1870, and their respective reissues Nos. 9,324 and 9,325, issued July 27, 1880.—Dated August 4th, 1898.

ANSON G. McCOOK,
As Receiver of The American Asphalt Pavement Company.
EDWARD HASSETT, Attorney for Receiver, No. 27 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au9-2aw3wTu&F&au30

GOLD, KAUFMAN.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, County of New York, on the 10th day of August, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAUFMAN GOLD, lately doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Kaufman Gold, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, care of Platzek, Stroock & Herzog, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 22d day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, August 11th, 1898. JULIUS H. HORWITZ, Assignee. PLATZEK, STROOCK & HERZOG, Attorneys for Assignee, 320 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

SEYMOUR PAPER COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the County and State of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the SEYMOUR PAPER COMPANY, lately doing business in the City of New York, to present their claims, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, duly appointed assignee of the corporation, the Seymour Paper Company, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of business in the offices of Messrs. Fleisher, McCutchen & Brown, Room No. 17, No. 170 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 15th day of October, 1898. CHAS. H. O'HARA, JR., Assignee.

SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

BARKER, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard H. Mitchell, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the [illegible] day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of February, 1898. TARRANT PUTNAM, GEORGE A. BARKER, Executors. RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City. [illegible]

BLISS, LOUISA CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA CATHERINE BLISS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 195 Front Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. ERNEST C. BLISS, Administrator. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York City. my27-1aw6mF

BUDINGTON, ANN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Antoinette Budington, Clara Budington, Reuben Budington, Ann Eliza Budington, Alonzo Budington, James Budington, Catharine Quimby, Sarah Martin, Ellen Fresco, Eugene Allen and Emma Allen, infants under fourteen years of age, whose address is unknown to petitioners, the children of Emma Allen, a deceased daughter of Ann Budington, deceased, if they be living, and if they be not living, then to all the heirs at law and next of kin of said Eugene and Emma Allen, whose names and places of residence are unknown to petitioners and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained by them; Eugene Allen, whose address is unknown to petitioners, the father of said Eugene and Emma Allen, if he be living, and if he be not living then to all the heirs at law and next of kin of said Eugene Allen, whose names and places of residence are unknown to petitioners, and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained by them, the heirs and next of kin of ANN BUDINGTON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Antoinette Budington and Clara Budington of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Ann Budington, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 16th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County [L. S.] of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 22d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
CANNON & CANNON, Att'ys for Petitioners, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy29-1aw6wF

DOUGHERTY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 220 Broadway, being the office of John A. & A. S. Mapes, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. MARY PERRY, Administratrix. JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attys. for Adm'x., 220 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh18-1aw6mF

GRISWOLD, MARGARET D.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to James R. Griswold, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made herein revoking the letters of guardianship both as guardian of the property and person of Margaret D. Griswold, an infant over the age of fourteen years, issued by said Court on or about the 23d day of April, 1898, to the said James R. Griswold, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 2nd day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Petitioners, office and P. O. address No. 11 William Street, New York City.
jy15-1aw6wF

HAMILTON, CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles A. Hamilton, Schuyler Hamilton, Sr., Alice Hamilton, Alexander Hamilton, John C. L. Hamilton, Edgar A. Hamilton, Annie J. Addison, and Edward R. Vollmer, as executors under the last will and testament of Maria E. Henderson, deceased; Rev. Alexander Hamilton, Henry N. Hamilton, Helen M. Hamilton, Marie V. D. H. Hamilton, William Pierson Hamilton, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Laurens Hamilton, deceased; Schuyler V. C. Hamilton, Gertrude R. Hamilton, Violet L. Hamilton, Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., Alexandra Schuyler Hamilton, Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and St. Luke's Hospital of the City of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA HAMILTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 27th day of September, A. D., 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William G. Hamilton and Adelaide Hamilton, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 30th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
EDWD. R. VOLLMER, 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

HILLYER, MARY T.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mrs. Theresa Müller; Sister Teresa Vincent, successor to Sister Irene of the New York Foundling Hospital; Charles E. Miller, as acting executor of will of Catharine Fitzgibbon; Mrs. Thomas Addis Emmet, President of the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls; Miss Caroline Delano, Mrs. Angela Devlin, Mrs. Emily Olwell O'Neill, Mrs. Christine D. Ruxton, Miss Mary Ruxton, Miss Hattie Colgate, Miss Mary Baylis, Miss Elizabeth Mott, Mrs. Anna Byron, Miss Joan Anderson, Miss Louisa Hillyer, Charles A. Hillyer, Miss Eliza Molloy, New York Foundling Hospital or Asylum; the Female Academy of the Sacred Heart; the Convent located at 49 West Seventeenth Street, New York City; St. Francis Xavier's Church on Sixteenth Street, New York City; the College of St. Francis Xavier, Eugene Delano, the City of New York, all the unknown next of kin of Mary T. Hillyer, deceased, the names and places of residence of each and every of whom are unknown and cannot after reasonable diligence and diligent inquiry be ascertained by the petitioner; and the Public Administrator of the County of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of MARY T. HILLYER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Eugene Delano, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and of such supplement or supplements thereto as this court may permit to be filed; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 4th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
au11-1aw6wTh.

OWENS, WILLIAM W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. OWENS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. WILLIAM W. OWENS, Jr., Administrator. JOHN T. SHERMAN, 35 Wall St. [illegible]

HAUG, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HAUG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Bidermann, Higginbotham & Fischer, 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, June 10th, 1898. CHRISTINE HAUG, CHARLES HAUG, FREDERICK LUDWIG HAUG, HENRY J. SCHUMACHER, Executors. ULLO, BIDERMANN, HIGGINBOTHAM & FISCHER, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ju10-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Starke, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 21 day of April, 1898. LISETTE STARKE, Executrix. AUGUST L. STARKE, Executor. CHARLES P. STARKE, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City. ap22-1aw6mF

MILLER, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN MILLER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of De Groot, Rawson & Stafford, No. 53 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the third day of March, 1898. JENNIE B. DEPEW, Administratrix. DE GROOT, RAWSON & STAFFORD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 53 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh4-1aw6mF

MYERS, ALICE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALICE E. MYERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan on or before the 30th day of August, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1898. JANE A. McKENNA, Temporary Administratrix. TOWNSEND, DYETT & LEVY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 247 Broadway, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City. f11-1aw6mF

PARMA, RAFFAELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAFFAELE PARMA or Raphael Parma or Raffo Parma or Raphael Palmer or Raphael Barma, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John P. Everett, 4 Warren Street, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 27th July, 1898.

ANGELINA PARMA,
Administratrix.
JOHN P. EVERETT, Attorney for Administratrix, 4 Warren Street, New York City.
jy29-1aw6mF

TRACY, ELLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN TRACY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Eugene Smith, his attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of August, 1898. DANIEL TRACY, Administrator of Estate of Ellen Tracy, dec'd. EUGENE SMITH, Att'y for Adm'r, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, N. Y. au12-1aw6mF

TRACEY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE TRACEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Rider & Smith, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. JOHN J. KEAN, Executor. RIDER & SMITH, Attorneys for Executor, 27 and 29 Pine Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

SCOTT, LEONARD.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Eva S. Fenyes, Eva S. Fenyes, Trustee; Leonora S. Muse, James B. Scott, Charlotte J. Kitts, Matilda Martin, John Whitmore, Joel S. Whitmore, James Weeks, Carolina Perkins, Lavinia Chamberlan, Sarah A. Danover, Margaret A. Norcross, Caroline K. Day, Howard Scott, Willis Scott, Emma Scott, Rebecca W. Hobbs, William A. Scott, Joel C. Scott, Salda M. S. Palmer, Jewett Palmer, Lydia Cameron, Sarah A. Scott, and to all persons interested in the estate of LEONARD SCOTT, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of The United States Trust Company, as administrator, with the will annexed, of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto af- [L. S.] fixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 25th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
HORATIO C. KING, Attorney for Adm., &c., 375 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. jy8-1aw6wF

WANMAKER, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WANMAKER, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 153 East 85th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of June, 1898. LOUISE WANMAKER, Administratrix. HENRY D. HOBSON, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 130 Pearl St., New York, N. Y. jy1-1aw6mF

WOLFENSTEIN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WOLFENSTEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hays & Greenbaum, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of March, 1898. SAMUEL C. WOLFENSTEIN, SAMUEL BROOM, Executors. HAYS & GREENBAUM, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOSEPH W. SANDFORD, Junior, plaintiff, against HARRIET E. LAIDLAW, LOUISE E. LAIDLAW, defendants.

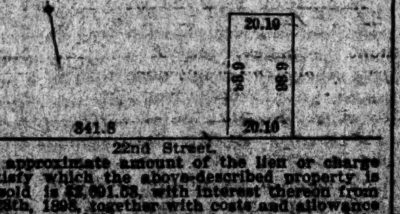
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, in the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land in New York City, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-second Street, distant three hundred and forty-one feet eight inches easterly from the intersection of the easterly side of Seventh Avenue and the northerly side of Twenty-second Street, and running thence northerly at right angles to Twenty-second Street, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said line, twenty (20) feet ten (10) inches; thence southerly at right angles to Twenty-second Street, and part of the way through another party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches, to the northerly side of Twenty-second Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Twenty-second Street twenty (20) feet ten (10) inches, to the point of beginning.

Said premises being now known as Number 141 West Twenty-second Street.—Dated New York, August 2d, 1898. EUGENE A. PHILBIN, Referee.

EMMET & ROBINSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; it is No. 141 West Twenty-second Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,891.53, with interest thereon from June 28th, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $198.10, with interest from July 29th, 1898, and fees and disbursements of the referee to sell.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $500 and interest.

The property will be sold subject to the prior mortgages thereon, amounting to $15,000 and interest at 5 per cent. from December 1, 1897.

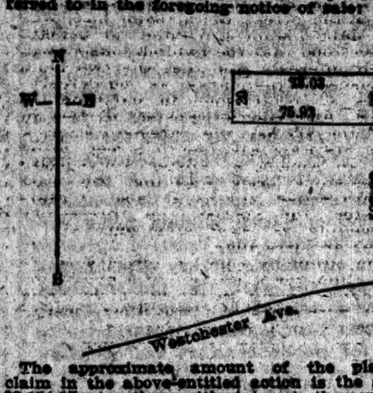
EUGENE A. PHILBIN, Referee.

[illegible] plaintiff, against [illegible] defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the [illegible] day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the [illegible] day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Rogers Place, distant five hundred and ninety-three and eighty-two one hundredths (593 82-100) feet northerly from the northerly side of Westchester Avenue, running thence westerly at right angles or nearly so to Rogers Place seventy-five and ninety-three one hundredths (75 93-100) feet; thence northerly parallel with Stebbins Avenue twenty (20) feet; thence easterly at right angles or nearly so to Stebbins Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall seventy-eight and three one hundredths (78 3-100) feet to the said westerly side of Rogers Place; thence southerly along the westerly side of Rogers Place twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning, the said premises being part of lot twenty-eight (28) on Block 332 on a certain map entitled "Map of subdivision of property of Charlotte Fox Trowbridge in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, October 30th, 1888. Also all the right, title, and interest of the parties of the first part hereto in and to the land in front of the above-described property to the centre line of Rogers Place, being the same premises conveyed to the said James Ryan by James G. Patton and wife by warranty deed bearing date the 29th day of December, 1892.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

AUGUSTINE R. McMAHON,
Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Mutual Life Building, No. 32 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the plaintiff's claim in the above-entitled action is the sum of $2,154.17, together with interest thereon from the 18th day of July, 1898. The approximate amount of the taxes and assessments outstanding and unpaid upon the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale is $125.

Dated New York, July 26, 1898.

AUGUSTINE R. McMAHON,
jy28-2aw3wTu&F&au16&18 Referee.

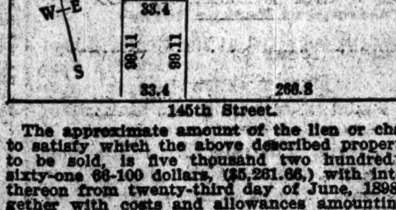
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LOUIS P. MAHLER, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. WARDWELL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 28th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and sixty-six feet and eight inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; running thence westerly, parallel with West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches; thence southerly, and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and thence easterly, and along the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning, be the distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1898.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.
WILLIAM O'DONOGHUE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is five thousand two hundred and sixty-one 66-100 dollars, ($5,261.66,) with interest thereon from twenty-third day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and one 67-100 dollars, ($301.67,) with interest from twenty-eighth day June, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is one thousand and fifty dollars ($1,050.00) and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $30,000, with interest thereon from the 9th day of January, 1898.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1898.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Monday, the twenty-ninth day of August, 1898, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York July 28th, 1898.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.
WILLIAM O'DONOGHUE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy29-2aw4wF&Tu&au26

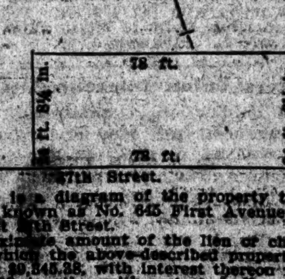
SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against THOMAS REGAN and others, defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date June 14th, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, otherwise known as New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the westerly line of First Avenue with the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street; from thence running northerly along the westerly line of First Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and one-quarter (8¼) inches to a point at or opposite to the centre of a party wall; thence westerly, parallel with Thirty-seventh Street and part of the way through the centre of said party wall seventy-eight (78) feet; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and one-quarter (8¼) inches to the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street, and thence easterly along the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street seventy-eight (78) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to Thomas Regan by E. Ellery Anderson and wife, by deed dated the second day of July, 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1,431 of Conveyances, Page 18, on July 6, 1877, and re-recorded in Liber 2,010 of Conveyances, Page 261, on December 28, 1886.—Dated New York, June 21, 1898. IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER, Referee.

SETH SPRAGUE TERRY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 66 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.



The above is a diagram of the property to be sold and is known as No. 645 First Avenue and No. 345 East 37th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,845.38, with interest thereon from June 7th, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $378.40, with interest from June 14, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $800.

Dated New York, June 21, 1898.

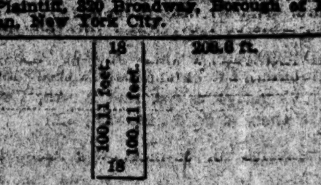
IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER,
au2-2aw3wTu&F&au23 Referee.

NOTICE
TO PRINTERS.
Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

[illegible] plaintiff, against [illegible] defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date [illegible], 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and eight feet six inches westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and the westerly side of First Avenue, and running thence southerly, parallel with First Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line eighteen feet; thence northerly again parallel with First Avenue and part of the way through another party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street eighteen feet to the point of beginning. Said premises being now known as Number three hundred and forty-four One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1898.

RUFUS B. COWING, Jr., Referee.
PLATZEK, STROOCK & HERZOG, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,889.50, with interest thereon from the 21st day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $437.50, and interest, and the expenses of sale.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1898.

RUFUS B. COWING, Jr., Referee.
jy26-2aw3wTuFau17

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.... 9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.

On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.

Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.

Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight sharp. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight sharp; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell, Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLING at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24, North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturdays,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30. Saturdays, 9 A.M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

COOK'S TOURS
Round the World.
The membership of our ROUND THE WORLD PARTIES leaving VANCOUVER SEPT. 12 and SAN FRANCISCO OCT. 11 being complete, we have arranged for a THIRD PARTY to leave SAN FRANCISCO by the S. S. "DORIC" on OCTOBER 29.
This party will visit the City of
MANILA.
As the number constituting these parties is limited, immediate application is necessary.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.
Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
F.Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM | F.Bism'ck, Sept.22, 9 AM
A.Victoria, Sept.8, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 6, 9 AM
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Palatia, Aug. 13, 3 P. M. | Patria, Aug. 27, 1 PM
Pretoria, Aug. 20, 7 A M | Phoenicia, Sept. 10, 1 PM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, (LONDON).
Sailing Saturdays at Noon.
Pennland.........Sept. 3 | Belgenland.......Sept. 24
Rhynland.........Sept. 17 | Pennland..........Oct. 1
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.
Kensington.......Aug. 17 | Friesland.........Aug. 31
Noordland........Aug. 24 | Southwark.........Sept. 7
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Gr'n.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
CLEOPATRA..............................August 13
VICTORIA...............................August 20
BOADICEA...............................August 27
ALEXANDRA...........................September 3
WINIFREDA...........................September 10
ALL NEW STEAMERS, THOROUGHLY AND LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Etruria, Aug. 13, 11 AM | Umbria, Aug. 27, 10 AM
Campania, Aug. 20, 3 AM | Lucania, Sept. 3, 3 AM
Servia, Aug. 23, 9 AM | Aurania, Sept. 6, 10 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.
BELGIC, via Honolulu................Sept. 3, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu..................Sept. 13, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu................Sept. 17, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu, Oct. 1.
GAELIC, via Honolulu................Oct. 11, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..Aug. 22, Nov. 7, Jan. 30
EMPRESS OF CHINA..Sept. 12, Dec. 5, Feb. 27
EMPRESS OF INDIA..Oct. 10, Jan. 2, March 27
Fast route to the Philippine Islands.
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:
AORANGI, Aug. 23. MIOWERA, Sept. 22
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway and 69 Wall St.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
[illegible] Aug. 17, Noon. [illegible] Sept. 7, Noon.
Germanic, Aug. 24, Noon. Britannic, Sept. 14, Noon.
Cymric, Aug. 30, 9 A. M. Germanic, Sept. 21, Noon.
Teutonic, Aug. 31, Noon. Teutonic, Sept. 28, Noon.
Saloon, $[illegible] and upward. Second Cabin, [illegible] Britannic, $[illegible] up. Majestic, Teutonic, $[illegible] up. Second Cabin, $[illegible] upward. Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $26.50. Reduced for the excursion.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"America's Greatest Railroad."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station:
8:30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:33, Toronto 9 P. M., Detroit 11:10 P. M. Limited to its seating capacity.
8:30 A. M.—ADIRONDACKS, 1,000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL, except Sunday.
8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.
9:40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday.
10:00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Chicago, 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only. Parlor car to Richfield Springs, except Sundays.
10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For important State points.
1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Troy and Saratoga.
5:00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Due Chicago 4 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.
6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.
6:25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Montreal, and, except Saturday, for Ottawa.
7:40 P. M.—ADIRONDACKS, 1,000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL daily.
8:45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL, daily—For Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9:00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car only for Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.
9:15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road.
12:10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago, except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:15 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
A, 10:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cornwall, Newburgh, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and all Catskill Mountain points.
B, 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.
1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.
1:15 P. M. Half-Holiday Special. Runs Saturdays only for all Catskill Mountain points.
C, 3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cantons, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Catskill, and Albany.
C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.
6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited. Daily for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.
A, B, C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex A, 9:15 A. M. B, 10:45 A. M. C, 3:05 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station, A, 9:45 A. M. B, 11:20 A. M. C, 3:35 P. M.
Time Table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Port Jervis and Monticello. Daily except Sunday for Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Elmira. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Elmira.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.
9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodation at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St. and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and W. 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.
Trains leave foot of W. 42d St. as follows, (15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:)
7:55 A. M.—Day Express for all stations. Connections for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and Ellenville. Parlor Cars.
9:15 A. M.—Mountain Express to Liberty and intermediate stations. Lake Kiamesha and White Lake, Ellenville. Parlor Cars.
1:00 P. M. (Saturdays only)—Stations to Rockland, Lake Kiamesha, White Lake, and Ellenville. Parlor Cars.
3:15 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Stations to Rockland, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Ellenville, Lake Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor Cars.
6:15 P. M. (Franklin St. 5:45 P. M.)—To Chicago (daily.) Stops at Middletown, Liberty, L. Manor, Walton, Norwich, Oneida, Oswego, Niagara Falls. Wagner Sleeper and Reclining Chair Car (seats free) through to Chicago, via Wabash.
TICKETS AND PARLOR CAR SEATS AT 371 Broadway, N. Y. N. Y. Transfer Co. checks baggage from residence to destination.

NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD
SUMMER SCHEDULE.
All Rail Line for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Atlantic Coast Resorts to Point Pleasant.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK AS FOLLOWS:
From foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, *1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *3:40, 4:20, *5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
From foot Liberty Street, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M. *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:15, *3:30, 3:53, *4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 8:00, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
From South Ferry, Foot Whitehall Street, 8:25, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:10, *3:30, 3:40, *4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 7:50 (Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M.
From Foot West Twenty-third Street 8:50, 11:50 A. M., *12:50, (Saturdays only,) 2:20, *2:50, *3:20, 3:50, *4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M.
Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.
*Denotes express trains.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
9:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS. For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim." all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim. all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) P. M., 12:05 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train, Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.
CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days. Through Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:20 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey
Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. "Electro-Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after June 26, 1898.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 (10:00, 11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45 (9:00 to Reading) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 (11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) (1:30 Red Bank only,) 2:15, 3:30, 3:53, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 (8:00 Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 5:50, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 2:15, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From Foot of Liberty St.
Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30 (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00 (11:30 Dining Car) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.
Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.
Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.
Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.
*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."
Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals à la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.
*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Easton.
*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.
*4:30, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.
*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto. Dining Car New York to Easton.
*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:30, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:30, and 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:30 P. M., ‡1:45 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleeper.)
ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.
To PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) ‡3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

SHOT FAMILY AND HIMSELF

Drunken Policeman Kills His Mother and Two Children and Fatally Wounds His Wife.

SUICIDE TO AVOID CAPTURE

Slew Himself as Brother Policemen Broke in the Door—Deed Followed a Long Debauch and Quarrel with His Wife.

In a sudden fit of frenzy, brought on by excessive drinking, and after a long and bitter quarrel with his wife, Policeman Henry C. Hawley of the West Thirtieth Street Station shortly before noon yesterday shot and mortally wounded his entire family, including his wife, Bertha, his mother, Mary J. Hawley, aged fifty-eight years, and his two children, Mary Louise, aged three, and Mildred Brooks, aged six. Ten minutes later, with arrest staring him in the face, he sent two bullets crashing through his brain. He died half an hour afterward. The two little girls lived only a few minutes. The policeman's mother lingered until shortly after 6 o'clock, and his wife was not expected to live till this morning. All, including the murderer, were shot through the head except the aged mother. She received a bullet in her neck, severing the jugular vein.

As far as can be learned, there was no motive for the crime. It was the act of a man naturally of a nervous and excitable disposition and temporarily crazed by long-continued dissipation, to which he sacrificed the hours necessary for sleep and recreation.

The shooting occurred in the flat occupied by Policeman Hawley and his family, on the top floor of the four-story house at 643 Sixth Avenue. It was partly witnessed by one man, Owen Gallagher of 329 West Thirty-ninth Street, a workman in the employ of C. S. Locke & Smith, dealers in plumbers' supplies at 108 West Thirty-seventh Street. Gallagher was at work on the fourth floor, and stood at a window diagonally opposite that of the dining room of Hawley's flat, and barely twenty feet away. This is Gallagher's story:

"It was about 10:15 in the morning, when, looking over into the dining room of the Hawleys, I saw the policeman with his helmet and coat off, staggering into the room. He was talking in a loud voice and cursing. Nobody else was in the room at the time. Presently he sat down on a lounge near the window and pulled out a revolver, shouting that he would kill anybody who came near him. His aged mother soon came in and sat down alongside of him, begging him piteously to put the revolver away and quiet down. She put her arms around his neck and tried her best to pacify him, but he kept on cursing and refused to drop the pistol. Then his wife came in and began remonstrating. He spoke very roughly to her and she burst into tears. 'Harry,' I heard her say, 'I curse the day you ever went on the police force; before that you were always good to me and since then you have been a fiend.' By this time the two little girls became frightened, and, clinging to their mother's skirts, kept on crying: 'Mamma, mamma, please don't cry.'

"For the moment the children's wails seemed to mollify Hawley, and he stepped over to his wife, put his arms around her waist, and spoke to her in what seemed a kindly manner. They finally went into the next room, and for a short time all was quiet. What went on in that room of course I cannot tell, but suddenly I heard two shots ring out. I looked up just in time to see one of the children drop to the ground and the younger Mrs. Hawley writhing on the floor.

"For the moment I felt paralyzed, but, as soon as I could recover, I ran at top speed to the street and found Policeman Schottmeyer, who is detailed at the Thirty-seventh Street crossing of Broadway. I told him as best I could that his brother officer had shot his child and wife, and together we hastened to the house. There we were joined by Policeman Sullivan, who patrols that beat. I remained in front of the house, and the two policemen dashed up the stairs as fast as they could."

Would Not Be Taken Alive.

The following was told by Patrolman Jeremiah Sullivan, who accompanied Policeman Schottmeyer. He said:

"It took us but a minute to reach the flat on the top floor. From the staircase is a door leading to the kitchen, and we knocked pretty hard. 'Who's there?' shouted Hawley. I knew his voice well. We had been roommates at the station house for some time. Schottmeyer replied: 'Open the door; I am an officer. I heard some shots fired. What about it?'

"'Oh, that's all right,' replied Hawley. 'I am a brother-officer. I was cleaning my revolver. It was accidentally discharged, and my two children were a little bit hurt.'

"We insisted that he open the door and said we would break it. His reply was: 'Oh, you're too fresh. This is my flat and I am paying the rent.' Again we threatened to break the door, and he said: 'Well, if you want to get in you will have to go around to the front door.'

"We did that, and, knowing that there was something wrong, resolved to take no chances. As soon as we got there he said: 'Boys, you'll have to wait a minute, I can't find the key.' With that we heard him moving chairs and furniture about, and, suspecting that he was about to barricade the door, Schottmeyer, who is one of the biggest men on the force, put his shoulder to the door and started to break it. It was just giving way when we heard two shots.

What Rum and Bad Women Did.

"We both rushed through the broken door and saw a horrible sight. On the floor, with her back braced against the wall, sat Hawley's oldest child, a gaping wound in the left side of her head, unconscious, but softly moaning. I stooped down to aid the little girl while Schottmeyer ran through the corridor leading to the dining room.

"There he found Hawley prostrate on the floor, also shot through the head, and a revolver of the old pepper-box pattern, a four-barreled affair with an ivory handle, lying by his side. Opposite him was his wife, one side of her head almost shot away, also unconscious. In a corner of the room near the window was the younger child, senseless, her little head covered with blood. In the kitchen, adjoining, was Hawley's old mother, with a frightful wound in her neck, but able to move a little. Schottmeyer thought there was some hope for her, and he stepped over Hawley's body to assist her.

"'What is all this about?' he asked her. She could speak only in a whisper, and replied: 'Oh, my God! Rum and bad women are the cause of it all. I am his mother. I am fifty-eight years old, and he shot me and his wife and his children.' She went on to say that she believed his mind had become deranged from drinking whisky. He had pawned his regular police pistol and had shot them with that old one.

"Soon after telling this the woman became unconscious. I then ran to the nearest telephone and called for ambulances."

Ambulances from Bellevue and the New York Hospitals soon arrived, and messengers were sent to the West Thirtieth Street Station. The two women and the children were taken to the New York Hospital and the murderer was taken to Bellevue. He died on the way, and the two children succumbed just as they reached the hospital. Five hours later the elder Mrs. Hawley died, and all four bodies were taken to the undertaking establishment of Winterbottom & Co., in Sixth Avenue, directly opposite the house where the tragedy occurred.

Changed by His Baby Boy's Death.

Policeman Hawley was twenty-nine years old, and had been on the force three years. For five years previous he was a telegraph operator and ticket seller at the Forty-second Street Station of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad. Before that he had served in the United States Navy, reaching the rank of petty officer and obtaining an honorable discharge.

He had occupied the apartments at 643 Sixth Avenue for five years, and the neighbors say that until about a year ago he appeared to be a quiet, orderly man. From that time on he frequently arrived at home in an intoxicated condition, and had frequent quarrels with his wife. It was said that his career of dissipation began when his baby boy died on the day of its birth. It was taken over to the same undertaking establishment where the father now lies. After a few hours some life was discovered in the infant, and a physician was summoned. Efforts were made to sustain life in the child, but it died in about an hour.

Hawley grieved a great deal over the incident, and, it is said, became a changed man. His wife bore with him bravely, but at times upbraided him for his conduct. She was married to him on Jan. 2, 1891, and is held in high esteem by the neighbors, who say she was at all times a most dutiful wife and mother. Her maiden name was Kohldorf.

Hawley's record in the Police Department is that of the average policeman. Few complaints were made against him, the last and most serious being dated May 21. A Roundsman then reported that Hawley was off his post and had been seen riding a bicycle on Broadway. On the night before the crime was committed Hawley had been assigned to what is known as the dog watch in the morning. He was to have patrolled Sixth Avenue, from Thirty-eighth to Forty-second Street, and should have remained at the station house during the night. It seems, however, that he left the station shortly after midnight and visited several saloons in the neighborhood, and then went to the house of a Mrs. Breen, whom he knew before her marriage, who lives at 130 West Thirty-first Street, where he remained until 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

Mrs. Breen called on Capt. Price of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station in the afternoon and said that when Hawley came to her house he was much intoxicated, and threatened to kill her if she did not permit him to stay in her house. She succeeded in quieting him, and he went to sleep, getting up at about 6 o'clock.

Sergt. Timms, who was on duty at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station in the morning, said that Hawley had reported off at 9:30 o'clock, and at the time appeared to be sober and in his right mind.

Mrs. Laura Kinget of 1,769 Morris Avenue, a half sister of Hawley, while out shopping yesterday afternoon, called at the flat of her half brother, and, on learning what had occurred, fell in a faint. When she revived she went to the New York Hospital and talked to her mother for a time, finally going to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. She told Capt. Price that she had never heard of any trouble between Hawley and his wife, but had always known that when he became intoxicated he behaved in an ugly manner.

MORE WAR TAX QUESTIONS.

Commissioner Scott Rules that Gas Companies Are Not Taxable as Pipe Lines.

Word from the Treasury Department in Washington was received at the internal revenue offices in this city yesterday that gas companies are not subject to the excise taxes imposed by the war revenue law. Section 27 of that law provides that "every person, firm, corporation, or company carrying on or doing the business of refining petroleum, or refining sugar, or owning or controlling any pipe line for transporting oil or other products whose gross annual receipts exceed $250,000 shall be subject to pay annually a special excise tax equivalent to one-quarter of one per cent. on the gross amount of all receipts," &c.

Collector Ferdinand Eidman had interpreted the phrase "any pipe line for transporting oil, or other products," to apply to gas companies whose products are transported through pipes laid in the public streets. He therefore caused notices to be served on the officers of the several gas companies in this city that they would be required to pay the special tax. William R. Bronk, a lawyer at 30 Broad Street, wrote to Commissioner N. B. Scott, who replied that "in the opinion of this office, gas companies do not come within the meaning or intent of Section 27." Copies of this letter were sent to Collectors Eidman and Treat of this city.

A few days ago Collector Eidman submitted to Commissioner Scott three forms of rent receipts, and asked for a ruling on each one. The Commissioner replied, under date of Aug. 9, that a receipt drawn as follows is not taxable:

New York, ..., 189..

Received from..............................dollars,

for ...... months rent, in advance, for ......

No. .... Street, due 1st inst.

Commissioner Scott said in this connection: "Rent receipts that simply recite the fact of money received for rent, naming the premises and the term for which the money is a payment, are not taxable. If there are any phrases or clauses in the receipt that operate as a hiring, using, or renting, the receipt is taxable according to the provisions in Schedule A, under lease," &c.

Nearly all of the theatres and concert halls in New York are within the boundaries of the Third Internal Revenue District, and most of them have already paid their special tax of $100. Chief Deputy Collector Sparks said yesterday that there had been no delinquency on the part of any theatrical manager. The war revenue law defines "theatre" as follows: "Every edifice used for the purpose of dramatic or operatic, or other representations, plays, or performances, for admission to which entrance money is received, not including halls rented or used occasionally for concerts or theatrical representations, shall be regarded as a theatre." The concert hall proprietors have, as a rule, paid this special tax without grumbling.

LOST CONTRACT FOR 2 CENTS.

Orrok Was Lowest Bidder, but His Check Lacked a Stamp.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 11.—Robert J. Orrok of Arlington lost a contract amounting to $2,103.62 on account of his failure to strictly comply with the new war tax. The contract was for the grading, curbing, and flagging of Forest Street, between Laurel Avenue and the Greenwood Lake Railroad track, in Arlington. Orrok was the lowest bidder for the work. Each bidder was required to furnish a certified check for 5 per cent. of the amount of his bid. When the proposals were opened it was found that Mr. Orrok had failed to place a 2-cent revenue stamp on his check.

The committee threw out the bid. Edward Sargeant was the next lowest bidder. He got the contract at $2,265.62.

CHAMPLAIN SUMMER SCHOOL.

Cardinal Gibbons and Other Catholic Church Dignitaries at the Lake.

Cardinal Gibbons, together with Bishop Foley of Michigan, left this city yesterday for the Catholic Summer School on Lake Champlain, where they will remain several days. The Rev. Father J. H. McMahon of St. Patrick's Cathedral, whose guest Cardinal Gibbons was during his brief stay in New York, started last evening for the Summer School. Archbishop Corrigan is now there as the guest of John H. Spellman, and within the next few days the proceedings are expected to be of uncommon interest. The attendance already is so large that the accommodations of the clubhouse, the cottages, and the camp are scarcely sufficient.

This week was specially set apart for the conferences on Catholic charities and Sunday schools. The conference on charities was presided over by Thomas M. Mulry, President of the New York Particular Council of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, with Mr. George J. Gillespie of this city as Secretary.

A feature that has stimulated interest this season is the charter given to the school by the Regents of the university. The officers of the Summer School have received assurances from the Departments of Public Education in the principal cities of this State that the certificate of this year will be held equal with those of any other Summer School in the United States in securing preferment and promotion as teachers in the public schools. Superintendent Maxwell of New York visited the Champlain Summer School recently, and addressed the section in pedagogy. The Rev. Father James P. Fagan, S. J., Vice President of the St. Francis Xavier College, in this city, is one of the principal lecturers on "Pedagogy."

Cadinal Gibbons will conduct pontifical mass in the Roman Catholic Church at Plattsburg on Sunday.

Fire in a Reade Street Store.

Flames gutted the three upper floors of the five-story brick building at 137 Reade Street last evening, causing a loss of $15,000 to the contents and $2,600 to the building, and damaging the adjoining building, 139, about $500 worth. The fire started in the goods of James W. Spencer, a commission agent, who occupied the three upper floors and who suffers the principal loss.

Bartley Sentenced for Burglary.

James Bartley, a colored man of 222 West Eighteenth Street, received a sentence yesterday of twelve years and six months in State Prison for burglary. He was arrested on the evening of July 26 last, after having broken into the residence of Ebenezer Hall, 128 Washington Place.

THE BIDS FOR CITY BONDS

The Offer of Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Is Valid.

THE OPINION OF MR. CONNOLY

The Assistant Corporation Counsel Thinks that Hereafter All Bids Should Be Unconditional and Absolute.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Theodore Connoly sent to Controller Coler yesterday afternoon an opinion as to the validity of the bid of Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. for the new city bonds. These firms bid 105.08 for the entire issue, subject to the approval of the legality of the issue by their counsel. Mr. Connoly says: "I have given to this matter an amount of consideration appropriate to its importance, and, in my opinion, you can accept the bid of Messrs. Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co." He then goes on to say:

> It is, of course, true that if the clause in the bid in reference to obtaining the approval of counsel is to be literally construed the bid is bad, for the reason that it places the private counsel of the bidder in the position of arbitrator between the city and the bidder.
>
> This, I need not say, is a position not to be tolerated, and if the bid is to be construed as remitting the entire matter to the opinion of the private counsel in question, the bid filed by these gentlemen is really not a bid at all.
>
> But, however, this is not the real situation arising upon the making of the bid by Messrs. Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. I have no doubt that under the decisions of the courts the meaning of this bid is simply that the bidder will take the bonds if they are valid, which is in no way different from the condition annexed by the law to the sale, and I do not think any court will construe the bid in a different way.
>
> I by no means commend this form of bidding, which is new in this city, though much used, as you doubtless know, on the sale of bonds in other localities, because it forms a bad precedent, inasmuch as it annexed apparent conditions to a bid that should be absolute, and to prevent any repetition of the difficulty which has now arisen I would recommend in all future sales of bonds in the terms of sale a clause reciting that no bid other than an unconditional and absolute one will be received.

Protests had been made by the Produce Exchange Trust Company and the Hamilton Trust Company against awarding the bonds to Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. The Produce Exchange Trust Company's bid was 104.94.

EDGECOMBE ROAD OPENING.

Appellate Division Refuses to Grant Additional Compensation for Assessment Commissioners.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in an opinion by Justice Barrett, reversed a Special Term order granting additional compensation to the amount of $22,500 to the commission appointed to assess the value of parcels of land taken for opening Edgecombe Road. These Commissioners were Edward F. O'Dwyer, Isaac Fromme, and Benjamin Perkins.

The Commissioners' statutory fees amounted to over $5,000, and they claimed additional compensation under Section 998 of the charter, which provided that "in any proceeding of an unusually difficult or extraordinary character, the said court may, upon taxing said costs or expenses, make such additional allowances to the said Commissioners as to it may appear just and equitable upon such proof as may be submitted of the nature and extent of the services by said Commissioners." The Corporation Counsel did not dispute the "extraordinary character" of the services, but claimed that the amount allowed was not warranted by the difficult or extraordinary nature of the services rendered. The Appellate Division says the error in the order lies deeper than the objection to the sums allowed.

"The authority to grant such additional allowances," Justice Barrett says, "is not given to supplement the statutory fees in ordinary cases, however laborious or important the services of the Commissioners may have been. For all such services they are limited to the fixed per diem, just as a referee is in the trial of an action. Indeed, the law prior to the enactment of the present charter fixed the per diem of these Commissioners in express analogy to that of referees, (Laws of 1895, Chapter 449, Section 4.) It is only in a proceeding of an unusually difficult or extraordinary character that the court is authorized to add to these statutory fees. The present proceeding is clearly not within this language. Some of the questions are said to have been difficult. The difficulty, however, consisted not in the governing rule, but in the application of that rule. The rule itself had been settled for the Commissioners by the court before they were called upon to act, (In the matter of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 78 Hun. 487.)

"It may be conceded that the application of the rule laid down by the case cited called for considerable thought and reflection. It certainly required good sense and judgment. But there is nothing extraordinary about that. It is so in nearly all cases. The Commissioners are appointed because they are supposed to be competent to perform the important duties imposed upon them. These duties, even in ordinary cases, are by no means trivial or inconsiderable. Nor are they merely ministerial. They are in a certain sense judicial. They demand intelligence, aided by experience. It is for the bringing into play of these qualities, and for the adequate performance of practically judicial functions, that the Commissioners are allowed what the lawmakers deemed a reasonable per diem.

"If the respondents here are right in their construction of the act in question, this exclusive per diem would soon be limited to but the simplest proceedings. The regular fees would in this view play but a subsidiary part in the awarding of compensation. We think that the intention was quite otherwise; that the statutory fees were deemed to be sufficient compensation, however laborious and important the services, in all proceedings save those markedly out of the common. The authority to make such additional allowances—apparently first granted in the act of 1895, already cited—was a radical departure from the general policy of the law in such cases. It was plainly granted to cover extreme cases, and only such. The language could not well have been better adapted to indicate such purpose. It is extreme language. The proceeding must not only be difficult, but unusually difficult or extraordinary. We have perused the affidavits of these Commissioners with care, and, with every desire to treat them fairly and considerately, we are unable upon the facts therein disclosed to find that the present proceeding was, within the meaning of the statute, of an unusually difficult or extraordinary character."

Pay for Richmond Teachers.

There was joy among the 133 school teachers in the Borough of Richmond yesterday when they were summoned to call at the office of Auditor Holt, in New Brighton, and receive their checks for back pay, which was paid with interest. The failure to receive their money had been due to the legal complications arising from Richmond County becoming a part of New York. The teachers brought suit, and several weeks ago secured judgment, with costs. The total amount of the 133 claims is over $12,000, to which is added $2,660 costs.

Free Excursion for 21st Ward.

Mr. Norton Goddard, acting under the auspices of the Civic Club, will tender to the women and children of the Twenty-first Ward a free excursion to Grand View Grove, Long Island Sound, on Wednesday, Aug. 24. Nearly 3,000 cards of admission have been distributed, each entitling the bearer to sterilized milk, ice cream, and fruit. The Civic Club will remove in the Fall from 248 East Thirty-fourth Street to 243 East Thirty-fourth Street. Its new home is now building.

Sunday Trips Up the Hudson.

A pleasant Sunday trip is that on the Norwich Line steamer, the City of Lowell. The Lowell leaves Pier 36, North River, foot of Spring Street, every Sunday at 10 A. M., and steams up the Hudson River as far as Poughkeepsie. She accommodates upon a day trip 2,000 persons. She returns to Pier 36 at 8 P. M.

PUBLIC LIBRARY PLANS.

A "Grumbler" Raises a Point Which Is Readily Explained by Trustee and Secretary Rives.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the agitation over the Public Library is it not pertinent to direct attention to one or two important facts not generally known? Granting that the city furnished the Trustees with an adequate building at great cost, in what way would the residents of this city be any better off for library facilities than they are to-day? It does not appear to be known, even to city officials, that not one single volume of the Astor or Lenox collection can ever go into circulation; that, so far as their usefulness to the public is concerned, not a book will be more accessible than it is to-day. Why, then, mulct the city for a vast sum when the New York Public Library is essentially a close corporation, even with its Tilden foundation? Do the Trustees expect to duplicate a majority of the present collection, that a public library may exist in fact as well as in name? Would this be called for under the circumstances? It is no secret that many public-spirited men do not view the present arrangement at all favorably, and the library would not be likely to receive many accessions from this class, one conspicuous instance of which is already in evidence, when it is recalled that the late Mr. Frederickson ordered his priceless collection to be sold at auction, whereas he had contemplated for many years to leave his books to the Lenox. He could not bring himself to look upon the proposed arrangement with favor. The writer thinks the Mayor's attitude the only correct one. Let the city undertake its own library, which shall be in truth public. No cost could be too great in view of the results to be achieved. A public library worthy of the name should be open holidays, Sundays, and evenings, and should have a catalogue which would be a help rather than a hindrance to readers. New books should not be kept back for months on the plea that they have gone to the bindery. Neither should books go on the shelves without being catalogued in such a way that they are absolutely valueless to readers. A GRUMBLER.

New York, Aug. 9, 1898.

The attention of George L. Rives, Secretary of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, was called yesterday to the criticisms of "A Grumbler." Mr. Rives said that a sufficient answer to the point raised ought to be found in the agreement by which the Trustees of the New York Public Library proposed to bind themselves in case the city erected the library building. In consideration of the land and building being furnished by the city, the Trustees agree to maintain a circulating library of a character designed to meet the public needs. In addition to this public circulating library the Trustees also agree to maintain other features for public comfort and pleasure, including a juvenile or children's section, where all of the latest reading matter suitable for young people will be provided.

The circulating library features will be in adddition to the present possessions of the Astor Library and the Lenox Library, and the scope of the added features a broad one. There are very few books in either the Astor or the Lenox Library suitable for circulating purposes. Both of those libraries were designed as students' libraries, Mr. Rives remarked, and their acquisitions of books from time to time have not been in the line of popular reading matter. No books in the Astor Library can be used in circulation because of an unchangeable rule adopted by the Trustees in deference to the wishes of the founder, John Jacob Astor, and his son William B. Astor. This library was intended from the start to be a reference library for students, and it has been enlarged and developed with that end in view.

The books of the Lenox Library are not held upon any express trust limiting their use, but the collection of books now within its walls is so largely composed of rare and costly works that the library is manifestly unfitted for the purposes of a lending library. By the character and quality of its books this library is especially adapted for the exclusive use of scholars. There are some books in Lenox Library that are so rare and valuable that they are almost worth their weight in gold. Some of these books are so carefully guarded that they are not even shown to people indiscriminately.

There have been indications recently that Mayor Van Wyck intends to co-operate with the Trustees of the New York Public Library in carrying out the elaborate plans that have been prepared for the establishment of a useful and accessible public institution. If these plans are put into effect practically as they now stand the Trustees feel confident that there will be no just cause for complaint regarding the circulating library feature or any other feature.

ACCIDENT ON THE ELEVATED.

Car Smashed at Rector Street, but Passengers Escape Injury.

An accident occurred at the Rector Street station of the Ninth Avenue elevated road yesterday morning, in which the rear car of a south-bound express train was sent crashing sideways into a lot of rails placed on a raised platform. The rails tore a large hole in the car and splintered the glass in several windows. The passengers, terrified by the accident, rose to their feet and pressed toward the doors, or there might have been some casualties. As it was, a guard's wrist was sprained and a woman fainted, and was taken unconscious from the car.

It is the custom to shift the express trains from the south-bound to the north-bound track at Rector Street. All the cars but the rear one had left the south-bound track, when the switchman, thinking that the train had entirely passed, threw the switch the other way. Only the front trucks of the rear car had crossed the switch when the switch was thrown, consequently the hind trucks kept on the south-bound track. In front of the station was a pile of rails on a platform. Before the car could be stopped it crashed into these rails, and a large hole was cut in the side. The road was blocked for several hours. Passengers were transferred to the Sixth Avenue line.

CHARLES B. ROUSS STILL HOPES.

He Will Try Cassidy's Inhalation System for His Blindness.

Charles Broadway Rouss has given almost positive assurance that in the hope of curing his blindness he will submit to the system of inhalation administered by George H. Cassidy, at 220 West Forty-fifth Street. According to the statement of Mr. Cassidy yesterday, A. J. Smith, Mr. Rouss's confidential clerk, had said to him, "I do not think there is any doubt that Mr. Rouss will appear for treatment shortly."

Another public test of the progress toward recovery of John F. Martin, who in several years has submitted to hundreds of physicians and healers in the hope of discovering treatment of service to Mr. Rouss, was made at Mr. Cassidy's office yesterday. H. W. Hyde, representing Mr. Rouss, was present, and among others were Dr. L. R. Atkins, Dr. W. H. Morse, Dr. Robert Farries, Dr. P. D. Shultz, Dr. F. M. Michaels, Dr. E. R. Ward, and Ferdinand Kreuter.

Since the previous test, a month ago, Martin showed evident improvement. On an optician's card he deciphered letters five-eighths of an inch in length, whereas a month ago he read two-inch letters with difficulty. He has not yet regained full centre sight, but he does not peer from the extreme corners of his eyes as formerly. His vision seemed improved in many respects.

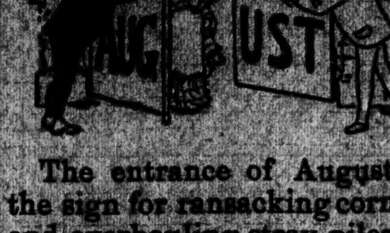
Followed by several of the physicians and newspaper men, Martin set out for his home, at 192 Elizabeth Street. For the several blocks he was followed he walked easily and confidently, dodging passers and avoiding teams and cable cars. Martin is suffering from "white atrophy," and was pronounced helplessly blind by a number of well-known physicians of New York. He began treatment with Mr. Cassidy Feb. 5, and was then able only to distinguish strong light from total darkness.

Western Union Telegraphic Code.

A new publication of widespread interest to the financial and commercial communities as well as to the traveling public is The Western Union Telegraphic Code and International Cable Directory, just issued by the International Cable Directory Company, 30 Broad Street, New York. The volume, which is handsomely bound, comprises a cipher code of nearly 150,000 words and also a directory giving the cable addresses and other information pertaining to leading business houses and individuals in the United States and Canada. For the first time the public will have the advantage of a universal cipher code at a minimum of cost. Although the code is the largest public code ever printed in the English language the book is sold at $5 per copy.

A $10 Dinner for $2.

John M. Taylor, a well-dressed man who refused to give his address, was fined $2 for intoxication yesterday morning in the West Side Court by Magistrate Simms. Taylor said he had been entertaining some soldier friends at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. He had no money when his bill of $10 was presented, and Special Policeman Sullivan of the hotel took him to the West Thirtieth Street Station, where he was locked up for intoxication. He claimed to be a brother of Alexander Taylor, the yachtsman. He sent for some money and paid his fine.



The entrance of August is the sign for ransacking corners and overhauling stray piles.
There's many a tid bit here, if you'll take the time to look for it.
Clothes, shoes, hats or furnishings for man or boy.
ROGERS, PEET & Co.
Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

YET NO TRACE OF PETTIT

Suits Continue to Pile Up Against the Missing Real Estate Speculator.

WAITE MAKES A STATEMENT

Says Affairs of Pettit Realty Company Are Not Affected by Calhoun's Suit—The Case in Court To-day.

John Pettit, the real estate operator, is still among the missing, and although there is a well-defined impression that some of his confrères know where he is, they still steadfastly maintain that they know nothing of his whereabouts. The legal battle for a receiver for the property in suit between Pettit and Calhoun has a fresh inning this morning before Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, and there are those who think that Pettit will be present at the proceedings, but this is hardly probable. Lawyer Robinson, who represents Calhoun, still declares that he would be glad to see Pettit come back, as the properties would then at once be returned to his client. On this question of the return of Pettit the contending parties agree, for Dr. Waite says if Pettit comes back it will be established beyond a doubt that Calhoun was merely a "dummy" and never held title. Mr. Robinson claims that the presentation of Quarrier's record to the court will win the motion for him beyond a doubt. He wired yesterday to the penitentiary in Moundsville, West Va., for a certified copy of the prison records in Quarrier's case.

A new attorney came into the case yesterday in the person of Walter K. Griffin, who says he represents some of the shareholders in the Pettit Realty Company. Who they are he declines to say. Dr. Waite yesterday issued a statement of the case from his standpoint through Mr. Griffin, who, he said, represented "various interests." Dr. Waite's statement is as follows:

> The affairs of the John Pettit Realty Company are in no way affected by the suit brought by Mr. Calhoun or by the absence of Mr. John Pettit. Mr. Calhoun's suit relates to properties in which the company has absolutely no interest. The company owns the Bennett Building and the Beekman Building, and arrangements which will be satisfactory to every stockholder and to the mortgage interests involved will be made for the conduct of the properties owned by the company.
>
> Incident to these arrangements, several of the old Directors, including Mr. Quarrier, voluntarily tendered their resignations, and these resignations have been officially accepted. Mr. Quarrier's services as an officer of the company have been, I am convinced, of the utmost value to every interest involved, and there has never been the slightest suspicion, or, I believe, ground for suspicion, as to his competency and integrity. His resignation was tendered and accepted before it was known that twenty-seven years ago he had been involved in trouble, and there is, personally, the greatest sympathy for him that after so many years of honest effort to retrieve an early mistake accusations should be brought up against him at a time when their only effect can be to give a totally false idea of trouble in the affairs of the John Pettit Realty Company, or that the affairs of that company have not been honestly managed by its officers.
>
> Mr. Pettit's absence has not affected the conduct of the business of the company, as its officers are, of course, not only competent but able to conduct its affairs.
>
> In regard to Mr. Pettit's individual matters, the company has no liability. By far the greatest part of Mr. Pettit's personal indebtedness is on bonds and mortgages. In consequence of the free use of what are commonly known as "dummies" in his transactions, his personal liabilities are nearly all restricted to the possible foreclosure on his various individual properties. As real estate upon which money is loaned is ordinarily considered to be far more valuable than the amount of the money loaned, Mr. Pettit's properties, unless on forced sale, should realize more than the amount of the mortgage indebtedness. Mr. Pettit's unsecured indebtedness is remarkably small for one who has operated on so large a scale.
>
> Mr. Pettit repeatedly informed me that Mr. Calhoun was a "dummy" in the various real estate transactions where title was taken in his name. Mr. Calhoun now claims the contrary, but the settlement of this disputed matter of fact neither affects the affairs of the John Pettit Realty Company nor any of Mr. Pettit's properties except the specific properties in the suit in the action brought by Mr. Calhoun.
>
> Mr. Pettit's absence is to be regretted, but he is not the first man who, when more or less confusion has arisen in his affairs, has placed the responsibility on what he considered competent shoulders, and personally has withdrawn from all worry.
>
> I am enabled, from an intimate knowledge of affairs, to say that his attorney in fact, Dr. Waite, has ably and faithfully labored to protect every interest involved. The interests of all whom I represent, as well as the interests of Mr. Pettit, have been carefully guarded by him. He has sought to secure and furnish to us full and accurate information, and has given me most able and valuable assistance. All persons whose interests entitle them to knowledge have been furnished all desired information.

Dr. Waite refused to amplify this statement in any way. All he had to say, he said, was embodied there, and anything else would come out in the argument on the motion.

Mr. Griffin, when questioned about his interest, said:

"Mr. Pettit's absence is to be regretted, but he is not the first man who, when there was more or less confusion in his affairs, has placed the responsibility on what he considered responsible shoulders, and has personally withdrawn from all worry." After this feat of memory he referred the reporter to Dr. Waite's statement.

Mr. Robinson was considerably disturbed over Mr. Griffin's advent into the case, and has been unable to find out what interests he represents. He said he had learned from a trustworthy source that Pettit, before his disappearance, had bought in all the outstanding stock of the realty company, and had used all his ready money to do so. He said that Pettit was much piqued at his failure to dispose of more than $40,000 worth of the stock, which bore 6 per cent. interest. No one has yet been able to explain, however, how this stock could pay so large a dividend when neither the Bennett Building nor any other office building in the city was making anything like so large a return on the investment.

If Pettit bought back all the outstanding stock the fact that there have been no kicks from stockholders is accounted for. In spite of the publicity given to the affairs of the concern its business has gone on tranquilly, and for days there has not been a caller at the offices in the Bennett Building, where Waite, Quarrier, and Secretary Trimble hold forth.

New Suit Against Pettit.

Meanwhile more of Pettit's properties are passing out of his possession, and suits are piling up against him. In the Supreme Court yesterday papers were filed in a suit brought by Austin B. Fletcher and Louis H. Schultz, Trustees of the estate of Jackson S. Schultz, against Pettit and his wife, Alida R. Pettit, to foreclose a mortgage for $60,000 on property at 247 and 249 Pearl Street. The plaintiffs make affidavit that neither Pettit nor his wife can be found within the State. William P. S. Melvin, an attorney in the office of the plaintiff Fletcher, makes affidavit that on July 21 last he went to Pettit's house in West Orange, N. J., where he found only the gardener's wife. This woman informed him that Pettit did not live there, and that Mrs. Pettit had gone away three weeks before, but where to she did not know.

Another affidavit is made by H. K. Davis, an attorney, who says that on July 20, at Pettit's office, 99 Nassau Street, he saw a clerk, who said that Pettit was traveling, and that he had last lived in this city at the Hotel Grenoble. He also saw Roland Pettit, a son of the missing man, who said he did not know where his father was. On these affidavits Justice Dugro yesterday signed an order directing that the service of the summons in the suit be served on Mr. and Mrs. Pettit by publication.

The leaking out of Quarrier's record and his resignation from the Pettit Realty Company have further complicated matters relating to the properties in suit. Secretary Trimble said yesterday that while the deeds still remained in Quarrier's name, steps were taking to have them transferred to a trustee.

The many side lights thrown on the case since Pettit's disappearance caused one of the parties in interest to remark yesterday that there were a queer lot of "ex's" in the case. Calhoun is an ex-actor, Quarrier is an ex-convict, and Waite is an ex-clergyman, with still others to hear from.

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LEGAL NOTES.

MISPLACING A HATCHWAY ON A SHIP NOT NEGLIGENCE OF MASTER.—Patrick Preston, a longshoreman, after having been engaged in loading one of the Ocean Steamship Company's ships, was directed to close the hatchway over the hold in which the loading had been completed. The hatchway was closed by fifteen different hatches. Preston, after placing one in position, stepped upon it to fix another, when suddenly the hatch gave way and he fell into the hold, sustaining severe injuries. A judgment on a verdict for Preston in his suit against the steamship company to recover damages has been reversed by the First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham. The evidence showed that the accident was caused by the plaintiff walking upon the hatchway which he had just put in position, and which, for some reason, did not catch upon the coaming it was intended to rest upon, but gave way under him. "The placing of these hatchways upon these coamings," says Justice Ingraham, "was a very simple operation, requiring no skill or judgment. The danger of the situation was as apparent to the plaintiff as to any one else. It must have been apparent to him if, for any reason, this hatchway did not catch upon the coamings, or was too short or had slipped to one side. The hatchway was not placed in this position by the master or any one acting under him or under his authority, but was the work that the plaintiff himself was employed to do; and any omission in placing properly these hatchways, either by the plaintiff or his fellow-workmen, was not negligence for which the defendant was liable. * * * The evidence is that this hatch had been used on this ship and in the same condition for years. Upon it quantities of freight had been stored, and if properly placed in position it was secure. It was the duty of the plaintiff in placing this hatch cover in position to see that it was properly secured before he walked upon it, and there is nothing to show that this falling of the hatch cover was due to anything else than that it was improperly placed in position or improperly secured by the plaintiff and his fellow-workmen."

⁂

SUBSTITUTION OF A PARTY DEFENDANT.—The order granting the application of Simon Sterne, the lawyer, to bring in the New York Telephone Company as a party defendant in his suit against the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company for an injunction restraining it from interfering with the telephone in his office has been reversed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Mr. Sterne had asked for the injunction on the ground that shortly before the bringing of his action the Metropolitan Company had advanced its rates to an amount that was exorbitant and unreasonable. The defendant having taken proceedings for its dissolution, and the New York Telephone Company having succeeded to its franchises, Mr. Sterne applied for an order substituting the New York Company as defendant in place of the Metropolitan Company. Justice Rumsey, who gives the opinion of the court, says: "The claim against the defendant is that it endeavored to impose unreasonable restrictions upon the use of its telephone and to charge an unreasonable price for it. This is the sole ground upon which the action is sought to be maintained. It arises solely out of a personal act of the defendant. It does not necessarily accompany any of its franchises or any right of property, nor is it to be inferred because the defendant has insisted upon an unreasonable rate of compensation for the use of its telephones and imposed unreasonable restrictions upon that use that anything of the kind will be attempted by the new corporation. From the mere fact that the new corporation has taken the property of the defendant there does not arise any duty to maintain a telephone system, nor any right on the part of the plaintiff to compel that company to carry on the business. Such duty of a corporation and the co-relative right of the plaintiff, so far as he has any, arise solely out of the franchise which the new company has to maintain telephone lines in the City of New York. But that franchise is something which it did not get from the defendant, but is a new thing granted by the State, and came into existence after the organization of the new corporation as a result of its compliance with the provisions of the statute." Justice Rumsey concludes by saying that even conceding that the new defendant is bound to furnish the plaintiff telephonic communication at a reasonable rate, there is no allegation that the New York Company has ever refused or that it has ever had an opportunity to refuse to do so.

MAUSIONE'S FLYING MACHINE.

Curious Receipts for Stock in It Get Him Into Trouble.

Galutana Mausione, who claims to have invented a flying machine, was summoned to the Centre Street Court yesterday by his landlady, Mrs. Filomena Coppola, who it appears has become a dissatisfied stockholder in his aerial scheme. She told Magistrate Olmstead that she had advanced Mausione $700 and would like to get the money back.

Mausione gave a glowing description of his soaring apparatus, saying he expected to sell it to the Government and was putting the finishing touches upon the mechanism. Numerous bankers and business men of his neighborhood have contributed frequently to aid him in perfecting the machine. For each sum given to support his efforts Mausione has issued a curious receipt. A sample, presented at court by his landlady, reads as follows:

> Sum $150 wich I promess to pay her agen one month after date. For title of garantee I release into her hands a caveat of my flying machine, wich must be returned to me in the same time as of the repayment of said sum. If I cannot pay then she must give me more time.

The rather indefinite conclusion of the receipt puzzled Mrs. Coppola, hence the appearance of her boarder in court. As no charge of false representation was made against him, Magistrate Olmstead told the woman to seek redress in a civil action.

Traffic in Mr. Croft's Signature.

Some turnpenny hangers-on at the Custom House have profited by the order that those welcoming passengers from Europe must, to go on a steamship pier, have tickets indorsed by Surveyor S. C. Croft. Such indorsement is readily obtained, and all the hangers-on had to do was to waylay those who had tickets and procure Mr. Croft's signature. For this service from 25 cents to $1 was obtained. The scheme was detected yesterday and checked, if not stopped.

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What will give the quaint touches artistic town rooms need? The oddest, prettiest bits of mediaeval and Oriental designs you ever saw.
What is best for this cosey corner or that? Suggestions are ripe in the charming nooks fitted up on our floors.
What hangings and draperies will harmonize with the various furniture styles? Examples and advice for all, in our Decorative Studio.
What part will the Oriental rugs play in the fall furnishings? Our seventh floor "Ruggery" gives delightful answers.
Come and ask more questions and
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BICYCLE TRACK—Saturday, Aug. 13th,
GREATEST RACE OF THE SEASON.
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25 Miles. 50 Pacemakers; all the Big Multicycles.
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WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE
Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH
THE COOL CASINO! THEATRE TO-NIGHT YANKEE DOODLE DANDY!
Roof To-night Rice's Summer Nights
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN. Adm. 50c.
Lafayette and 10 Other Vaudeville Acts.
In case of rain performance in Music Hall.
Baseball, Polo Grounds To-day, 4 P. M.
Chicago vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

BRIDGE TROLLEY PROBLEMS.

Different Plans for Relieving the Electric Car Congestion at the New York End of the Bridge.

Since the Brooklyn trolley cars have been carrying passengers across the New York and Brooklyn Bridge plans for relieving the congestion at the New York end of the bridge have been investigated and discussed by the engineers and officers of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. As a matter of self-interest as well as of public convenience, President Rossiter and his associates have endeavored to find some means of doing away with the uncomfortable and dangerous crowding and scrambling that characterize the passage of the cars over the New York loop.

Col. T. S. Williams, Secretary and Treasurer of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, said yesterday that although numerous schemes for improving the existing facilities for crossing the bridge had been talked over, no definite plan was in hand.

The first plan that was suggested was the construction of an underground loop extending under a considerable part of the City Hall Park. Engineers looked the ground over and found that in consequence of the pitch of the land downward from the bridge the engineering difficulties would be too great to make the plan feasible. Another proposition was to build a loop around City Hall Park, but this was promptly discarded for fear of arousing a manifestation of the well-known public jealousy of encroachments on park lands.

More recently the practicability of running the trolley cars up Park Place to Chambers or Duane, thence to Church or West Broadway and around by the Post Office, has been informally discussed. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit men are of the opinion, however, that additional loops constructed on this end of the bridge would only result in a temporary and inadequate relief from existing troubles.

The Brooklyn trolley cars are now carrying about 150,000 passengers across the bridge daily, and the numbers are increasing at an extraordinary rate each week. A singular feature of this increased bridge traffic is that it seems to be contributed largely by old patrons of the down-town ferries. There has lately been a perceptible falling off in the number of passengers carried by the Brooklyn trolley cars that run down to the Fulton Ferry.

CHARLES B. LEIGH DEAD.

His End Came Suddenly After Business Hours in Beaver Street.

Charles B. Leigh, who was sixty-eight years old and a member of the Produce Exchange, died suddenly yesterday. He left the floor of the Exchange, where he transacted business as a flour broker, shortly after 2 o'clock, and crossed Beaver Street. At the curb, just in front of the side entrance to the Seaboard National Bank, he faltered and fell into the arms of a passer-by. He was carried to the vestibule of the Exchange, and died there of heart disease. His body was taken to the executive offices, and, when a Coroner had acted, to his home at 272 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Leigh was born in Huntingdon County, New Jersey. He received a country school education, and his first business venture was as a dry goods merchant at St. Louis. There he married. During the war Mr. Leigh, with a brother, who died ten years ago, founded in New York the flour and feed firm of Leigh Brothers. At its dissolution, C. B. Leigh began business alone, and never had another partner. He joined the Exchange Nov. 24, 1875. He is survived by his widow and a son, Capt. Frederick Leigh of the Signal Corps, who was yesterday at Newport News or on his way to Puerto Rico.

Little Girl Killed by a Truck.

Little Margaret Nugent, six years old, of 315 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, died at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the Harlem Hospital, from injuries received from being struck Wednesday evening by a team of horses and a truck, in front of her home. William Dorn of 313 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, the driver, apparently did all in his power to avoid accident, and was not arrested.

Funeral of Gerard Merrick Ives.

The funeral of Gerard Merrick Ives of Troop K, Roosevelt's Rough Riders, took place at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his late home, 338 West Seventy-first Street, where the service for the dead in accordance with the ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church was read by the Rev. George Robinson Hazard of St. George's Church. The body was placed in a vault in Greenwood Cemetery.